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The Times

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THE TIMES, Tuesday, March 25, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and registered address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death," and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their choice. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page. Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BOODLE.—On March 23, 1930, at Staddle Stones, Tyler, CATHERINE MARY (*née* Slattery), the wife of W. A. CAMPBELL BOODLE, of a son.

BURN.—On March 21, 1930, at Poona, the wife of CAPTAIN R. R. T. BURN, of a daughter.

CARBUTT.—On March 24, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to EVA MAY, wife of CAPT. N. J. O. CARBUTT —a daughter.

CHAPMAN.—On March 23, 1930, to "BIDDY," wife of RALPH D. CHAPMAN—a son.

CRAN.—On March 24, 1930, at 40, Belsize-grove, N.W.3, to ALICE (*née* Thorp), wife of IAN CRAN—a daughter (PATRICIA ALICE MARY).

DUBUIS.—On March 21, 1930, at 2, Brook-gardens, Barnes, S.W.13, to KATHLEEN GODFREY (*née* Fenn), wife of HENRY F. DUBUIS, of Calcutta—a daughter.

DURY.—On March 24, 1930, at St. Leonards, Windsor, to NANCY (*née* Raffan), wife of CAPTAIN G. A. I. DURY, M.C., Grenadier Guards—a daughter.

EDWARDS.—On March 23, 1930, at The Barracks, Brecon, to EUNICE, wife of MAJOR J. F. EDWARDS, The South Wales Borderers—a daughter.

ELEY.—On March 22, 1930, at Frimley Cottage Hospital, to MARY, wife of CAPTAIN R. ELEY, The Suffolk Regiment—a daughter.

GRAY.—On March 22, 1930, to ENID, wife of W. S. GRAY, of Cedar Lea, Bickley, Kent—a son.

HARRISON.—On March 22, 1930, at 21, Park Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.11, to PAMELA (*née* Cook) and CHRISTOPHER HARRISON—a son (TIMOTHY JOHN).

HAWKINS.—On March 23, 1930, to PEGGY, wife of GEORGE HAWKINS, Fen Ditton, Cambridgeshire—a son.

HIRST.—On March 23, 1930, in Bermuda, to MARY (*née* Bland), wife of LIEUT.-COMMANDER V. D. HIRST, R.N.—a son.

HOLMES.—On March 22, 1930, at Nevill House, Chatham, MOLLY LOUISE, the wife of LIEUT. F. R. G. HOLMES, R.N. (retired)—a son.

HOYES.—On March 21, 1930, to ALICE, wife of G. T. HOYES, L.D.S.—a son. Lived only a few hours.

JOHNSTONE.—On March 24, 1930, at 6, Chesterterrace, to DORIS wife of E. GRAHAME JOHNSTONE—a son.

LEE-JONES.—On March 23, 1930, at Lydgate House, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, to MARJORIE (*née* Hiller), wife of O. J. LEE-JONES—a daughter.

LUCK.—On March 21, 1930, at Dormers, Sandgate, Folkestone, the wife of G. G. LUCK, Royal Artillery, of a son.

McCAUSLAND.—On March 22, 1930, at Kildonan-Radnor Park-avenue, Folkestone, to MOLLY, the wife of Dr. C. E. MCCAUSLAND—a daughter.

McLEAN.—On March 21, 1930, at Drimard, Duncon, Argyll, to GWEN, wife of W. H. MCLEAN, Ph.D., late Egyptian Civil Service—a daughter.

MOULSDALE.—On March 21, 1930, at Lima House, Reading, to BARBARA, wife of J. R. B. MOULSDALE—a daughter.

MYLES.—On March 21, 1930, at 81, Cholmeley-crescent, Highgate, to MAY (*née* Bishop) and HENRY L. P. MYLES—a son.

PERL.—On March 22, 1930, at 10, The Mall, S.W.14, to ATHEA HELENA, wife of BERNARD HUDON PERL—a daughter.

ROSS.—On March 21, 1930, at Gisborne, Selvaresthill, to JOAN (*née* Ray), wife of E. J. L. ROSS—a daughter.

STEPHENS.—On March 22, 1930, at Birmingham, to RUTH MARY, wife of JOHN STURGE STEPHENS—a daughter.

THURLOW.—On March 15, 1930, at 27, Lawrie Park-road, Sydenham, to WINIFRED (*née* Gibbons), wife of W. E. THURLOW, Madura, S. India—a son.

TILLARD.—On March 22, 1930, at Three Gables, Midhurst, to MARGERY GILLIAN, wife of CAPTAIN AUBREY TILLARD, R.S.O., R.N.—a son.

UNSWORTH.—On March 21, 1930, to ROSEMARY, wife of R. JOHN UNSWORTH, of Bow-lane Farm, Hazlehead, Hick Wycombe—a daughter (premature; died March 22, 1930).

VIVIAN SMITH.—On March 24, 1930, at Mitford Bursle, 71, Lennox-gardens, to Mr. and Mrs. STEPHEN VIVIAN SMITH—a son.

WALTERS.—On March 23, 1930, to Mrs. R. A. WALTERS, of The Poplars, Wickford—a son (PETER).

MARRIAGES

BATCHELER : HARTSHORNE.—On March 24, 1930, at the Chapel of the Savoy, by the Rev. Hugh Chapman, M.A., ERNEST BATCHELER, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Batcheler, of Cairo, Egypt, to FREDERICA BEATRICE BYRNE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. BERTRAM C. J. B. HARTSHORNE, of Tanta, Egypt.

BERRANGE : BREWER.—On March 8, 1930, at Johannesburg, VERNON CELLIER BERRANGE, Barrister-at-Law, to ELSIE BREWER (de Bierre).

COHU : BOWLY.—On March 22, 1930, at St. John's Church, Caterham Valley, FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT J. M. COHU, R.A.F., Peterhouse College, Cambridge, to BARBARA, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. BOWLY, Whyteleafe, Surrey.

CONNOLLY : TOULMIN.—On March 15, 1930, at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, by the Rev. R. E. Fairhall, DONAL O'SULLIVAN CONNOLLY, youngest son of the late R. E. Connolly, of Monkstown, Co. Dublin, to JOHANNA TOULMIN, youngest daughter of the late Calverley Toulmin, of Newcastle.

GENLLOUD : BAINES.—On March 22, 1930 at St. Paul's Church, Morley, by the Rev. Edwin Scott, LIONEL WILLIAM GENLLOUD, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Genlloud, of Goodmayes, Essex, to NANCY SAVILLE, younger daughter of the late Mr. G. E. BAINES, J.P., and Mrs. BAINES, of Scothfield, Morley.

INNES : NUNN.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. Canon R. W. Peachey, CHARLES ALEXANDER, eldest son of his Excellency SIR CHARLES INNES, K.C.S.I., Governor of Burma, and ELSIE JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. NUNN.

JEKYLL : REITH.—On March 22, 1930, at the British Consulate and Christ Church, Bangkok, JOHN GORDON, only son of the late GEO. SQUIER JEKYLL and Mrs. Jekyll, of Tolhurst-on, Kent, to MARGARET SOMERVILLE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES REITH, of Bangkok and Glasgow.

ROBINSON : HUNTER.—On March 19, 1930, at Marlcos-road Registrar's Office, London, W.8, CAPTAIN IVO PEARY ROBINSON, late The King's Own Royal Regiment, to NORAH MARY HUNTER, of Colden Manor, Colden Common, near Winchester.

SEYMOUR : WYLLIE.—On March 22, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, London, by the Rev. J. Bertram Kite, of Ealing, LEONARD FREDERICK, only son of the late FREDERICK SEYMOUR, Ealing, to EILEEN MARY, only daughter of the late ALEX WYLLIE, Ealing, and of Mrs. Wyllie, Eastbourne, and only granddaughter of the late Andrew Wyllie, of Sandfield Hall and Sandown, near Liverpool.

SMITH : GILLIE.—On March 22, 1930, at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Vineyards, Bath, by the Rev. Professor Simpson, D.D., assisted by the Rev. James Reid, PETER CHANDLER SMITH, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Smith, of Blundellsands, Liverpool, to ANNIE CALDER GILLIE, only daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Gillie, of Bath.

YOUNG : WHIPPLE.—On March 22, 1930, at St. Michael's Church, Highgate, JOHN STIRLING YOUNG, M.C., M.D., to RUTH MUIR, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. WHIPPLE.

GOLDEN WEDDING

MATTHEWS : FOOTE.—On Thursday, March 25, 1880, at the Baptist Church, Honiton, by the Rev. William Sampson, uncle of the bride, EDMUND WALTER MATTHEWS, second son of the late Robert Hunt Matthews, to ELLENOR ANNIE FOOTE, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. EVANS FOOTE, of Honiton. Present address: Lyndhurst, Honiton Devon.

DEATHS

ARCHER.—On March 22, 1930, at Pau, France, CAPT. ROBERT HUGH ARCHER, R.N., formerly of St. Catherine's, Horndean, Hants, aged 77. Funeral at Hayndon Thursday, March 27, at 3 p.m.

BAKER.—On March 21, 1930, at Worthing, EMILY MARION BAKER (*née* Baker), daughter of the late James Baker, of Croydon. Funeral, Hove Cemetery, 3 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

BAILS.—On March 24, 1930, at a nursing home in London, SUSAN ISABEL BAILS. Funeral at Ealing Cemetery on Thursday, at 2.30. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon, Ltd., 12, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

BANNERMAN.—On March 23, 1930, at Riversdale, High Wycombe, MARGARET HILDA, beloved wife of DR. GEORGE DOUGLAS KING BANNERMAN. Funeral, High Wycombe Cemetery, 2.15 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday). No flowers.

BEAN.—On March 22, 1930, passed away at his home, HERBERT CHARLES, of 49, Heber-road, Cricklewood, N.W., and 29, Brewer-street, W.1, the beloved husband of LUCY ADA BEAN, in his 54th year.

BEAZLEY.—On March 22, 1930, suddenly, at Rosesnee, Forest-road, Tunbridge Wells, ROGER SELLAWAY BEAZLEY, in his 63rd year.

BENNET.—On March 23, 1930, at 43, Haling Park-road, South Croydon, the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Holman, ALICE CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of the late HENRY and CHARLOTTE BENNET.

BLOUNT.—On March 20, 1930, suddenly, at Monte Carlo, NORMAN WILLIAM BLOUNT, formerly of Calcutta, the beloved husband of Agnes Blount, in his 55th year.

BROOKS.—On March 22, 1930, at "Avondale," Stone-grove, Edgware, WALTER BROOKS, aged 65. Funeral at St. Lawrence Whitchurch, Edgware, to-morrow (Wednesday), 11.0 o'clock.

BROWN.—On March 21, 1930, AMY THERESA HARRIET JANE BROWN, elder daughter of the late John and Amy Brown, formerly of 4, Camp-view Wimbledon Common, and Worthing.

BROWN.—On March 23, 1930, near Reading, FANNY MARJORIE BOYD, wife of S. W. BROWN, and daughter of the late Robt. Roy Campbell, and of Mrs. Campbell. Most dearly loved. Cremation at Woking, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3 o'clock.

CALDER.—On March 22, 1930 at College View, Child Town, London, JAMES CALDER, aged 79 years.

DEATHS (continued)

CARRICK.—On March 21, 1930, at 41, Dorset-road, Bexhill-on-Sea, GEORGE CARRICK, aged 83. To be interred at Brookwood Cemetery to-day (Tuesday), 2.30. No flowers, by request.

COTTAM.—On March 21, 1930, EMILY MARY, wife of CHARLES BEAUMONT COTTAM, aged 75. Greatly beloved and deeply mourned.

COX.—On March 21, 1930, at Mhow, India, of pneumonia, CAPTAIN HUBERT H. COX, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment.

EGGAR.—On March 24, 1930, at Mountgomeries, Hove, THOMAS EGGAR, Solicitor, of 9, Old Steyne, Brighton, and 85, Gracechurch-street, E.C., President of the Law Society 1916-1917, eldest son of the late James and Emily Susan Eggar, of Jenkyn-place, Bentley, Hants, in his 82nd year. Funeral service Christ Church, Montpelier-road, Brighton, Thursday, March 27, at 11 a.m., followed by interment at Bentley at 2 p.m.

FAIRBAIRN.—On March 24, 1930, at 39, Cambridge-park, East Twickenham, GEORGE DOUGLAS FAIRBAIRN, of pneumonia, in his 81st year.

FALDO.—On March 22, 1930, at his residence, Hillcrest, Purley, after a few days' illness, WALTER THOMAS FALDO, dearly loved husband of Mollie and father of Alec, Managing Director of Val de Travers Asphalte Co., and late of Thomas Faldo, Ltd. Funeral at West Norwood Crematorium to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3.15 p.m. No flowers, by request.

GRACE.—On March 23, 1930, at her house at Hawkhurst, AGNES NICHOLLS, widow of WILLIAM GILBERT GRACE, loving and beloved wife, mother, and crannie, in her 77th year. Funeral Elmers End Cemetery, Beckenham, to-day (Tuesday), 2.45 p.m. Memorial service St. Lawrence Church, Hawkhurst, at the same time.

HADDOCK.—On March 22, 1930, at Scaldwell, Northampton, MAJOR GEORGE BARR HADDOCK. Funeral at Smithdown-road Cemetery, Liverpool, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

HENRY.—On March 23, 1930, at 5, Sandford-terrace, Dublin, AUGUSTINE HENRY, M.A., F.L.S., beloved husband of Alice Helen Henry.

HILL.—On March 22, 1930, at West Hoathly, Sussex, ANNIE HILL (NANA), for over 40 years the faithful and devoted friend of Mrs. Tosetti and her children, aged 85.

HOLBOURN.—On March 21, 1930, at St. Hellier, Kingsway-avenue, Woking, MAJOR W. HOLBOURN, late 1st Bns. (XXVIth), East Lancs. Regt., aged 74. Funeral St. Mary's Church, Woking, 2 o'clock to-day (Tuesday).

HOMERSHAM.—On March 23, 1930, MARGERY ELIZA HOMERSHAM, of 57, King Henry's-road, Hampstead, N.W. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11 a.m., prior to interment at Hendon Park Cemetery. Inquiries of Mills and Sons, 31, Cambridge-place, W.2. Paddington 6286, 6173, 1585.

HONEY.—On March 21, 1930, at St. Andrews, Wallington, Surrey, JAMES HONEY, late of "The Beild," Perth, in his 86th year.

HORSFALL.—On March 22, 1930, at Uplyme, THOMAS MIDDLEBROOKE HORSFALL, son of the late Rev. T. M. Horsfall and Mrs. Woolley, beloved husband of Isabelle Horsfall.

HUDSON.—On March 22, 1930, at Holcott, Northampton, FRANCIS DISNEY HUDSON, of Riverside, California, second son of the late Rev. Walter Hudson, Vicar of Bishopthorpe, aged 56.

HYAMS.—On March 23, 1930, after a short illness, HENRY DAVID HYAMS, of Lavalle, Sheen-road, Richmond, Surrey. Interment at Richmond Cemetery on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock. (Foreign papers, please note.)

ISAACSON.—On March 15, 1930, at Santiago, Chile, ARTHUR ISAACSON, eldest son of the late H. W. Isaacson, of Lima, Peru, and of Mrs. Hippisley Cox, of 247, Knightsbridge, S.W.

JOHNSTON.—On March 23, 1930, at 24, Hornton-street, Kensington, RICHARD COLLYER, youngest son of the late MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES CORNWALLIS JOHNSTON, R.E., aged 75. Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Wednesday).

LAIDLAW.—On March 24, 1930, at a nursing home in Glasgow, COLONEL DAVID LAIDLAW, V.D., T.D., of Beechwood, Skelmorlie, Ayrshire. Funeral—to-day (Tuesday) from Landowne Church, Finnieston, at 2.30 p.m. Those desirous of attending please notify Messrs. Wylie and Lochhead, 96, Union-street, Glasgow.

LANE.—On March 23, 1930, at The Old Palace, Richmond, Surrey, ELMER B. LANE. Funeral at Richmond Cemetery, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 11.45 a.m. Service to-morrow (Wednesday) at Golders Green Crematorium.

LAWRENCE.—On Sunday, March 23, 1930, at Lindsey House, Chelsea, AUBREY TREVOR LAWRENCE, K.C., second son of the late Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bt. A memorial service will be held at Chelsea Old Church on Thursday, March 27, at 2.30 in the afternoon.

MACFARLANE.—On Friday, March 21, 1930, at The Croft, East Molesey (the residence of her son-in-law), after a short illness, ELIZABETH FINDLATER MACFARLANE, widow of James Howie Macfarlane, aged 87.

MAUDE.—On March 21, 1930, at Carlton Villa, Carlton-avenue, Broadstairs, HUBERT CORNWALLIS MAUDE. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), 2 p.m., St. Peter's Church, Broadstairs.

MERRIMAN.—On March 19, 1930, very suddenly, at Bideford, ETHEL MARY MERRIMAN, dearly loved daughter of Charles Victor Merriman, late of St. Mary's, Manchester.

MONTEITH.—On March 22, 1930, at 7, Southstreet, St. Andrews, MARGARET DU BOULAY EVANS, beloved wife of W. B. R. MONTEITH, F.R.C.S.Ed. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday). Service in the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, St. Andrews, at 3 o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation and invitation.

MOODY.—On March 22, 1930, LORNA CHALLIS, wife of HERBERT LINE MOODY, A.R.I.B.A., and only daughter of Maude and Ernest Rooper Ward, Shrewsbury House, New Barnet, aged 33. Funeral 11 a.m. to-day (Tuesday). Bell's Hill, Barnet.

NICHOLLS.—On March 23, 1930, WILLIAM HOWARD NICHOLLS, of 13, Waterloo-place, and 2, Rottingdean-road, Brighton, aged 85 years. No flowers.

OLIVE.—On March 24, 1930, at 40, St. George's-road, MARIA AMELIA, widow of MAJOR-GENERAL OSBORN WILKINSON, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, and last surviving daughter of Colonel John Free, East India Company, in her 98th year. Funeral service at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-road, on Thursday, March 27, at noon.

WILLIAMS.—On March 22, 1930, after a few hours' illness, RAYMOND PEARSE, only and dearly loved son of T. PEARSE WILLIAMS, M.D., M.R.C.P., and Madge Williams, 62, Leith-mansions, W.9, aged 8½ years. Service, Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30. No mourning, please.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CHARLTON.—With undying love and gratitude in memory of LT.-COL. B. H. CHARLTON, M.C., 14th Green Howards, who gave his dear life for us in France, March 22, 1918.

COWAN.—In memory of CAPT. J. A. COWAN (Capt., Royal Scots), who died of wounds received in action in France, March 25, 1918.

EVANS.—In proud and loving memory of GEORGE EDWIN EVANS, Lieut., 1st (attached 8th) Battn., The East Surrey Regiment, killed in action at Babreuf, March 25, 1918, aged 19.

LADD.—In proud and treasured memory of my beloved "BUBBLES," LIEUT.-COL. ALFRED CALDER LADD, 14th Battalion, Worcestershire Regt., killed in action, March 25, 1918.

"Until."—PEG.

ODLING.—In honoured memory of ERIC MEADE ODLING, Lieut., R.E., of Wimbledon, killed in France, March 25, 1915. A much-loved only son.

RADFORD.—In loving memory of FRANCIS BUCKLEY RADFORD (FRANK), 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Fusiliers, killed in action on March 25, 1918, aged 21, elder and dearly loved son of William and Ethel Radford.

VANE-TEMPEST.—To the devoted memory of my son, LIEUT. CHARLES STEWART VANE-TEMPEST, who was mortally wounded flying over the German lines on March 25, 1917, and was buried at Ligny-en-Cambresis, aged 20.

"In Life's small things be resolute and great
To keep thy muscle trained; knowest thou when Fate
Thy measure takes, or when she'll say to thee
'I find thee worthy: do this thing for me.'"
—LOWELL.

WARD PRICE.—To the gallant memory of LEONARD STANLEY WARD PRICE, F.H.G. and R.F.C., acting Captain and Flight-Commander, killed in aerial battle over the enemy's lines on Sunday, March 25, 1917. Previously severely wounded as Lieutenant, Royal Horse Guards. *May 13, 1915.*

IN MEMORIAM (continued)

ELMES.—On March 25, 1928. In ever-present, grateful memory of MAJOR CECIL H. ELMES, C.B.E., V.D., M.B., Ch.B., Esquire of St. John of Jerusalem, of Edinburgh, Delhi, and Cannes, son of the late Major-General Elmes, aged only 55. A loyal, sincere friend. My all. R.I.P."—WIFE "CARMEN."

HAY.—In loving remembrance of CHARLES MALCOLM HAY, who, in resolute defiance of ill-health, continued to work in the interests of his countrymen until his death on Lady Day, 1928. "Aluni scietur . . ."

HAY.—CHARLES MALCOLM HAY, March 25, 1928. "Something for England."

HORSLEY.—To the dearly loved memory of CHARLES HORSLEY, of Annesley Lodge, Platts-lane, Hampstead, and 93, Borough High-street, London, S.E., who passed away on March 24, 1921.

LEFTWICH.—In loving and unfading memory of RALPH WINSLOWOW LEFTWICH, M.D., who died March 25, 1919.

NEVILLE.—ALFRED VIVIAN NATHAN NEVILLE, J.P., March 25, 1924.

The dead are only dead when they are forgotten.

PFUNGST.—In ever-loving memory of our dear Father, HENRY J. PFUNGST, F.S.A.—ARTHUR and ROSA

PLAYFAIR, HUGH.—March 25, 1928. In ever-living and most devoted memory.

REID.—In ever-loving memory of JESSIE MABEL REID, a very precious and devoted wife and mother, who died suddenly March 25, 1928.

TIPSON.—In loving memory of my dear husband, ALFRED S. TIPSON, who passed away on March 25, 1924. Never forgotten.

WARRY.—In ever-grateful remembrance of ELIZABETH WARRY, of 72, Elm Park-gardens, S.W., who was called to her rest on March 25, 1909, aged 85 years.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Paddington 2065. Western 0757. Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Est. 1852). Illustrated Brochure Post Free. The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

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TO be LET, UP-TO-DATE PEDIGREE EGG FARM. Established seven years; housing 1,000 birds; stock about 600 head; incubator capacity 600 eggs; brooder capacity 1,000 chicks; laying (cot wisters); first-class contract for supply of eggs; modern equipment; 10 acres land; bungalow. Price £685.—Particulars write Box T.1750.—The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, old-established and well-known RETAIL and WHOLESALE BUSINESS in CONFECTIONERS, operating in large provincial town, having retail shops and really substantial wholesale business. Principals only apply to Box 555, care of Express Publicity Offices, 191, Gresham-house, Old Broad-st., E.C.2.

PICCADILLY (off).—Well-known PRIVATE HOTEL for DISPOSAL. Accommodates 40 or more guests. PRICE £7,000. Long lease.—PERKS and LANNING, 75, Chancery-lane. Holborn 2377.

ADVERTISER with option to purchase cheaply a valuable gravel bearing land, near London, wishes to meet private individuals with capital to purchase same. Share of profits on sale for immediate working capital. Amount roughly £4,000. Excellent prospects for quick return.—Write Box A.102, care of Shelley's, 11, Crooked-lane, E.C.4.

£200 at 10 per cent.—This amount is WANTED in small, old-established firm, to augment capital owing to partner retiring (ill-health); 10 per cent. offered and every investigation; good and absolutely safe like investment.—Write Box B.1404, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES and ADVERTISING MANAGERS REQUIRED for publication for overseas circulation, receiving world travel. INVESTMENT £5,000. Knowledge of business not essential. Vacancies at interview only to serious people with at least £6,000.—Write Box A.491, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL MANAGER, experienced young GENERAL MANAGER, victim rationalisation, desires APPOINTMENT, administrative or consulting capacity, market, industrial investigations, undertaken; profits greater.—Write Box 03128, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURER wants responsible and financially sound man to market low-priced, easily sold specialty. Sales.—Write Box 07714, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

THE "BUSINESSES for SALE" Column will be found on page 29.

DIRECTORS AND PARTNERS

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

ARE YOU ON JOHNSON'S REGISTER OF INVESTORS? It costs nothing and you secure an advisory service of really sound propositions that is without equal in the Kingdom. If you don't as investigated investment, enrol with Johnson and Partners (London), Ltd., 159, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. Tele., Central 1279.

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DRINTER (Southwark) would like to meet REPRESENTATIVE with good connexion. Object, start new company.—Write Box N.274, The Times, E.C.4.

A BRITISH PATENT; granted till 1941 (big output article) together with orders of one million pieces for the first year which should show profit of about £10,000. Knowledge of business not essential. Vacancies at interview only to serious people with at least £6,000.—Write Box A.491, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL MANAGER, experienced young GENERAL MANAGER, victim rationalisation, desires APPOINTMENT, administrative or consulting capacity, market, industrial investigations, undertaken; profits greater.—Write Box 03128, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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HOSPITAL NURSES

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF.

TRAINED NURSES for ADULTS or CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 6353.

The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

BELGRAVIA CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTE.—Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental. Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour.
Telephone: Sloane 7131 (2 lines). Telegrams: Park 5600. Pelto, Sloane, London.
Central Office: 30-41, Royal avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

PERSONAL

AUG.—Come and see me, for I would like to see your smile again: it is that which has enabled me to bear up.—A. B.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A fine comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

THE EARL and COUNTESS of LEVEN and MELVILLE are LEAVING to-day for the UNITED STATES and will be away about six weeks.

A Further LIST of DONATIONS and ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS in response to the APPEAL for £5,000 on behalf of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS appears to-day on page three, column two.

£20 REWARD.—LOST, between Farnham, Surrey, and Roland-gardens, Kensington, about 13th January last, SMALL LEATHER BAG, containing Sunburst Diamond Brooch, Diamond Pendant, Diamond Necklace, three-stone Diamond Ring, Pair of Diamond Earrings, &c.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 45, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£10 REWARD. LOST, March 17th, 10.30 p.m., Hyde Park, small PEKINGESE BITCH.—Hume, 45, Cumberland-mansions, Seymour-place, W.1. Paddington 2272.

THE PEMBROKE LODGE JUBILEE DINNER will be held at Café Royal, 68, Regent-street, London, on Friday, April 25th, at 7 p.m. Applications for tickets (10s. 6d.) should be made to G. Meskin, Pembroke Lodge, Southbourne, Bournemouth.

LECTURE by CAPTAIN GERALD LOWRY, at AEOLIAN HALL, March 26th, unavoidably POSTPONED until Tuesday, 15th April.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor-Cars, &c., pages two and three.

SAILING.—Owner of an 18-ton T.M. Ketch wants a Sailing Companion; day, week, or month, beginning middle May; share expenses; easy reach London; suit London business man. Experience not necessary.—Write Box G.579, The Times, E.C.4.

THE HALL of DARIUS.—For SALE, a beautiful and remarkable architectural reproduction of the GREAT HALL in Aryahana, of Earius and Artaxerxes at Persepolis, the ancient capital of Persia. This was erected by the eminent Persian Architect, Hussein Bushr Sutton, in 1907, Brook-street, W.1, in 1905. The room can be viewed at any time on application to the manager of Claridge's Hotel, and will be sold in situ; purchaser would be required to remove the tiles, columns, &c., by the 1st week in July, 1930, as the house will be pulled down in August. The hall measures 40ft. square.—Photographs will be sent on application to the Manager, Claridge's Hotel, Brook-street, W.1.

FOUR BOYS NEEDING SPECIAL CARE will be received next term in Head

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER.
Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury.
For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. House (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; City Booking Office, P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander	London.	Marseilles.
Rajputana	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Olbon	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Malda	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaiser-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,000	Farlow	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Nalda	18,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comoria	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
‡Razmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
†Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

†Chitral	15,000	Sigers	—	Mar. 27
Malaja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Mulbera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Chitral	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Moolan	15,000	Turnshend	June 27	July 4

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One-Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
Novara	7,000	French	Apr. 25	—

Taking passengers for † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua	11,000	Bignell	Mar. 28
Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 11
Nagpura	16,000	Hamilton	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	May 9
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 23

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*Mahsud	7,291	—	Mar. 29	Mar. 29
*Mundra	7,275	Apr. 12	Apr. 9	Apr. 19
*Warfield	6,060	May 3	Apr. 30	May 10
*Hatipara	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†Merkara	8,288	—	Mar. 29	Apr. 5
Margha	7,578	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	May 19
Manora	7,888	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3
Morvada	8,195	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
Modasa	9,070	—	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
Madura	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
Matiana	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
Malda	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, C.B., Agent), Av. de Mole Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents :—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers :—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Geilatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middleton & Borsley (and Karachi) Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
RUAHINE	12,000	June 6
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., or R. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 3220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND.
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MARAMA	—	April 16
NIAGARA	April 30	—
TAHITI	—	May 14
AORANGI	May 28	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOW FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT	13,000	4 July	5 July

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 15	May 23

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.
Under contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Through Booking arrangements with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 4	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORFANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Office, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Baroda	4,994	Mar. 25	Calcutta
City of Poona	7,485	April 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Shore	6,983	April 14	Calcutta
City of London	9,054	April 28	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,564	May 5	Calcutta

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	C. Town, Algoa Bay.
City of Vienna	7,329	April 12	E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.
Sailing subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON : 104-8, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9240
LIVERPOOL : Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW : 76, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S
WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE, LTD.
LEITH, TYNE, ANTWERP and LONDON to MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, LEVANT & BLACK SEA Ports.
Steamer. Closing London.
Gibraltar, Malta, Piraeus, Salonika, Izmir (Smyrna), Istanbul (Constantinople), Constanza .. Asfirian .. Apl. 3
Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria .. Castilian .. Mar. 29
Loading Berth—West India Dock (A Shed).
Taking goods by trans-shipment to Tunis, Tripoli (Barbary) via Malta, Lorenzo, Limassol, Famagusta (Cyprus), Syrian Coast Ports via Alexandria, Bourgas, Varna, Odessa, and Constanza via Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piraeus.
For freight or passage apply to :—
WESTCOTT & LAURANCE, 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
WESTCOTT & Co. (Chas. Cons.) des Brasseurs, Antwerp.

MEDITERRANEAN—ATLANTIC ISLES.
Cruises for any date from £11.
Full programme free on application.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT and Co., 144, 25, COCKSPUR-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

OCEAN PASSAGES
TO ALL PARTS.

CRUISES.
PICKFORD'S TRAVEL SERVICE.
52-54, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.
Regent 8021.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE. CABIN CRUISES.
S.S. "ADRIATIC," 24,679 Tons (World's Largest Cabin Steamer).
18 days .. .. from 35, to
ATLANTIC AND BALEARIC ISLES.
AUGUST 1 from LIVERPOOL.
S.S. "CALGARIC," 16,000 Tons.
CRUISE No. 1 .. 2 WEEKS .. from £21.
NORWEGIAN FIORDS.
AUGUST 2 from SOUTHAMPTON.
AUGUST 3 " IMMINGHAM.
AUGUST 4 " LEITH.
CRUISE No. 2 .. 2 WEEKS .. from £21.
NORTHERN CAPITALS & BALTIC PORTS.
AUGUST 20 from IMMINGHAM.
RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland	Mar. 28	Mar. 29
(5) Lapland	Apl. 4	Apl. 5

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Mar. 29
(5) Lapland .. .. Sat., Apl. 5
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd Cabin and 3rd Class passengers.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
(via Boulogne).
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. Mar. 29 | Apl. 26
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. Apl. 12 | May 10
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. Apl. 19 | May 17
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
CARINTHIA - - MAR. 28
†AUSONIA .. Mar. 28 MAURETANIA Mar. 29
† Calls Cardiff.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
CARONIA - - - MAR. 29
*SCYTHIA .. April 5 CARMANIA .. April 12
* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
†AUSONIA - - - MAR. 28
*AURANIA .. April 4 †ASCANIA .. April 19
† To Quebec and Montreal.
* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—HALIFAX, N.S.
*CARONIA - - - MAR. 29
†LETITIA .. Mar. 29 SCYTHIA .. April 5
* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Moville and Saint John.
WINTER CRUISE.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th. To ATLANTIC ISLES and NORTH AFRICA. 16 days. from 36 guineas.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow). August 1st. 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth	Due New York
" PARIS " (c)	Apr. 2	Apr. 8
" ILE DE FRANCE " (c)	Apr. 9	Apr. 15
" DE GRASSE " (c)	Apr. 12	Apr. 20
" PENDJAB " (c)	Apr. 16	Apr. 22

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. " FLANDRE " .. .. April 21
S.S. " PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE " .. .. May 19
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
HARRISON LINE.
BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA, GRENADA .. Sailing Mar. 28 .. LONDON
INGOMA .. Sailing April 25 .. LONDON
Six weeks' Round Voyage, £67, inclusive.
Apply D. & W. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 31, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.
LARGEST and LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO
BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA.
25,420 tons displacement. 14,500 tons gross.
SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE	Apl. 3
M.V. HIGHLAND HOPE	Apl. 17

Full details on request to
Head Office : 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency : 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

SOUTH AMERICA.
EXPRESS SERVICE.
LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
(By the Cap Arcona.)
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO, from Boulogne .. Mar. 29
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne .. April 9
S.S. CAP POLONIO, from Boulogne .. April 30
Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply : STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3.
Telephone : Monument 4361.
Also at Newcastle, Hull, Glasgow, and Cardiff.
Or principal passenger Agents.

UNITED STATES LINES
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly. Famous Cuisine. From £38 Return (Tourist Cabin).	From London Weekly. One class only £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.
Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines, Office, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5620.)	
America .. Mar. 27	Geo. Washington .. Apl. 31
Pres. Harding .. Apl. 2	Pres. Roosevelt .. Apl. 17

NEW YORK.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Apl. 4 from GENOA,	NAPLES, GIBRALTAR.	" CONTE GRANDE."
" 5 "		
" 7 "		
Other Sailings : Apl. 25, May 9, May 30, June 13, July 4.		LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.
Apl. 8 from TRIESTE,	NAPLES, CANNES	" SATURNIA."
" 9 "		
" 12 "		COSULICH LINE, LTD.
Other Sailings : Apl. 29, May 13, June 3, June 17, July 15.		
Apl. 15 from GENOA,	NAPLES, GIBRALTAR.	" AUGUSTUS "
" 16 "		
" 18 "		N.G.I. LINE.
Other Sailings : May 2, May 23, June 6, June 24, July 11.		

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LLOYD SABAUDO LINE,
32, Haymarket, S.W.1.
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DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE and AMERICAN MAIL LINE.
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SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,030	Mar. 28	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARIEN	11,484	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	May 10
*ARLANZA	14,030	May 23	—

* Calling Madeira. † Omitting Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,075	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,498	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,527	May 15

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA. ORDUNA, July 3.
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
SOMETHING NEW IN CRUISING.
A 32 Days' Trip, Including
BLACK SEA AND CRIMEA.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, 25th April.
Fares 60gns. and upwards.
SUMMER CRUISES TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL.—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS.—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

METAGAMA	.. ..	Mar. 26
MONTCALM	.. ..	Apr. 5
MONTROSE	.. ..	Apr. 12
MONTCLARE	.. ..	Apl. 17

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	.. ..	Mar. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK	.. ..	Apr. 4
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	.. ..	Apr. 11
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	.. ..	Apr. 17

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

D. OF BEDFORD	Mar. 29	D. OF ATHOLL	Apr. 12
MELITA	Apr. 5	MINNEDOSA	Apr. 17

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF CANADA, Honolulu .. Apr. 17
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 4.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. .. .. May 8
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 25.
NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Apr. 30 AORANGI .. May 28

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
51, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Vanguard, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Large Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apr. 2
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Apr. 30
Hobsons Bay	14,180 tons from Southampton	May 28

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	28 May.
TAINUI	12,000 tons from Southampton	Apl. 30
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	23 May
†CORINTHIC	12,267 tons from Southampton	20 June
†IONIC	12,351 tons from Southampton	18 July

* Off burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 19, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

" Antenor "	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
" Hector "	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
" Ajax "	10,038 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
" Sarpedon "	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
" Patroclus "	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th
" Hector "	11,198 tons from Liverpool	Sept. 13th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.2, or any recognised Travel Agency.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

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(2) S.S. EURIPIDES	" Liverpool	24th MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR	" Liverpool	5th JULY

(1) First Class only. (2) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†BRAMPTON CASTLE	Mar. 27	—
*ARMADALE CASTLE	—	Mar. 28
†LANSTEPHAN CASTLE	Apl. 3	—
*CARNARVON CASTLE	—	Apl. 4

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	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 14
HARUNA MARU	10,500	Apl. 19	Apl. 26	Apl. 28
KITANO MARU	8,000	May 2	May 10	May 12

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA.
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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels) CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
GEN. METZINGER. April 14 and April 28. ADMIRAL LEBON. MONDASSA. MADAGASCAR. MAURITIUS.
R. DE ST. PIERRE. April 14 and April 28. GENL. VOYRON.
PIRAEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI .. April 22 .. LAMARTINE
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
LOTUS .. April 1 and April 8 .. CHAMPOLLION
For passages and all particulars apply to
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WEST COAST OF AFRICA, BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE, CEYLON, INDO-CHINA, &c.,
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VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.
THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO
AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.
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ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
†BRITANNIA .. Mar. 27 | *CIRCASSIA .. May 30
*ELYSIA .. Apl. 16 | *CASTALIA .. July 1
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
§ Leaves Marseilles April 3.
Vessels accompanied by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
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CALIFORNIA .. Apl. 5 | CALEDONIA .. Apl. 19
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SHIPPING (continued)

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by
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BRITAIN'S LARGEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From London and Boulogne	10 APRIL
"AVELONA STAR"		24 APRIL
"AVILA STAR"		8 MAY
"ALMEDA STAR"	Rochester	22 MAY

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINE
All special trains and Best hotels including Also Combined Hotel and Travel Tickets for over 60 Health and Pleasure Resorts in Great Britain.
DE LUXE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, &c.
BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER
"ARANDORA STAR,"
Britain's Dreamship.
SPACIOUS DECKS. DELIGHTFUL BALLROOM. RESTFUL SUN DECKS AWAY FROM GAMES. SWIMMING POOL. LOUIS XIV. RESTAURANT ACCOMMODATING ALL PASSENGERS AT ONE SITTING.
WELL APPOINTED STATEROOMS WITH BEDSTEADS THROUGHOUT, HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER. LUXURIOUS PUBLIC ROOMS ON A SCALE OBTAINABLE ONLY ON THIS
"ARANDORA STAR."
From Southampton.

To SPAIN, ITALY, TURKEY, GREECE, ATLANTIC ISLES, MOROCCO, MATIA, &c.	APRIL	12th 24 days.
	MAY	7th 22 days.
	MAY	21st 17 days.
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ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES,
from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S.	"FLANDRIA"	27 MAR.
BAHIA	S.S.	"ZEELANDIA"	10 APR.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S.	"ORANIA"	1 MAY
SANTOS	S.S.	"GELRIA"	15 MAY

MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES. For passage and full information apply to the agents :—
D. H. DRAK

MOTOR-CARS (continued)

SUNBEAM, 1929, three-litre, with very special Weymann Sportsman Drop-head Coupé by James Young; colour red, with black top and wings; red leather pneumatic upholstery throughout; cycle-type wings; two spare wheels, discs to all wheels; chromium plating; tyres good; completely equipped with bumpers, spot light, sun visor, and numerous other extras; mileage only 9,400; really attractive car, as new. Offered at £850. REILY CAR MART LIMITED, 46-50, Park-lane, W.1 (Gravenor 3311). 297-299, Euston-road, N.W.1 (Museum 2300).

SUNBEAM Straight "8." F.W.B. Weymann Saloon, 1927 model. Fitted with every conceivable accessory including bumpers, six wire wheels, electric screen, Hartford shock absorbers, radiator thermometer, two-note Klaxon, Kleaner purifier, bulb horn, dippers, Eureka, &c. The car is in magnificent condition and is finished in black with red lines. It is open to any inspection or trial whatever, and is exceptional value at the figure of £395.—HARVEY HUDSON, S. Wood, Ford, E.18. Phone, Wanstead 2350.

1927 BENTLEY three-litre long wheelbase model, fitted with beautifully designed coachbuilt Saloon by Cullough; four-door body, painted blue, upholstered brown hide; lavishly equipped including disc to all wheels, Triplex glass throughout, including disc one occasional seat, folding table, windscreen wipers, driving mirror, &c.; body newly revarnished, chassis tuned up, and passed for guarantee by Bentley Motors. This car has had one owner only and is in excellent condition. Price £525.—W. ANDREWS (MOTORS), LTD., 50, Berkeley-street, W.1. Mayfair 6161.

1929 ROVER 16 h.p. Sportsman's Coupé; slightly used; 2,000 miles. Exchanges. Terms over 24 months.—LONDON AND COUNTIES AUTO DISTRIBUTORS, Ltd., 18, Berkeley-street, W.1. Mayfair 7030.

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AIREDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSONS) for house protection. AIREDALES, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, WEST HIGHLANDS. PUPPIES, Lups, adults, companions, or exhibition; large selection. Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey (Station Weybridge); 40 min. London. Tele.: Byfleet 274.

ABERDEENS.—JEAN JESTER, and SHANTA are black and the gayest of fun. Also SHANTA are fascinating white WEST HIGHLANDERS.—Westminster Kennels, Paxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

ALSATIAN DOG for SALE, 4 years, wolf-grey, good-tempered, splendid guard and house dog. Owner moving; sell to good home only.—Parnell, 14, Porchester-road, W.2. Park 2579.

BEAUTIFUL deep red COCKER DOG; 9 months; pedigree; over distemper; most lovable nature; intelligent; splendid fun; 15gns.; approval willingly.—Miss Auden, Repton, Derbyshire.

CAIRNS.—A large number of adults and puppies for sale, exhibition or companions; reasonable prices; dogs at stud, many winners; kennels viewed at any time.—Mrs. Trimmer-Trimmer, Dayton Park, Warren Row, near Henley-on-Thames. 'Phone: Hurley 35.

CAIRNS.—Beautiful pups and adults of champion pedigree for show or companions.—Miss Crossman, Treasurer, Dorking. 'Phone 396. Seen London.

CHARMING DOGS of EVERY BREED are always to be bought at the Westminster Dog Bureau, 164a, Strand, W.C.2. Vic. 9792.

DACHSHUND.—Black and tan dog, eight months; friendly, intelligent, healthy; 6½gns. Allan, Hartley, Basingstoke.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS, litter born November 5th, 1929, all registered Kennel Club; dam GLENBURNIE Bitch of registered Kennel Club; dam GLENBURNIE Bitch of registered Kennel Club; dam Royal Lancers; sires: Oliver Lyle; Stock Exchange Dramatic and Operatic Society; Lt.-Col. The Boys of Elstree School (per E. J. Sanderson); Sir Evan Spicer, D.L., J.P., C.B.E., M.P.; Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., LL.D.; Sir Roger C. M. Gregory, Bart., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Ivor Herbert, M.P.; Lt.-Col. Ivor Herbert Scott, Portland; R. A. Wilson; S. P. Cherriman; F. M. Underwood; A. E. Bruce; T. Bertram Brooke; H. O. Wernum; W. E. Younger; A. E. Bruce; T. Michael Kenyon; B. S. Gooch; E. Corse-Scott; the Hon. Arthur Hennessy. The following are additional donations:—P.R.I., 1st. The Royal School; F. D. Cuttle; Major-General A. E. Cameron, C.B., D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., LL.D.; Sir Roger C. M. Gregory, Bart., C.B.E., D.S.O.; H. O. King; I. R. Hurring; Curtis, Bart., G. P. Dunphie; H. M. Lee; Lt.-Col. A. C. Littler; Major-Gen. H. R. Swinton, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; H. C. Broadrick; Colonel Taunton School (H. Nicholson); Miss M. Hayward; C. T. Kinnaird; Major-Gen. H. Isacke; R. F. Payne; H. J. Sykes; C. A. P. ——; Col. Cuthbert Bagot; F. Pearson; ——; Batt; Dr. Harley Williams; Dr. Miss Beale; W. H. Watson; Chas. Cortelier, B.A.; Dr. L. Batford; Alex Sinclair; Col. F. W. Nicholls; Mrs. Sainsbury; Mrs. Hare; Mrs. Ds. Pearson; Miss M. A. Barber; Miss F. Slater; Mrs. Alice H. Jackson; Dr. G. Watkins; E. R. Cunningham; Lt.-Col. Balfour Paul, D.S.O.; Mrs. Mc-Chisholm; Bedford School Hobson Boys' Club; Mrs. G. Longcroft; Mrs. W. Barnes; Mrs. Burwood; Mrs. Howard; O.C. 5th Bn. Manchester Regiment; Regimental Sergt.-Major Goodman; Major S. Upperton; F. W. Leach; A. Shilton; Mrs. Scott; H. A. Jefferson; Mrs. Freeman; J. L. Partridge; F. Bayley; Dr. Barnham; Rev. V. L. Johnstone (P.M.C.); Royal Air Force Orphanages; Lt.-Col. Moodie, D.S.O.; Claude Asshby; H. Bell. The following are additional donations:—Major-General Sir Hugh Trenchard, G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; Mrs. Hopkinson; Lt.-Col. Walter Moodie, D.S.O.; Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Carruthers; E. M. Barrington-Ward; R. M. Wright; Mrs. E. Hulbert; Mrs. Edwardes; Mrs. Brocklebank; 1st Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers; Bernard Freeman; Mrs. Alleyne Haynes; B. M. Clarke (additional donation); W. and R. Holmes (additional donation); Vice-Admiral Sir John D. Ross, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Mrs. Bennett (additional donation); T. Hume; Messrs. Simonds and MacClymont.

£3. Anonymous.

£2 10s. each.—President of Servants' Mess, 2nd Royal Tank Corps (additional donation); Western Command, Headquarters, Chester (additional donation).

£2 2s.—Miss Joan Higginson (collected by her).

£2 2s. each.—S. D. Aris; T. Smallwood; A. G. S. Tapp; Robert A. Collum. The following are additional donations:—Anonymous; Brig.-General ——; Mrs. C. M. G. Dalrymple-Hamilton; Brig.-General ——; Colonel Ian M. Campbell, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Mrs. Bell, C.B.E.; Miss F. B. Bell; C. F. G. Tryon; Mrs. Shand; Captain L. H. B. Bevan, R.N.; Miss F. Mordaunt; Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Grant, Bt.

£2 2s. each.—Mrs. Weatherstone; Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Grant, Bt.

£2 10s. each.—Mrs. Weatherstone; Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Grant, Bt.

£2 2

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
(Continued from Page Three)

MARRIED Couple required, experienced Cook and Parlourman; staff of four and odd man; small family; good wages.—Mrs. E. Talbot, Discove House, Bruton Street, W.

MARRIED Couple for entire work maisonnette.—Write, or call after 5 o'clock, Fraser, 95a, Lexham-gardens, W.8.

MARRIED Couple, Cook-General, Gardener; house duties; modern, labour-saving house; wages not limited for capable, willing workers.—Write, with particulars of testimonials, Waldringfield, Greenbanks, Oxhey, Herts.

MARRIED Couple wanted for Nettleden, Herts; Cook-General and Handyman-Gardener; good wages; excellent position.—Write W., Mrs. Chaldey-gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.6.

FOR small country house in Sussex, a thoroughly experienced Married Couple as Cook and Parlourman (household kept); two in family; newly-built labour-saving house; good wages to competent couple; bus service to Hastings.—Write, giving full particulars, to Mrs. Heal, 77, Oxford and Cambridge-mansions, N.W.1.

MAN and Wife required next month as Manager and Mismanageress at Rookery House, Birmingham; good working man's hotel; salary and commission approximately £280 per annum, with quarters, board, fuel, and light; preference given to ex-service man with catering experience; age not over 50; must have held rank not lower than regimental quartermaster-sergeant.—Applications, by letter only, stating age, family, and previous experience, enclosing copy references, to N. D. Dancey, 37, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

MAN and Wife required; wife as good plain Cook, man as Handyman; house, butler and housemaid kept; one-hour London; three in family; highest references required.—Write, stating combined wages, age, and full particulars, Secretary, 30, Grosvenor-road, S.W.1.

REQUIRED, Married Couple, Cook-General and Handyman; gardener, house-parlourmaid kept; London 23 miles; family two, personal duties.—Write Box G112, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

REQUIRED May 1st, near Little Gaddesden, Herts, experienced House-Parlourman or Married Couple (wife as cook); cottage if required; good references essential; four servants.—Apply Mrs. Wykeham-Musgrave, 4, Whitehall-court, London.

SUPERIOR quiet couple for all duties with gentlefolk; every convenience; state age, references.—Fairholme, Southborough, Kent.

STEWARD and Wife wanted for Stanmore Golf Club; first-rate cooking essential; commencing salary, £125 per annum.—Write Secretary, Stanmore Golf Club, Stanmore, Middlesex.

THOROUGHLY experienced Cook and Parlourman for Surrey; housemaid kept; small family; comfortable home; excellent personal references essential.—Write to care of Stevens & Co., 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

WANTED, thoroughly trustworthy Married Couple; Cook-General. House-Parlourman (one child no objection).—Miss Clayton, Severn House, Clevedon, Somerset.

WANTED, Married Couple, all duties.—Write fully, Mrs. Martin, The Craopot, Guernsey, C.I.

WANTED, Married Couple, one maid having employment, wife (30) give service in return good home; used service, livery; plain cooking; no encumbrances or furniture; flat.—Box D.574, Willings, 58, Strand, W.C.2.

BACHELOR gentleman requires Couple for easily run Home Counties house; full labour-saving (from £100); state age.—A. Hore, Esq., care of British Agency, Oxtax, Horsham. (No fee.)

MARRIED Couple as Cook and Parlourman for small house; family two, only in residence week-ends; state age, wage.—Colonel C., care of British Agency, Oxtax, Horsham. (No fee.)

SUSAN Bond requires married couple, Cook and Parlourman, one lady, £110, £120; also married couple, Cook and Chauffeur-Parlourman, £100; single gentleman.—Many other excellent vacancies.—14, North-street, Chichester.

BUTLER-VALET required; married; age 30 to 36; one or two young children not objected to; good cottage; 10 in staff, including footman and houseman; excellent personal references essential.—Replies by letter, with particulars, to Miss Hartley, Moreton Hall, Warwick.

KITCHENMAN, experienced in private service, required, country, March 29th; age 25-30.—Non-smokers and abstainers with previous reference only need write, stating full particulars, Box P.1283, The Times, E.C.4.

MANSERVANT, single-handed and experienced, required, country, first week April; five servants, two in family; age 25-30.—Abstainers and non-smokers with personal reference need only write Box P.1162, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, House-Parlourman as general servant; no cooking; Kensington.—Write Box P.1400, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Butler for country house, Welwyn, Herts; two in family; quiet place; no entertaining; C. of E.; aged about 45, single.—Apply H. Priedy, Everton, Sandy, Beds, giving particulars of previous situations and wages asked.

YOUNG Footman required under butler; well-trained by hall-boy eight mth.—Write, stating age, height, experience, and references, to Lady R., 26, Eaton-square, S.W.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 2s. (minimum)

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AU Pair.—Hungarian lady desiring to perfect her English desires post in family of Great Britain with Governess. Companion-to lady or young ladies, or would look after mother's children; age 48, cultured, of good family and high education; 20 years' teaching experience; perfect knowledge of French; highly recommended by members of Hungarian nobility.—Write Box G.948, The Times, E.C.4.

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EXPERIENCED Governess requires post; English, French, German; references kept; school; excellent references; children 6-13.—Write Box P.1292, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Swiss-French Governess, French, German, English speaking; good needlewoman; seeks post for May.—Apply N. J. Leclaire, 4, South-parade, Bedford Park.

EXPERIENCED Nursery Governess (35), disengaged; usual subjects; music; understands health; £75.—Miss L., The Pines, Halstead Hill, Chesham, Herts.

EXPERIENCED Swiss Governess, French, German post; pleasure school; music, singing, games; excellent references.—Write Box G.947, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED French Governess, highly recommended, has vacancy for English children; excellent needlewoman.—Mlle. Stannersmith Manor, Chobham, Surrey.

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FRENCH Nursery Governess requires post in London from April 15th; willing to give French instruction; good needlework.—Write Mlle. Giroux, White House, Meols-drive, Hoylake, Cheshire.

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EXPERIENCED Nurse, hospital trained, seeks post; baby from birth; salary £70 to £80.—Miss Littlebor, 84, St. Mary's Cottages, Ilford. Terms moderate.

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NURSE or Mother's Help; superior, nice, refined girl, well trained, clean, methodical worker, good needlewoman; 3½ years' reference; £36; highly recommended.—Nurses' Dept., Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

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HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION-CHAUFFEUSE seeks post immediately; excellent references; domesticated; found country life animals.—Write Box 7214, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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LADY desires post, Maageress boarding establishment. Lady Housekeeper or similar; excellent references; free after Easter.—Write Box T.1747, The Times, E.C.4.

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USEFUL Maid seeks post; good needlewoman; light household duties; experienced; age 29; town preferred.—Apply E.S., The Palace, Bush Hadham, Herts.

EXCELLENT French Lady's Maid, 35, good sewer; eight years' references; £60-£72; recommended; others.—Apply French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend experienced Ladies' Maids, good Dressmakers, Useful Maids, Maid-Attendants, Sewing Maids, Children's Maids, Tablemaid-Room Maids, and Maid-Housemaids.—Tele. 3141 and 3142 Derby.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

EXCELLENT Housekeeper-Secretary or Housekeeper (lady); free soon; used tactful control of staff, no friction; simple cooking when required.—Write Box T.1724, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

A Middle-aged trustworthy woman as Caretaker of week-end cottage; animal lover; free.—Advertiser, 21, Victoria-street, Brighton.

COOK, outdoor (Working); superior, elderly, capable; experienced nursing; excellent cook; recommended personally; country preferred.—Write Box T.1732, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, first rate, 39, disengaged; large establishments; job or permanent.—Care of Mrs. Norman Nottori, Church-street, Market Lavington.

GENTLEWOMAN, 36, good nursing, housekeeping experience; invalid.—Write Box T.1761, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN 28, desires post Lady Housekeeper or Companion; good cook; excellent needlewoman; quiet, suit school; good references; London or near.—Write Box 23, care of W. H. Smith and Son, Ltd., 11, Kingsway, W.C.2.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION-CHAUFFEUSE seeks post immediately; excellent references; domesticated; found country life animals.—Write Box 7214, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY Housekeeper, age 47; gentlemen or lady; entire charge small house or flat.—Write Box A.479, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Help or Housekeeper to lady, gentleman, or children; thoroughly experienced; educated; adaptable, middle-age; or help emergency.—Particulars Box, The Rise, Chilbolton, Stockbridge.

LADY desires post, Maageress boarding establishment. Lady Housekeeper or similar; excellent references; free after Easter.—Write Box T.1747, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY as Housekeeper or Companion-Help where small or help; good cook; highest references.—Write, stating salary, Box T.1740, The Times, E.C.4.

SUPERIOR widow requires situation comfort daughter, at boarding school; can spend holidays; capable housekeeper; experienced children's nurse; excellent references.—Write Box T.1751, The Times, E.C.4.

SUPERIOR Working Housekeeper, entire duties of Town flat; good cook; excellent references.—Write T. A. V., 12, Portsea-place, W.2.

TWO young Ladies (sisters) wish to run small house or flat, Ilford or near London; good experience.—Write only, Miss Anthony, 140, Broadhurst-gardens, West Hampstead.

TWO Friends seek situation together as Cook (where kitchenmaid kept) and head Parlourmaid; suburbs or London preferred; wages £55-£60; C. of E.—Write Box 3, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Housekeeper, lady or gentleman, where boy 7½ allowed; good references.—Write Box G.952, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, 44; £55; three years' personal reference.—Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1379, 6003.

EXPERIENCED Lady Help or Housekeeper; 4½ years' reference; accustomed entire charge; would run flat.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can supply to colleges and schools excellent Cooks, Cook-Housekeepers, Lady Cooks, Lady Working Matrons, Sewing Maids, Parlourmaids, Dining-hall Maids, Housemaids, Dormitory Maids.—Tele. 3141 and 3142 Derby.

HOUSEMAID, disengaged; well-trained country girl; clean, willing, neat sewer; four years' reference; £26.—Miss Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

HOUSEMAID, disengaged; well-trained country girl; clean, willing, neat sewer; four years' reference; £26.—Miss Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

HOUSEMAID, disengaged; well-trained; age 25; clean worker, early riser; 2½ years' reference; £40.—Mrs. Bruton's Agency, 14a, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

HOUSEMAID, Housekeeper; 10 years' character.—Write A. M., Chatcull, near Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

A Lady can thoroughly recommend Head Housemaid of Three, age 37, for Town.—A. Piller, 31, Shaftesbury-road, Crouch End, N.19.

DAILY Housemaid, W. Kens., W.14; 25s.; age 24; nice appearance. Last lady writes: "She is an excellent housemaid; I can thoroughly recommend her."—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele. Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

EXCELLENT Head Housemaid of two or three; six years present post head of two; free April 1st; good reference.—Miss Locke Sheerers' Agency, 62, Br

Law Report, Mar. 24

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Criminal Appeal—the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Swift, Mr. Justice Branson, and Mr. Justice Finlay—dismissed the appeal, which came before the Court on a reference by the Home Secretary, of George Fratson, who was convicted at Manchester Assizes last July of the murder of George Armstrong. An appeal against conviction was dismissed in July last, and on August 9 Fratson was reprieved. The Court now said that it had no reason to alter the conclusion at which it arrived in July. (Rex v. Fratson.)

Mr. Justice Wright and a special City of London jury began the hearing of an action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, claim damages against the former chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, and the return of £30,000 and £20,000 which the defendants received respectively as compensation for loss of office when the Niger Company was amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants had engaged in buying and selling cocoa on their own account in breach of the terms of their contract of employment. The defendants deny the allegations. (Lever Brothers, Limited v. Bell and Another.)

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

MANCHESTER SHOP CRIME : SECOND APPEAL DISMISSED

R. v. FRATSON

(*Before the* Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Swift, Mr. Justice Branson, *and* Mr. Justice Finlay)

The Court considered the appeal by way of reference by the Home Secretary under section 19 (a) of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, of George Fratson, who was convicted at Manchester Assizes last July of the murder of Mr. George Armstrong, a hosier, at Rusholme, Manchester.

Mr. Armstrong was found lying dead in his shop in a pool of blood on the afternoon of May 4, 1929. He was severely wounded about the face and the carotid artery was severed.

On July 30 Fratson appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeal against his conviction. The Court dismissed the appeal. Leave was given at the appeal for Chief Inspector Batley, head of the finger-print department at New Scotland Yard, to give evidence. He said that he had examined a piece of cardboard belonging to a cellar-box found in Mr. Armstrong's shop which had not been made an exhibit at the trial. There was a bloodstained mark on it which might be the impression of a finger, or a thumb, or a part of the palm of a hand. If, however, the mark were made by part of a human hand, it would seem to be neither the hand of Mr. Armstrong nor that of Fratson.

On August 9 Fratson was reprieved.

At Fratson's trial it was stated on behalf of the Crown that the evidence against him was mainly that of his own statements. He had made 14 statements to the police about the matter. At first he said that he had met a man known as Jock and that both of them had gone to Mr. Armstrong's shop, but that Jock had gone in alone and that Fratson had run away. Then he said that both he and Jock had gone into the shop, but that he had taken no part in the violence against Mr. Armstrong, which was committed solely by Jock. Finally, Fratson said that he had gone into the shop alone and had killed Mr. Armstrong.

In one of the latter statements he said:—"I lost all control of myself. I pulled the knife out of my pocket and went absolutely mad." When he went into the witness-box to give evidence on his own behalf Fratson denied all knowledge of the murder. He said that he was in a delusion when he made the statements referred to that they were all bluff, and he gave as a further reason for them that he was "fed up with life," but had not the courage to commit suicide.

Mr. Harry Allan appeared for Fratson; Mr. Hemmerde, K.C., and Mr. P. R. Barry for the Crown.

The Case for the Appellant

Mr. Allan, in opening the appeal, said that Mr. Armstrong had undoubtedly been brutally murdered. His pockets were rifled, their lining being stained with blood. That suggested that the motive for the murder was robbery.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Do you deny that there was a case to go to the jury?—No, my Lord.

Counsel, continuing, said that, since Fratson had been reprieved, many detailed investigations had been made. Prints of the palms of Fratson's hands had been taken, and it appeared that the print on the piece of cardboard was not a print of Fratson's hand.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Is the argument that, if things are found in a room where a man is murdered and some of those things have not got on them the finger-prints of the man who is charged with the murder, he must be innocent?

Mr. Allan submitted that the print on the cardboard must be that of the man who had committed the crime. On Saturday afternoon last he (counsel) had been given an enlarged photograph of the piece of cardboard and a photograph of the impression of the left thumb of Sergeant W. Bailey, of the Manchester City Police, who visited Mr. Armstrong's premises in the course of his duties after the murder. Chief Inspector Batley had made an eleventh-hour examination of those things and he had discovered that there were certain characteristics of the print on the cardboard which agreed with the thumb print of Sergeant Bailey, but he said that those characteristics were insufficient to enable an expert to express a definite opinion.

Counsel submitted that it was impossible for the print to be that of Sergeant Bailey. It must be assumed that anything which he handled would be handled most carefully.

Another fact which was stressed against Fratson at his trial was that a raincoat which he said that he had sold could not be found. The absence of the coat played a very important part in prejudicing the jury against Fratson. It now turned out that on May 14 the raincoat had been recovered by the police from the person to whom Fratson had sold it. It was analysed, and the analyst reported that no blood had been found on it. It appeared that Mr. Justice Macnaghten had informed the Home Secretary that, when Fratson said that he had sold the coat, he (the Judge) was under the impression that he might have disposed of it in some other way. The Judge's summing-up amounted to misdirection on the facts as they ought to have been before the Court.

It was a fundamental principle of British justice that the prosecution gave evidence of all the facts of a case that were known to them, whether they were favourable or unfavourable to the person accused. That principle was not adhered to when Fratson was put on his trial. As the result Fratson was the victim of a very grave miscarriage of justice. If the jury had had evidence of the new facts relating to the piece of cardboard and to the raincoat, it was strongly probable that they would have acquitted Fratson.

The Lord Chief Justice.—You are asking us to make two assumptions—one, that the mark of blood on the cardboard was made by some one implicated in the murder; and, another, that only one person was concerned in the murder.

Mr. Allan said that the Home Secretary had felt it his duty to refer the case to the Court on the newly discovered facts.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Is there any ground, so far as you know, for believing that, while Fratson has been in prison, he has shown signs of insanity?

Mr. Allan.—I have no information about that.

Further Evidence Given

Chief Inspector Batley, called by Mr. Allan to give evidence, said that he had re-examined the piece of cardboard which bore the imprint of part of a human hand. He had compared that imprint with the impression of Fratson's palm.

Mr. Allan.—Was the impression on the cardboard caused by Fratson?—No.

During the last few days, the witness added, he had examined an imprint of the left thumb of Sergeant Bailey, of the Manchester Police. Essential data to be sure that the imprint on the cardboard had been made by Sergeant Bailey was missing, but he was of the opinion that the two prints were identical. "I would not like to say anything more definite," said Inspector Batley.

Mr. Allan tendered evidence relating to the raincoat, but the Lord Chief Justice said that he understood that it was common ground that Fratson had had a raincoat, that it was disposed of, and afterwards recovered by the police, and that it was now in Court.

Mr. Hemmerde said that he did not suggest that there was any other raincoat.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Hemmerde said that, at the second police court hearing on June 5, the Manchester City analyst brought the coat down after having examined it. The witnesses who would produce the coat had to be brought from some distance, and the defence, on being informed, did not want them to be brought, the question of the coat seeming to be of no importance. The coat was in the Assize Court, but neither he (Mr. Hemmerde) nor junior counsel for the Crown knew that it had been recovered. When he mentioned it in his speech it was regarded as of so little importance that no one interrupted him. It was suggested that Fratson could not have been present at the murder because there was no blood on his clothes, and he pointed out that Fratson might not have been wearing the clothes in question, or that his clothes might have been covered by the raincoat. Another possibility was that the raincoat was made of a material from which blood could easily be washed.

Fratson must have known that the raincoat had been recovered, but no one protested when he (counsel) inadvertently, because of his inadequate instructions, alluded to the absence of the coat, not as an all-important point, but as one of about 10 matters. The moment the defence made the mistake of running the defence that Fratson was not present at the murder the whole of the jury's interest was rightly centred on the question whether that was so or not. The matter of the raincoat could have hardly weighed anything at all. If Fratson was shown to be present at the murder how could any jury come to any conclusion other than that, if there was anything on the raincoat, it had been washed off, if, indeed, Fratson had been wearing it? Mr. Justice Macnaghten certainly mentioned the absence of the coat, but he did so almost in the same breath as he mentioned the possibility of the clothes being washed.

Even if another person was present at the murder it was difficult to get rid of the fact that Fratson was clearly a principal in the second degree even if he was not a principal in the first degree. In his earlier confessions he said that he knew that the other man was contemplating violence and was armed to effect it. The grave doubts which had been in the minds of the Home Office and their advisers vanished when the real nature of Fratson's confessions appeared. The case did not rest merely on Fratson's statements, which were corroborated in material particulars by the discoveries of the police.

Judgment

The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart), delivering the judgment of the Court, said that certain arguments undoubtedly became possible if it were assumed that that brutal murder was the work of one person alone. There was, however, nothing to convince an impartial mind that that was the fact. Indeed, in no small part of the statements made by Fratson himself the allegation that two persons were concerned in the murder was embodied.

As the result of further examination of the piece of cardboard, Inspector Batley was now able to say that the imprint on it was not the imprint of any part of Fratson's hand. He was also able to trace with certainty nine points of resemblance between the imprint on the cardboard and the imprint of Sergeant Bailey's hand. If the critical resemblances had numbered 12, the inspector apparently would have been able to say with certainty that the two imprints were made by the same person.

In that state of the matter, what was the effect of the piece of cardboard on Fratson's case? In the opinion of the Court it was nothing. The matter was purely negative. It could not seem to have any importance except on the unproved assumption that only one person was concerned in committing the crime.

With regard to the raincoat, there was no evidence that Fratson wore it at the time of the commission of the murder. He had, indeed, never suggested that he did. Even if the medical evidence were correct that bloodstains would have appeared on it if it had been worn by the murderer, the stains clearly could easily have been removed. Again, it was not in the least necessary to assume that Fratson was the only person concerned in the crime.

It was quite clear not only that counsel for the prosecution did not know that the raincoat had been recovered, but also that the reason why it was not produced was that everybody expected that the defence would be, not what it turned out to be, but the defence contained in Fratson's own statement and urged in the police court—namely, that he had committed the murder under gross provocation.

On sufficient evidence and after a right direction from the Judge at the trial the jury had returned a verdict of *Guilty*. There were clearly some very striking corroborations of Fratson's own statements which could not leave any reasonable doubt of his guilt. One statement he explained as being a delusion. The remarkable fact remained that the delusion proved to be true.

The Court saw no reason to alter the conclusion at which it arrived last July—that the appeal should be dismissed.

Solicitors.—Mr. W. Holland, Manchester; Director of Public Prosecutions.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

COSTS OF ASCERTAINING NAME OF "WOMAN UNKNOWN"

OLDHAM, I. M. v. OLDHAM, J. S.

(*Before* Mr. Justice Hill)

In this suit his Lordship, in granting the wife petitioner a decree *nisi* and costs, made an order including the expense involved by inquiries to discover the name of the woman with whom the husband respondent was charged with committing adultery.

In the petition, which was undefended, Mrs. Irene Muriel Beaumont Oldham, *née* Thomas, of Eaton-place, S.W., prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Major Joseph Stranham Oldham, a retired Indian Army officer, on the ground of his adultery last August at the Imperial Hotel, Russell-square, with a woman unknown. The marriage took place on October 5, 1918, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and there are two children of the marriage, sons, aged 10 and eight years respectively.

Evidence having been given, Mr. T. Bucknill, for the petitioner, applied for a special order allowing his client the costs, amounting to between £60 and £80, of the inquiry as to the identity of the woman unknown, on the ground that, though the investigation was necessitated by the direction of the Court in such cases, yet the expenses were not usually allowed on taxation of costs.

Mr. Justice Hill, in granting the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with custody of the children, and costs, said that the costs of the inquiry ought certainly to be included, and he was surprised that such costs were not included on taxation as a matter of course. The Court required a wife petitioner to give the name of the woman if it could be ascertained, and in many cases necessary costs were involved. He did not wish to lay down any general rule, but if in the present case a special order was required, granting the petitioner the taxed costs of the inquiry, he would make it.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gregory, Rowcliffe and Co.

ELEVEN DECREES MADE ABSOLUTE

(*Before* Mr. Justice Bateson)

The decrees *nisi* in the following 11 Matrimonial Causes were made absolute to-day:—

Motion. N. E. v. Motion. G. J.: Pearson v. Pearson and Blythe; Deane, K. M. St. C. v. Deane, G. H. (Fraser intervening); Tate, N. F. v. Tate, H.; Brain, D. A. v. Brain, C. J.; Wilkins, W. K. v. Wilkins, E. T.; Johnson, H. M. v. Johnson, J. L.; Pease v. Pease and Sheppard; Butterfield v. Butterfield and Cox. Cases in District Registries.—Nixon v. Nixon and Lane; Bailey v. Bailey and Rowland.

Mr. Justice Maugham made orders in the usual form yesterday for the compulsory winding-up of S. H. Fernley and Co., Limited; Wickford Carriage Company, Limited; E. W. Flagg and Co., Limited; and Duophone and Unbreakable Record Company, Limited.

GIRL CONVICTED OF BAG-SNATCHING

Florence Mansbridge, 19, living at James-street, Camden Town, was convicted at the Marylebone Police Court yesterday of stealing a handbag and contents, valued at 24s., from Mrs. Hilda Bowry, of Slough, at Park-street, Camden Town, and was sent to the London Sessions to be sentenced for Borstal treatment. The bag, which was snatched from under Mrs. Bowry's arm, was recovered from an area. Detective Miller said that no one seemed to be able to do anything with the accused. In May, 1929, she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a further three months' in default of paying a fine of £50 for theft. Before that she had been bound over for theft, and in September, 1928, she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing a wallet containing £6. The Magistrate remarked that her latest offence was really highway robbery.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

CLAIM AGAINST FORMER OFFICIALS OF THE NIGER COMPANY

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER

(*Before* Mr. Justice Wright *and a City of London Special Jury*)

The hearing was begun of this action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, claim against Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell, of Granby Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, of St. Ronans, Putney Heath, London, formerly chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Niger Company, Limited, damages for alleged conspiracy, fraudulent concealment, breach of duty and breach of contract in respect of the alleged purchase and sale of cocoa in breach of their contract of service. They further claimed the return of £30,000 and £20,000 paid respectively to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling as compensation on the determination of their offices in the Niger Company—when it was last year amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation—on the ground that the money was paid under mistake of fact; and rescission of the agreements under which those sums were paid.

The defence was a complete denial of the plaintiffs' allegations.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis appeared for the plaintiffs; Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. Philip Vos for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Wright, at the beginning of the action, said that there was a time when a City of London jury was considered the finest tribunal in the world. He hoped that this example would be followed more than it had been in the past.

Mr Bevan, in opening the case, said that the issues here were serious, in that the claim involved not only the return of a considerable sum of money from each of the defendants, but also an inquiry into the conduct of two men who for many years had been very prominently associated with the Niger Company, Limited, 99.57 per cent. of whose shares were held by the plaintiffs.

It was alleged that the defendants had abused their trust by entering on their own account into buying and selling transactions with regard to cocoa, which was one of the commodities with which the Niger Company dealt. They had thereby put themselves in a position where their interests conflicted with their duty, and had their conduct been discovered in 1927 and 1928, when they were dealing in that way, they would have been instantly dismissed.

That course of conduct was concealed from Lever Brothers, Limited, who knew nothing about it until some time last year, and at a date after March 19, 1929, when the defendants determined their positions with the Niger Company. In March, 1929, the plaintiffs thought it desirable that there should be an amalgamation of the Niger Company, Limited, and the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, and a new company formed to take over their assets. That new company was formed early in 1929.

The Question of Compensation

In those circumstances the occupation of the defendants in the Niger Company was ended, and the question of compensation arose. Under their contracts of employment the defendants had another two years and two months to run. There were no reasons at that time for Lever Brothers, Limited, to doubt that the two defendants had faithfully and honourably performed their duties. The parties met together, and negotiations were entered into for compensation. In the result, on May 1, 1929, Mr. Bell was paid £30,000 and Mr. Snelling £20,000 in respect of the determination of their agreements. Had the facts which he (counsel) was about to allege been known to the plaintiffs, neither of the defendants would have received a penny piece as compensation.

Generally, the defence was a denial of everything; though there was an admission in somewhat qualified terms, not of purchases or sales of cocoa by the defendants, but of speculative dealings in differences in cocoa.

Mr. Bell was appointed chairman of the Niger Company on November 1, 1923, at a saary of £8,000 a year, plus, by an agreement of July, 1926, a commission of 1¼ per cent. of the Niger Company's profits after certain deductions. It was also arranged that an insurance policy should be taken out in his favour for £16,200. In no circumstances was his remuneration to exceed £14,000 until such time as Messrs. Lever Brothers paid 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares.

Mr. Snelling was appointed vice-chairman of the Niger Company by an agreement dated October 15, 1923, at a salary of £6,000 a year.

There was a further matter in the case, the seriousness of which assumed considerable importance. In October, 1923, an agreement was entered into between the Niger Company and three of the competitive companies operating on the West Coast. The vital term of that agreement so far as this case was concerned—an agreement which he thought was negotiated and signed by the defendants—was that a pool was started and an undertaking sent in by every company party to it of every purchase or sale of cocoa, by itself or its subsidiary companies, or by its directors. In buying and selling cocoa on their own behalf, in addition to a breach of duty to their employers, the defendants committed a breach of duty to the parties to that pool.

It was because of that agreement that the secret transactions came to light, because the members of the pool alleged, in an arbitration that was started a year or two later, that there had been individual dealings by individual directors, and it was on an inquiry into those allegations that some of the facts in this case were discovered.

Fifty Transactions Alleged

By their statement of claim the plaintiffs alleged 50 secret transactions by the two defendants.

Mr. Justice Wright.—Are these all purchases?—No, purchases and sales.

Counsel then described the ordinary course of the Niger Company's dealings and the course that obtained in the present matters with which the defendants were connected. As he understood it, in the whole history of the Niger Company, when purchases had been made, or terminal contracts entered into, the bought or sold notes had always been made out to the Niger Company.

Mr. D'Arcy Cooper, chairman of Lever Brothers, Limited, gave evidence of the agreements fixing the defendants' position and salaries, and of the compensation awarded on the determination of their offices.

He would have dismissed them if he had known of their secret activities and would not have given compensation.

He was present when Mr. Bell had said:—"I have never done such a thing before, and I cannot justify the behaviour."

Sir Leslie Scott (cross-examining) asked Mr. Cooper to assume that the so-called 50 transactions were the result in a broker's office of four opening orders, and that they were transactions in differences in the sense that there was no intention ever of delivering or taking delivery of cocoa, and that in each case the defendants gave their own names to the brokers.

Dealing with the services rendered by the defendants, Sir Leslie Scott asked:—Between 1923 and the spring of 1929 were not these two men together responsible for achieving a result which you were unable to obtain by a 50-50 amalgamation with the African and Eastern Company?—I am quite willing to admit that it was due to Mr. Bell and to Mr. Snelling that the company improved in condition at that time.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Hurley and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Birkbeck, Julius, Edwards, and Co.

THREE GENERATIONS OF POLICEMEN

The retirement, after 25 years' service, this week of Police-constable Herbert Ward on pension from the Metropolitan Police discloses something of a record for one family. Ward's grandfather joined the Metropolitan Police in 1843, and after serving 17 years was compelled to retire owing to serious injuries received while on duty at Isleworth. He died in 1909 at the age of 92. His son, ex-Sergeant W. Ward, who lives at Sulgrave-road, Hammersmith, and who is 79 years of age, joined the force in 1870. He retired in 1895. His eldest son joined the "D" Division in 1899, but died after serving 13¼ years. Police-constable Herbert Ward, who has just retired, joined the "S" Division in March, 1905. He served the whole of his 25 years in the "S," or Hampstead, Division.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

DECREE NISI FOR NAVAL OFFICER

BOWLBY v. BOWLBY AND VIVIAN

(*Before* Mr. Justice Hill)

In this undefended suit Lieutenant-Commander Vivian Russell S. Bowlby, R.N., of H.M.S. Courageous, whose home address is Goscar House, Tenby, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Honor Cecilia Bowlby, *née* Paget, on the ground of her adultery with the Hon. Anthony Crespigny Claude Vivian.

The marriage took place on April 25, 1928, at the Hampstead Register Office.

It was alleged that the respondent committed adultery with the co-respondent at a flat in Curzon-street, W., in March, 1929.

The Hon. Victor Russell, who appeared for the petitioner, asked that an order for costs should be made not only against the co-respondent, but also against the respondent, who had an income under the marriage settlement.

Mr. Justice Hill, in giving judgment, referred to a letter written by the respondent to the petitioner in which she stated, *inter alia*, why she married him and remarked: "I thought we might get along all right for a bit anyway." He (his Lordship) was very much shocked at the respondent's marrying with such dreadful levity as she had shown in her letter, and at her committing adultery with equal levity.

His Lordship pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs against the respondent and the co-respondent.

Solicitors.—Messrs, Taylor and Humbert.

LAW NOTICES, MARCH 25

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Hole v. Garnsey (for consideration); Bowie or Ramsay v. Liverpool Royal Infirmary and ors. (further hearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

At 10.30:—Judgment.—Raja Bahadur Raja Bishnath Saran Singh v. Rawat Sheo Bahadur Singh.—Appeal.—Raja Proohat Chandra Barua v. the King-Emperor (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal

Court I. (the Master of the Rolls, Green, and Romer, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Probate and Divorce Division (Final List).—Melvill, J. L. v. Melvill, L. M. (pt. hd.) (2).—From the Chancery Division (Final List):—Laming v. Laming (21); Re Hilks (Mills v. Lawrence) (20).

Court II. (Scrutton, Lawrence, and Slesser, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List):—Herbert v. Wilcox Productions, Ltd. v. First National Pictures, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (26); the King v. the Minister of Health (16); Foster v. Harnett (25).

Chancery Division

Court I. (Eve, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Hemmant v. Frederick George and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (12); King v. Servante (34).

Court III. (Clauson and Farwell, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Sitting in Bankruptcy.—Divisional Court.—Re Drabble and Drabble (Drabble Brothers) (pt. hd.) (3). Not before 12:—(Clauson, J.).—Witness List. Part I. —Paton v. Hornsby (42); Fenton Textile Association, Ltd. v. Paton (43); Paton v. Peter, Thomas, and Clark (49). At 3.30:—In Court (as Chambers).—Master Joseph Chitty.—Re Crispin, dec. (Jarry v. Crispin).

Court V. (Maugham, J.).—At 10.30:—Companies Court.—Adjourned Summonses.—Colmore (Barrow), Ltd. (appln. of J. M. Mawson) (pt. hd.) (30); Henry Leetham and Sons, Ltd. (appln. of Wilson Steamship Co., Ltd.—with witnesses) (24).

Court VI. (Luxmoore, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Short Causes.—Société Anonyme Servo-Frien Dewandre v. Marelli Magnetos (England), Ltd.; Lloyds Bank Ltd. v. Collins; Trustees of Nance (a bankrupt) v. Ridley. Petition.—Re Roburite and Ammonal, Ltd., and re Companies Act, 1929. Procedure Summonses.—Re Bush (B. Lipton, Ltd. v. MacIntosh); Smith v. Nicoll; Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd. v. Gartick. At 2:—In Court (as Chambers).—Re Fisher (Fisher v. Fisher).

Court IV. (Farwell, J.).—Not before 12:—Witness List. Part II.—F. W. Woolworth and Co., Ltd. v. Woolworths (Australasia), Ltd. (27).

Lord Chancellor's Court (Bennett, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Short Causes.—Bayly v. Lampshire; Notley v. Bishop of Birmingham; Lindsay v. Kelly. Petition.—Re Fook on Assurance and Godown Co., Ltd., and re Assurance Companies Act, 1909. Further consideration.—Hill-Wood v. Hunt. Adjourned Summonses.—Re Thistlethwayte's Will Trusts (Egerton v. Thistlethwayte) (66); re Lazarus (Lazarus v. Lazarus) (67); re Holland (Public Trustee v. Billington) (69).

King's Bench Division

Lord Chief Justice's Court (Divisional Court) (the Lord Chief Justice, Avory, and Branson, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Motion.—West v. Fillis. Crown Paper.—Addison v. Mair (2); re a Solicitor (4).

Court IV. (McCardie, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—To be Mentioned.—Jonesco v. Evening Standard Co., Ltd. (95); Same v. London Express Newspaper, Ltd. (100). For Hearing.—Non-Jury by Consent.—Tinkers, Ltd. v. Vickers, Ltd., and anr. (pt. hd.) (364).

Court II. (Rowlatt, J.).—Room 90, at 10.30:—Re Wallack (summons). In Court, at 11:—To be Mentioned.—Goodman v. Crabbe (Bristol).—For Hearing.—Commercial List.—Carter Shipping Co., Ltd., v. Bowring, Jones, and Tidy, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1231).

Court I. (Swift, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Wand v. Isaacson and anr. (713); Wand v. Isaacson (714); Knep v. Jones (627); Ahern and anr. v. Wenlock Brewery Co., Ltd. (782).

Court III. (Talbot, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Steel v. Lowe and Wife (pt. hd.) (740). Not before 12.30:—Sieber v. Tomline (775).

Court IX. (Finlay, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Phillips v. Rosenweig (770); Carr v. Cosburn and Co. (781).

Court VIII. (Wright, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—Anglo South American Bank, Ltd. v. G. Rhodes and Sons, Ltd.; R. H. Baker v. C. E. Ford and Co., Ltd.; Same v. H. Hosegood and Sons; Anglo South American Bank v. Stewart and Esplen; Credit Foncier and ors. v. American Trading Co. and ors. Not before 11:—Commercial List.—City of London Special Jury.—Lever Bros., Ltd. v. Bell and anr. (pt. hd.) (819).

Court VII. (Hawke, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Spurin and anr. v. Jelks and Sons (pt. hd.) (462); Williams v. Grout (704); Dixon v. "East Ham Echo," Ltd., and anr. (788).

Court VI. (Macnaghten, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Opperman Gears, Ltd., v. International Kreemake Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (297); Klein v. Furnival and Co., Ltd. (766).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. need not attend until to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court I. must attend in that Court at 10.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

Court I. (Hill, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Pontos.—1928.—Folio 386 (owners of s.s. Kronborg v. owners of s.s. Pontos), examination of plaintiffs' witnesses (with Trinity Masters); Fabia and Ikaneptl.—1929. Folio 76 (owners of sailing barge Invicta v. owners of steam tug Fabia and owners of motor tug Ikaneptl), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters).

Court III. (Bateson, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Evans v. Evans and Geertz orse. Scott (pt. hd.) (179); Brest and anr. v. St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind and anr. (Norwood and ors. cited) (186).

Official Referees

Court I., R.C.J., No. 756 (Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.).—At 10.30:—British Home Stores, Ltd. v. Warwick; Lilley v. Cooper; Mullins v. Rodwell.

Court II., R.C.J., No. 324 (Mr. G. A. Scott).—At 10.30:—Watson v. Ashton-in-Makerfield U.D.C. At 10.45:—John Barker and Co., Ltd. v. Grayham.

Court III., R.C.J., No. 603 (Sir William Hansell, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Fellowes v. Butler (pt. hd.).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Court I. (Reg. Mellor).—At 11:—Taylor, D. E. (orse. G. Nash and Co.); Ward, A. E. (orse. C. L. Ward); Sado, E.; Rose, D.; Wise, L.; Whittaker, C.; Verden, M. M.; Reynolds, L. B. (orse. L. Reynolds and Sons); Thomas, J. (orse. James Wood); Saword, F. C. E. (orse. Saword and Co.); Smith, W. J. E. (orse. Russell Smith and Co.); Rodes, F.; Wilson, J. H.; Underwood, L. C.; Salter, J. J.; Wise, (orse. Madame Wise); Perlmutter, K.; Pilkington, L. F.; Teniers, A. T.; Steadman, C. W.; Poulton, J.

In Chambers—Room 36 (Reg. Warmington).—At 11:—Add. Petn. (1,168 of 1929); Petns. (207 and 190 of 1930); Add. Petns. (66, 131, and 1,055 of 1929); Petn. (252 of 1930); Add. Petns. (150 and 136 of 1930). At 11.30:—Add. Petn. disputed (178 of 1930).

Meeting of Creditors in Bankruptcy (the Official Receivers).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street:—Room 53.—First Floor.—At 11:—Kruse, H. L., first meeting. At 11.30:—Knopp, M., ditto. At 12:—Millar, C., ditto.

Companies

Chancery Division.—Companies Court (Registrar Stirling).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Anglo-Syriad Trading Co., Ltd.; Same. At 11.30:—Alfred Couldrey and Co., Ltd.; Industrial Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd. At 12:—Burton Brewery Co., Ltd.; Selbourne Rubber Estates, Ltd. (Selstar Plantations, Ltd., v. Selbourne Rubber Estates, Ltd.). At 12.30:—William V. Higgins and Co., Ltd. Room 58.—At 11 to 1:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd. (Davidson and anr. v. James Burton and Sons, Ltd., and ors.). Room 67.—At 2.30 to 4:—Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd. (Clough v. Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd., and ors.). Room 87.—At 11.30:—Donisthorpe and Co., Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.30:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd.; Same; Same; Same; Same. At 12:—Sharpe Ross and Co., Ltd. At 12.15:—Saule, Ltd.

Official Receivers.—Companies (Winding Up).—Meetings at 23, Carey-street. At 11.30:—Whittington Mattress Co., Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 2.30:—Armstrong and Co. (London), Ltd., committee of inspection. At 12:—M. Shaking, Ltd., adjourned first meeting of contributories.

Masters sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simmer, Baker, and Moseley.

Taxing Master.—Greenwood.

Master of the Crown Office sitting.—Kershaw.

Chancery Registrars.—The following will be in attendance:—Andrews (on Appeal Court I.); More (on Eve, J.); Andrews (on Maugham, J.); Hicks Beach (on Bennett, J.); Blaker (on Clauson, J.); Ritchie (on Luxmoore, J.); Jolly (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

Court I. (the Recorder of London).—At 11:—Calling of Grand Jury. For Sentence.—W. S. Winterbood. For Trial.

Court II.—At 11.15:—Calling of Petty Jurors.

Cases in which True Bills are returned by the Grand Jury during the day may be added to the list.

EVICTION OF A DOG

At the North London Police Court yesterday Mrs. Harriett Burnett, who is 81 years of age, and has lived for 38 years in an eight-roomed house at Freemont-street, Hackney, was summoned by the borough council for keeping a dog in such a way as to render the house insanitary. Mr. Chalenor said the dog was never allowed to go into the street. During the past year from this house six cases of measles, one case of pneumonia, one of scarlet fever, two of whooping cough, and one of diphtheria had been reported. The defendant said she kept the dog for protection, because it was reported in the neighbourhood that she was a rich woman. She could not let the dog run in the street because it snapped at children, and she was too old to go out with it. Mr. Basil Watson made the order for the removal of the dog.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN HOUSING

COTTAGE PROPERTY AND THE SUBSIDY

Mr. O. C. Roberts, of Liverpool, in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the National Federation of House Builders at the Great Central Hotel, London, yesterday, said that during the past five years private enterprise had built 750,000 houses, including 350,000 of less than £26 rateable value, in respect of which no assistance had been received from the Government or the local authorities. Taking an average of five persons to each house, he thought private builders in that period could claim to have provided new homes for 3¾ millions of people.

That was not the extent of the activities of the industry. Local authorities had built about 530,000 houses for rental to tenants, and in some few cases for sale, making a total of over 1,250,000 houses built in England and Wales since the War. The building trade unions had made this possible by opening wide their ranks to outsiders.

Houses built in the suburbs of any great town immediately before the War were much better, in beauty, convenience, and planning than those built in the previous decade, and every year since the early seventies they could trace an improvement in character and design. Since half the population, even to-day, lived in houses over 50 years old, and there were houses still inhabited in many towns over 150 years old, they would have to go back some generations to find who was responsible for the slums. The present spirit of pride in house ownership gave the builder a chance to express his ideals in the quality and design of houses. Houses built by private enterprise cost the country £240 each less than municipal houses. All subsidies were economically wrong, and when the Wheatley Act subsidy could be withdrawn and the industry placed on a sound basis, it would be better for builder, tenant, and the authorities.

Before the War the people of this country used to invest £20,000,000 a year in cottage property. Builders were endeavouring to obtain some form of assurance that the subsidy would be granted to them on equitable terms, and when that assurance was given quite a number of house builders who specialized in cottage property in the past would return to it, and relieve the local authorities of a large portion of their housing work.

Builders welcomed the resolution recently passed by the House of Commons in favour of the final paving of a road, now a heavy burden on the owner of a house, being made a public charge. Payment had proved an obstacle to many people in buying houses. It was only fair that, while the tenant under the Wheatley Act received a grant of approximately 4s. 4d. a week towards his rent, and the purchaser of a house did not now receive any grant at all, something should be done for the citizen who did his bit to solve the housing problem.

Another direction in which the cost of houses both for sale and for renting might be reduced would be by removing the present restriction of 12 to the acre. This entailed heavy costs in land, rates, electric light, and gas services to each house. Land formed too big an item in the total cost of every house, amounting to about £125 on a worker's home, which was at least £50 too high economically. Before the War it was possible to build 40 cottages to the acre, and people could afford to pay the rents or to buy the houses. It ought to be possible to build to-day at the rate of 20 to the acre.

MOORING OF A FRIGATE AT FALMOUTH

FOUDROYANT IN A DISPUTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FALMOUTH, March 24

A dispute between Mr. G. Wheatly Cobb, the owner of the frigate Foudroyant, said to be the third oldest ship afloat, and the Falmouth Harbour Commissioners led to Mr. Cobb being summoned before the Falmouth Magistrates for disobeying the order of the harbour master. On behalf of the Harbour Board it was stated that the Foudroyant had been moored fore and aft and close to the famous clipper ship Cutty Sark for over two years. On the night of December 4 last a heavy gale caused the frigate to drag her anchor, and she was subsequently shifted to another berth, where she was allowed to swing. Mr. Cobb had since been requested to take the Foudroyant back to the berth she occupied on the night of the gale, but he refused to do so and wrote to the Commissioners as follows:—

The Commissioners offer me the choice of either disobeying their order, or of returning my ship to a berth which has now been proved beyond all doubt to be a dangerous one. I am sure they will see that I can only choose the former. If the ship were insured which she is not, I should unquestionably fail to recover if I deliberately replaced her in the position she occupied on the night of December 4. On that occasion she was saved from very serious injury by a combination of fortunate circumstances which cannot be expected to recur. She was blown ashore at low water, and the tide rose; the anchors held and the weather moderated. Since then there have been two storms of still greater force, which would have done much more serious damage had she been moored as she was on December 4. Happily, she was swinging, and in place of the violent jerking and straining which occurred in moderate gales in the old moorings, she rode through them easily, and in the storm cabins it was dif

Sporting News

RACING

A NEW SEASON

LINCOLN MEETING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. E. Robson's four-year-old filly Claudine, ridden by Lane and trained by Tabor, won the Trial Selling Plate at Lincoln yesterday by a head from Storm Cycle, with Acrobatic third, four lengths behind the second. The winner started at 7 to 2, and was favourite, while the second horse was second favourite. I mention these facts because, although the race was really of no importance, it was the first of a new season under Jockey Club Rules. The new season was begun in really excellent conditions, for the weather was fine and the going was good. It is very seldom that a Lincoln meeting is begun so pleasantly. Further, the first favourite won from a large field.

There is little that needs to be written about this first race. The first and second were always prominent on the far side of the course. In the last two furlongs Claudine was always going the better of the two, and finally won rather more easily than a head might suggest. Claudine won one race last year, being successful in a mile handicap at Lewes, when, in a small field, she started at 50 to 1. There was another large field for the second race, the Brocklesby Trial Plate, for which To You was favourite at 4 to 1. This Tetratema colt, on looks improved much since he has been in De Mestre's stables, was ridden by Ray. He was very quickly away from the gate, Ray thus showing that he has retained all his ability at the start. For rather more than four furlongs To You was in front, with Thomas a Tattamus his nearest rival. He shook him off, but when called upon to resist a challenge from the top-weight, Ophir, running in the new colours of Sir Francis Towle, he could not do so, and Ophir won by nearly a length. Thomas a Tattamus was third. The winner won the last race last year at Windsor.

Just after the result of this race news was received on the course that Easter Hero was scratched from the Grand National. I do not know exactly what has happened, but one presumes that he has broken down again. On Saturday there was talk of his becoming favourite once more, and now he is scratched. I have no further news of Gregalach, and I must return to the Lincoln programme.

The first two-year-old race of the season was the Tathwell Auction Plate. Here again there was a large field, no fewer than 29 facing the tapes. Considering that this was the first time that any of them had been on a racecourse, they behaved marvellously well at the gate, this showing that they had been well schooled at home; that the new gate is a vast improvement on the old one; and that Captain Allison is an exceptionally able and patient starter. On the whole the start was a very good one. Several of the field naturally started slowly, among them the well-backed Sandbath, who never afterwards had a chance of winning. She was running on at the finish and will probably win a small race soon. The winner was Louvastra, who was always well placed and won easily from Good Companion, with the favourite, Boie, third. The winner is a well-grown filly by Arch-Gift out of a Louvois mare. She was ridden by P. Beasley, who thus completed a nice double, as he had also won on Ophir. Several of the unplaced yesterday will soon improve on their running, for not unnaturally the experience will have done them good.

Three-year-old races, especially handicaps, at this early part of the season are impossible to deal with from a handicapper's point of view. The winter between the two seasons may make all the difference. The best two-year-old of his year may be unable to win even a small race as a three-year-old, yet there were to be found quite a number of people who were willing to bet in the Welbeck Handicap for three-year-olds yesterday. Here again there was a large field, but Friar Tuck, in Lord Derby's colours, and Dame Swynford, in the colours of Captain Weyland, were well backed at 7 to 2. There was also support for King Baldwin at 9 to 1. Ridden by Ray, the last-named won by a head from Pomerellen, with Cat's Eye, a long way behind, third. Dame Swynford lost the race at the start, but afterwards ran sufficiently well to suggest she will win a race soon, probably over a longer distance than this seven furlongs. Peace Pact showed fine speed, but did not stay. The winner and the second, indeed, were out in front a long way from the finish. It appeared to some people in the stands that the winner did not give the second, who was on the rails, too much room in the last few yards, but to me the rider seemed to have plenty of room. However, he objected to the winner for bumping and boring. The Stewards overruled the objection, so Ray rode his first winner of the season. King Baldwin, who was not placed in any of his races last year, is by Hainault.

There was another exciting finish to the Hainton Plate, run over a mile and a half. After Pure Fur had made the running into the Straight, Yu Shan came through, but was at once challenged by Highbury, who quickly asserted his superiority, only to be challenged in the last 100 yards by Coaster, who, however, failed to get up, and was beaten by a short head. Elliott rode a fine powerful finish on the winner, but may have been lucky to win, for if Coaster had made his challenge a little earlier he must have won. Highbury won only one race last year, at Leicester, but he was second in this same race at Lincoln a year ago. The afternoon's racing, which would have been rather ordinary but for the several good finishes, and the fact that it was the first day of a new season, was concluded with the Canwick Maiden Plate, which was won by Aureate Bay from Naughty, with the pronounced favourite, Slip the Painter, third. The totalisator would have been a greater success if it had been turned round the other way. The issuing windows were on the wrong side.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

BLANKNEY SELLING PLATE (7f.).—If this race were a handicap, GRANDBOW would certainly meet the other horses on worse terms than is actually the case. I believe he is fit and forward in condition, so that he seems to me an obvious selection.

BROCKLESBY STAKES (5f.).—I have no form to go on here, so I cannot make a serious selection. Perhaps LIGHTS O' LOVE will win.

BATTHYANY PLATE (5f.).—Not a Hope is rather kindly handicapped, but he ran indifferently towards the end of last year, and, on a race at Derby, will be beaten by Fascicle and others. Indeed, on the balance of last year's form FASCICLE seems the best selection.

NORTHERN WELTER PLATE (1m. 3f.).—Appledore may have been improved by his hurdling. If he has been he has a chance here, even with ten weight. Ethelwulf stays well. Hectara and Ayot did not run last year. Perhaps APPLEDORE will win.

CHAPLIN PLATE (1½m.).—In a similar race for three-year-old maidens yesterday an odds-on favourite was beaten, which suggests strongly to me that this is an event best left alone. SMOKY LIGHT from the same stable as yesterday's winner, Aureate Bay, was second in a mile nursery at Manchester last autumn and may win.

LINCOLN PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The SUDBROOK SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
ENTANGLED (Mr. F. S. Butters) ... Fred Butters	6	12
aTELFORD C, by Beresford (Mr. J. Gorman) ... Yates	6	12
CLAUDINE (Mr. Walter Griggs) ... Walter Griggs	6	12
aFUGITIVE (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith) ... Templeman	6	12
aHEART OF ITALY C, by Leonardo (Mr. T. Wallis) ... Wallis	5	12
HEN HARRIER C, by The Vizier (Sir A. Bailey) ... E. Ray	8	9
aMICKEY MOUSE (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) G. L. Ward	8	9
WARSPITE F, by Black Jester (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ... Cottrill	8	9
aWALPOLE (Colonel R. C. Fairfax) ... Bellerby	8	9
HACKLA C, by Vencedor (Mr. B. Jarvis) B. Jarvis	8	9
SHINING JEWEL (Mr. R. E. Jeffrey) ... De Mestre	8	9
VALED (Mr. H. E. King) ... Leach, jun.	8	9
SILVER MYSTERY (Mrs. Lewis) R. J. Colling	8	9
aPARCHEMI (Mr. V. P. Mosa) ... V. Smyth	8	9
aSEA OF STARS C, by The Yellow Dwarf (Mrs. J. A. Paul) ... H. Leader	8	9
TALONS (Mr. W. J. Peck) ... R. Bary	8	9
aSWIFT JESTER (Mr. J. Smith) ... Easterby	8	9
aGWALIA C, by Rose Prince (Mr. E. St. G. Stedall) ... Stedall	8	9
TRINITY (Mr. P. Thrale) ... Thrale	8	9
aCLUB FORCE (Lord Wyfold) ... Perse	8	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ENTANGLED, F. Winter; PELFORD COLT, —; CLUTCH, H. Jelliss; FUGITIVE, F. Fox; HEART OF ITALY COLT, M. Wing; HEN HARRIER GELDING, R. Perryman; MICKEY MOUSE, J. Street; WARSPITE FILLY, R. James; WALPOLE, J. Taylor; HACKLA GELDING, C. Elliott; SHINING JEWEL, C. Ray; VALED, H. Leach; SILVER MYSTERY, F. Bensley; PARCHEMI, R. Dick; SEA OF STARS GELDING, Fawdon; TALONS, J. Thwaites; SWIFT JESTER, W. Nevett; GWALIA GELDING, —; TRINITY, —; CLUB FORCE, H. Bensley.

2.30.—The BLANKNEY SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. Seven furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
aACROBATIC (Mr. F. L. Hill) ... Hammond	3	9	2
BLACK BESS II. (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ... Thrale	5	8	13
BENEDICTUS (Mrs. Edgar Wallace) ... J. Berry	5	8	13
aSWANTOWN (Mr. J. E. B. Cramond) ... Cramsie	5	8	13
OH LUMMY (Mr. T. Green) ... T. Green	6	8	10
aGRANDBOW (Mr. S. Morris) ... M. Vasey	5	8	10
aBLACKMOOR (Mrs. J. B. Joel) ... Whitaker	5	8	10
PREFECT (Mr. J. W. Deuchar) ... J. Renwick	5	8	10
aSOLDAN (Mrs. Edgar Wallace) ... J. Berry	4	8	9
LADY WENDELEES (Mr. T. F. Hooter) Cockton	4	8	9
aTOUCHARD (Mr. J. Shepherd) ... De Mestre	4	8	9
aPOTOMAC (Sir B. Sheffield) ... Higgs	4	8	5
LA TACHE (Mrs. Dodd) ... Briscoe	3	7	7
BLUE LINE (Mr. R. J. Colling) R. J. Colling	3	7	1
STORM CYCLE (Mr. Walter Griggs) ... Walter Griggs	3	7	0
aFRAOCH BHEINN (Mr. J. B. Balding) G. Balding	3	6	11
SYNONYM (Lord Derby) ... Frank Butters	3	6	11
WELWYN (Mr. C. Leader) ... C. Leader	3	6	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ACROBATIC, G. Richards; BLACK BESS II., F. Fox; SWANTOWN, P. Lane; GRANDBOW, Braithwaite; PREFECT, —; SOLDAN, M. Beary; TOUCHARD, C. Ray; POTOMAC, J. Colling; LA TACHE, R. Perryman; LADY WENDELEES, C. Richards; BLUE LINE, J. Simpson; STORM CYCLE, F. Ricksby; FRAOCH BHEINN, —.

3.0.—The BROCKLESBY STAKES of 10 sovs. each, h. sovs. forfeit, with 250 sovs added; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
FUSE CAP C, by Black Jester (Sir A. Bailey) ... Cottrill	8	12
PERRY SKIPPER (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ... Gwilt	8	12
READY RESPONSE C, by Stratford (Mr. B. Davis) ... H. Davis	8	12
IRISH HEROINE C, by Mount William (Mr. B. Davis) ... B. Davis	8	12
aROYAL DELIGHT (Mr. F. W. Dennis) Templeman	8	12
STAINLESS (Mr. J. T. Downing) ... Vasey	8	12
LEO PULLER (Captain C. F. Elsey) ... Elsey	8	12
LEEWARD (Mr. R. Jarvis) ... J. Jarvis	8	12
LIGHTS O' LOVE (Mr. K. Esmond) ... J. Jarvis	8	12
GLASSBLOWER (Sir Keith Fraser) ... Fred Butters	8	12
DOLA C, by Obliterate (Sir J. Buchanan Jardine) ... Leach, sen.	8	12
THE WELSHER (Sir J. Buchanan Jardine) ... Leach, sen.	8	12
WATER WHEEL C, by Black Jester (Mr. J. B. Joel) ... C. Peck	8	12
THE GRANGE C, by Vencedor (Mr. S. McGrigor) ... Gwilt	8	12
aVAIN BACHELOR (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	8	12
aDAY GIRL C, by St. Louis (Major R. Ratliffe) ... Walter Griggs	8	12
KROONER C, by Verdun (Mr. O. W. Rayner) East	8	12
POLICEWOMAN C, by Twelve Pointer (Mr. H. Woolsey) ... S. Bennet	8	12
aEMBRACE (Mr. Savile) ... Beary	8	12
aCLOVE HITCH (Mrs. S. Whittaker) ... Cottrill	8	12
NEVER MIND (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ... Gwilt	8	9
GOOSANDER (Mr. D. Landale Wilson) Leach, jun.	8	9
WELFARE F, by Friar Marcus (Mr. L. Alden) ... Leach, jun.	8	9
LITTLE FRAU (Mr. J. P. Arkwright) ... Perse	8	9
JASMINUM (Mr. H. Leach) ... Leach, jun.	8	9
JACKIE (Sir A. Bailey) ... R. Day	8	9
CATCH CROP F, by Teddy (Lord Beaverbrook) ... Walls	8	9
ARIA (Mrs. Charlton) ... J. Cannon	8	9
TOURMALINE (Miss J. H. Courtauld) ... B. Jarvis	8	9
PERCARINA (Lord Orwell) ... Watson	8	9
FLEDGLING FAIRY, by Friar Marcus (Mr. F. H. Candell) ... L. Candell	8	9
MARGUERITE (Lady Cunliffe-Owen) ... Leach, sen.	8	9
SEA MOUSE (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ... Bellerby	8	9
NANCE O'DONNELL (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) O. Bell	8	9
TRACING (Mr. T. Davidson) ... R. Day	8	9
THE SHAMAN (Captain A. Egan) ... G. Beeby	8	9
BLUE PEAK (Lord Glanely) ... Hoare	8	9
CALL LUCK (Lord Glanely) ... Hoare	8	9
GRANDMA LA (Lord Glanely) ... Hoare	8	9
WHINNIE BEAR F, by Tremola (Mr. E. Gwilt) Gwilt	8	9
SUMMER LIGHTNING (Lord Harewood) W. Jarvis	8	9
MORAL VICTORY (Mr. W. W. Hope) ... H. Wragg	8	9
SHY BABY (Mr. F. W. Horlock) ... Walter Griggs	8	9
LITTLE STRUGGLER (Mr. R. H. Hunter) Private	8	9
PERSEPHONE, by Black Jester (Mr. J. B. Joel) C. Peck	8	9
aNATALIA (Mr. B. D. Joel) ... Earl	8	9
aPIPINA (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos) ... Maloney	8	9
SAUCY KATE, F, by Ecl Berode (The late Mr. Kinney) ... Kelly	8	9
FOURFOLD, F, by Buon Ojo (Major D. McCalmont) ... Perse	8	9
aDURSILLA, F, by Buon Ojo (Major D. McCalmont) ... Perse	8	9
SMIRING JEWEL (Mr. R. E. Jeffrey) ... De Mestre	8	9
AVOYEUSE (Mr. J. C. Nolan) ... Lindley	8	9
aALOUDIA (Colonel C. de Paravicini) Paravicini	8	9
OH FOR A MONOCLE (Sir C. Pulley) ... Walter Griggs	8	9
aRENA F, by Heverswood (Sir L. Rickcroft) ... J. Sadler	8	9
PINCHIN (Mr. E. Robson) ... Wilmot	8	9
SISAL (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ... Watson	8	9
aCAUTIOUS CLARA (Mr. A. de Rothschild) Pratt	8	9
CREDENDA F, by Bersaford (Sir V. Sassoon) ... C. Waugh	8	9
MUSCARI F, by Golden Boss (Mr. W. T. Sears) ... Leach, jun.	8	9
aWAVY (Mr. C. V. Tabor) ... Tabor	8	9
MR MERRILEES (Commander V. W. Talbot Polhemus) ... Perse	8	9
ARTIST (Duke of Westminster) ... Perse	8	9
DRUMKEEN (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ... Gwilt	8	9
aFULLOUITE (Lord Zetland) ... Dundas	8	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ROYAL DELIGHT, F. Fox; LEO PULLER, —; LIGHTS O'LOVE, H. Jelliss; GLASSBLOWER, R. Wetton; VAIN BACHELOR, C. Ray; EMBRACE, M. Beary; GOOSANDER, J. Caldwell; OBJECTION, J. Leach; CATCH CROP FILLY, R. Jones; TOURMALINE, C. Elliott; CALL LUCK, G. Richards; GRANDMA LA, C. Richards; SUMMER LIGHTNING, J. Childs; MORAL VICTORY, H. Wragg; FACE TO FACE, P. Beasley; NATALIA, F. Winter; PIPINA, J. Street; DURSILLA FILLY, H. Beasley; SMIRING JEWEL, —; ALOUDIA, —; OH FOR A MONOCLE, F. Lane; SISAL, R. Perryman; CAUTIOUS CLARA, Bezant; CREDENDA FILLY, S. Donoghue; MUSCARI FILLY, J. Evans; WAVY, —; FULLOUITE, R. James.

3.40.—The BATTHYANY PLATE (handicap) of 300 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
BLUE MERMAID (Mr. F. W. Horlock) Walter Griggs	9	0
FASCICLE (Mr. F. Esmond) ... Jarvis	8	12
aBRILLIANTE (Miss H. Cooper) ... Larkin	8	9
aSONGBARXPENCE (Mr. T. Richardson) ... Bullock	8	9
BLANDISHMENT (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ... Watson	8	9
BARON PEACE (Mr. S. Boyd) ... Earl	8	9
LADY BROCK (Mr. H. G. Bunrave) ... Blagrave	8	3
aREDGRAVE (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ... Gwilt	7	13
aANN BRIDGET (Mr. J. Wilson) ... F. Hartigan	7	12
PIPPA PASSES (Mr. H. Pulitzer) ... S. Darling	7	10
THE TOUCAN (Mr. E. N. Lyons) ... Barling	7	10
aMARY MAC (Mr. F. Schlesinger) ... H. Smyth	7	7
aBELLHURST (Lady Z. Wernher) Boyd-Rochfort	7	7
aELVER (Mrs. C. Moore) ... Coldbeck	7	7
PAPIRETO (Mr. J. F. Hornung) ... R. Jarvis	7	7
TETRAMERA (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ... Sumner	7	4
NORANDA (Mr. H. Leader) ... H. Leader	7	4
TREMBLE (Mr. G. Allen) ... Leader	7	4
SCOTCH LAWYER (Mr. F. Howard) R. Armstrong	7	2
FOUR UP (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ... Leach, sen.	7	2
PRINCESS FOOTE (Mr. T. Davidson) ... R. Day	7	2
RUE PASSION (Lord Glanely) ... Digby	6	13
aNOT A HOPE (Major J. B. Holliday) ... De Mestre	6	13
aDANCE ON (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ... Elsey	6	11
WILD WARE (Sir H. Samman) ... R. Day	6	9
BRIGHTON (Mr. A. V. Jordon) ... F. Leader	6	9
aWAYWARD GIRL (Mr. P. Jackson) ... Reader	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BLUE MERMAID, J. Leach; FASCICLE, H. Jelliss; BRILLIANTE, C. Ray; SONGBARXPENCE, R. Dick; BLANDISHMENT, R. Perryman; IRISH PEACE, F. Winter; LADY BROCK, S. Donoghue; REDGRAVE, F. Lane; ANN BRIDGET, C. Richards; PIPPA PASSES, G. Richards; THE TOUCAN, J. Street; MARY MAC, —; BELLHURST, R. Jones; PAPIRETO, J. Hine; TETRAMERA, T. Weston; DANCE ON, J. Simpson; NORANDA, Fawdon; SCOTCH LAWYER, A. Richardson; NOT A HOPE, —; PRINCESS FOOTE, C. Adley; BLUE PASSION, —; WAYWARD GIRL, W. Alford. T. Lowrey rides either Blue Passion or Benefactor.

4.10.—The NORTHERN WELTER PLATE (handicap) of 150 sovs. One mile and three furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aAPPLEDORE (Mr. F. Handley) ... Hammett	5	9	4
aHECTARE (Mr. R. Walker) ... Bullock	6	9	4
LOUISA (Miss M. Marsh) ... G. Armstrong	5	9	0
GLOUCESTER HUSSAR (Lord Lonsdale) ... L. Armstrong	5	9	0
ETHELWULF (Mr. J. E. Anderton) ... Boyd	5	8	6
WESTCOURT (Mr. J. Benson) ... Elsey	5	8	1
aHIDALGO II. (Mr. T. B. Watson) ... Easterby	5	8	1
ARCHIMAGE (Mr. J. Benson) ... C. Elsey	4	8	0
aFLORIAN'S BELLE (Mr. G. Crabtree) ... F. Armstrong	5	7	13
BALLYMURPHY (Mr. J. G. Thompson) T. Webb	6	7	13
Visor-Serr (Mr. L. Jones) ... Benton	4	7	11
aSTAR OF AFRICA (Mr. J. S. Kincaid) ... M. Vasey	5	7	11
ZIG ZAG (Mr. W. J. Peck) ... Bailey	5	7	8
WARNING (Mr. L. Oppenheim) ... Barthropp	5	7	7
WANDA (Colonel R. C. Fairfax) ... Bailey	5	7	7
aAYOT (Mr. A. Boagman) ... Peacock	a	7	5
aPERCIVAL (Mr. H. Blackett) ... Webb	4	7	5
aSMOOTHING MAID (Colonel C. de Paravicini) ... Paravicini	4	7	5
CAPPED (Mr. R. P. Botterill) ... Botterill	a	7	3
aGRAPE KNUT (Mr. F. W. Dennis) ... Lyall	4	7	3
SIMON DALE (Major W. Thompson) ... Smallwood	4	7	2
BRIND LASS (Captain J. E. Renwick) ... J. Renwick	4	7	0
CROKER (Mr. R. P. Botterill) ... Botterill	6	7	0
SPRINGMOUNT (Mr. J. Maw) ... Maw	4	7	0
aWISDOM GIFT (Mr. A. Cooke) ... Reader	4	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

APPLEDORE, J. Taylor; HECTARE, R. Perryman; ETHELWULF, R. Crisp; WESTCOURT, H. Wragg; HIDALGO II., R. James; FLORIAN'S BELLE, J. Caldwell; VISOR-SERR, G. Richards; STAR OF AFRICA, Braithwaite; ZIG ZAG, —; WARNING, T. Weston; AYOT, A. Richardson; SMOOTHING MAID, —; GRAPE KNUT, J. Foy; WISDOM GIFT, C. Adley.

4.40.—The CHAPLIN PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

	St	lb
MISPRINT (Lord Allendale) ... R. Jarvis	8	12
WILLIAM TURNPAIR (Captain A. Bethell) ... Elsey	8	12
ELIBANK (Mr. E. Esmond) ... J. Jarvis	8	12
aMAPLEBECK (Mr. J. Farr) ... Moreton	8	12
CRUSADER'S LOVE (Mr. R. H. Faulkner) Leach, jun.	8	12
SMOKY LIGHT (Mr. F. W. Horlock) Walter Griggs	8	12
aSCOTCH DON (Mr. C. E. Howard) ... Hizzs	8	12
BACK NUMBER (Lady Ludlow) ... Watts	8	12
VENETIAN BLIND (Colonel F. Lumley) ... Barling	8	12
CORUNDRUM (Lord Zetland) ... Dundas	8	12
LITTLE ADAIR (Major T. G. N. Bardwell) C. Leader	8	9
aAQUILA (Mr. R. L. Bacon) ... Stedall	8	9
ABBESS (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ... Cottrill	8	9
aNORLAND (Lord Derby) ... Frank Butters	8	9
RAY OF SUNSHINE (Lord Fairhaven) ... O. Bell	8	9
aCAPET (Mr. F. Finn) ... Bennett	8	9
TOMFATSNOSE (Lady Fitzwilliam) ... Smallwood	8	9
KNOCK-ALONG (Sir L. Green) ... R. Armstrong	8	9
SOUTHAM (Mr. R. H. A. Grosscup) ... Rimell	8	9
aDUSTY (Mr. H. Liddell) ... V. Smyth	8	9
aLADDIE (Mr. W. Jolly) ... V. Smyth	8	9
SAINT STRATFORD (Mr. S. Morris) ... M. Vasey	8	9
INDENTURE (Mr. R. Benton) ... Benton	8	9
BRIGHT BEACON (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ... Watson	8	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MISPRINT, Elliott; WELSH CHIEFTAIN, J. Childs; ELIBANK, Jelliss; MAPLEBECK, F. Lane; CRUSADER'S LOVE, H. Leach; SMOKY LIGHT, Skelton; SCOTCH DON, C. Collins; BACK NUMBER, C. Ray; CORUNDRUM, J. James; LITTLE ADAIR, —; AQUILA, G. Richards; ABBESS, F. Fox; NORLAND, T. Weston; CAPET, R. Crisp; TOMFATSNOSE, H. Wragg; DUSTY, R. Jones; BRIGHT BEACON, R. Perryman.

LINCOLN RESULTS

2.0 (2.4).—The TRIAL SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. The Straight Mile.

CLAUDINE, ch f, by Dominion—Churrua (Mr. E. Robson), 4 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... F. Lane 1
STORM CYCLE, b c, by Thunderer—Glaze Wheel (Mr. Walter Griggs), 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. F. Ricksby 2
ACROBATIC, b rig, by Glanmerin—Rosendael (Mr. F. L. Bill), aged, 8st. 10lb. ..... G. Richards 3
Elegant Sun (Mr. Andrews), 6 yrs, 9st. C. Richards 0
Stirrup (Mr. F. R. Barling), 5 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Hafiz (Sir C. Hyde), 6 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Bella De (Mr. W. Clowes), aged, 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Taylor 0
Braygola (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 6 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... F. Balch 0
Persian Sun (Mr. R. Day), 4 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... G. Archibald 0
Gamezine (Sir C. Hyde), 4 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... Partridge 0
Talital (Mr. W. J. Bellerby), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. G. Baines 0
Absurdum (Mr. J. Jenkins), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. (car. 7st. 12lb.) ..... S. Donoghue 0
Copthorne (Mr. J. Pendarves), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... Richardson 0
Zambuk (Mrs. S. Whitburn), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... J. Wanless 0
Lonelimes (Mr. R. J. Colling), 3 yrs, 6st. 6lb. (car. 6st. 11lb.) ..... T. Lowrey 0
Trisotin (Mr. V. P. Mosa), 3 yrs, 6st. 5lb. (car. 6st. 9lb.) ..... J. Middleton 2
Glazier (Mr. J. Butters), 3 yrs, 6st. 7lb. W. Alford 0
Fifth Dips (Mr. J. T. Downing), 3 yrs, 6st. 2lb. ..... Rustler (Captain C. F. Elsey), 3 yrs, 6st. 2lb. ..... S. Mackee 0

(Winner trained by Tabor, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst Claudine, 9 to 2 Storm Cycle, 8 to 1 each Stirrup, Acrobatic, and Trisotin, 10 to 1 each Hafiz, Braygola, and Gamezine, 100 to 6 Glazier, 20 to 1 Lonelimes, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake). Win dividend, 12s. 2d.; places, 3s. 3d., 3s. 9d., 6s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,516 units; total place pool, 2,774 units.

Won by a head; four lengths separated second and third. Hafiz was fourth and Trisotin last.

The winner was bought in for 260 guineas.

2.35 (2.38).—The BROCKLESBY TRIAL PLATE (handicap) of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

OPHIR, b c, by Ailsa—Treasure Isle (Sir F. Towle), 3 yrs, 9st. 11lb. ..... P. Beasley 1
TO YOU, gr g, by Tetratema—Laelia (Mr. J. Shepherd), 4 yrs, 9st. ..... C. Ray 2
THOMAS A TATTAMUS, gr c, by Tetratema—Theodora (Lieutenant-Colonel W. Guinness), 4 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... C. Elliott 3
Easter Gift (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius), 6 yrs, 9st. ..... J. Sirett 0
Plover (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 6 yrs, 8st. 13lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Orphean (Mr. J. W. Simmonds), 5 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... F. Balch 0
Rampart (Mr. J. Aitken), 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Solomon's Choice (Mrs. M. Holland), 6 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Collins 0
Canvasser (Mr. J. C. Cort), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Taylor 0
Flag Lieutenant (Sir A. Bailey), 4 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Hat Box (Mrs. R. Levy), 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... M. Wing 0
Square Bud (Mr. W. Bailey), 4 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... Richards 0
Golden Boy (Mr. John Bell), aged, 8st. 4lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Sheerness (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Blue Iris (Mr. W. T. Balmforth), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... Braithwaite 0
Tort (Lady Ludlow), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... R. Jenkins 0
Wearing a Crown (Mr. F. Leach, jun.), aged 7st. 11lb. ..... F. Peck 0
Quivil (Lord Glanely), 3 yrs, 8st. 1lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Polar Queen (Mr. J. Hobsken), 4 yrs, 8st. ..... T. Weston 0
Tereva (Lady M. Blusterall), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. (car. 8st.) ..... H. Wragg 0
Lady Gay (Mrs. J. C. Lewis), 3 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ..... J. Skelton 0
Bewiser (Mr. B. Davis), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. (car. 7st. 11lb.) ..... W. Caistor 0
Owning (Mr. H. C. Barder), 3 yrs, 7st. 10lb. (car. 7st. 12lb.) ..... M. Beary 0
Doryphoros (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Missionary (Mr. F. Wright), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Hylands (Mr. J. St. V. Fox), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Boulevardier (Mr. H. Johnstone), 3 yrs, 7st. ..... J. Caldwell 0
Bushboy (Dr. S. Wallace), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... W. Alford 0
Martin (Mr. H. Martin), 3 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ..... H. Martin 0
Lux (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 3 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ..... K. Gethin 0
Pan (Mrs. L. W. S. Long), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Stolen Joy (Mr. J. McLean), 3 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ..... R. Crossley 0

(Winner trained by S. Darling, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 1 agst To You, 6 to 1 Ophir, 7 to 1 Easter Gift, 10 to 1 each agst Orphean and Thomas a Tattamus, 100 to 8 Missionary, 100 to 7 each agst Rampart, Sir Crown, Hylands and Tereva, 20 to 1 Square Bud, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 29s. 6d.; places, 8s. 6d., 8s., 14s. Total win pool, 3,667 units; total place pool, 2,117 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; three lengths separated second and third. Orphean was fourth and Lady Gay last.

3.5 (3.8).—The TATHWELL AUCTION PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

LOUVASTRA, ch f, by Arch-Gift—Louvois Star (Sir C. Neumann), 8st. 2lb. (car. 8st. 4lb.) ..... P. Beasley 1
GOOD COMPANION, br f, by Transcendant—My Bird (Mr. M. Markham)) 8st. 2lb. ..... J. Sirett 2
BOIE, ch f, by Manna—Lotis—Faustus (Mr. Walter Griggs), 7st. 11lb. ..... G. Skelton 3
Irish Chaser (Mr. H. G. Bhagvaw), 8st. 12lb. ..... Collins 0
Beggarman (Captain C. F. Elsey), 8st. 12lb. ..... D. McGuigan 0
Tiscoffin (Mr. R. Midwood), 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Leach 0
Brandy Snap g, by All Alone (Mr. W. R. Duckworth), 8st. 12lb. ..... F. Powell 0
Douceur f, by Golden Myth (Mr. J. Jarvis), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Jelliss 0
Mombasa (Mr. H. R. King), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
(Contemptuous (Mr. J. P. Hornung), 8st. 5lb. C. Elliott 0
Rotary (Mr. S. Morris), 8st. 5lb. ..... Beasley 0
Mind (Mr. R. Pearson), 8st. 5lb. ..... Wragg 0
Good Risk (Mr. H. Vasey), 8st. 5lb. P. Braithwaite 0
Uplift (Lord Allendale), 8st. 2lb. ..... J. Hine 0
Ferryweed (Mr. W. J. Bellerby), 8st. 2lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Fly by Night (Mr. J. Ramsden), 8st. 2lb. ..... F. Balch 0
(Mr. H. L. Cottrill), 8st. 2lb. ..... R. James 0
Zoe (Mr. C. Hawkins), 8st. 2lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Karelia, f, by The Winter King (Mr. G. Hands), 8st. 2lb. ..... H. Graves 0
Wild Jess (Mrs. H. H. Kane), 8st. 2lb. ..... A. Broady 0
Miss Chaucer f, by Pantomas (Mr. H

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

GOLF

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

TO-DAY'S ORDER OF PLAY

The 47th University Golf Match will be begun at Hoylake to-day, when the Foursomes will be decided, the Singles being played to-morrow. So far Cambridge, who have won the last four games played, have been successful on 23 occasions, and four of the matches have been halved. The prospects for the match were discussed by our Golf Correspondent in our issue of March 22, when he stated that Oxford would start the match as favourites, but that much would depend on the result of the Foursomes. The order of play is given below:—

FOURSOMES

OXFORD		CAMBRIDGE
*R. H. Baugh (Birmingham University and Wadham) (captain) and C. Sweeny (Canterbury, U.S.A., and Wadham)	v.	*E. M. Prain (Charterhouse and Clare) (captain) and *H. C. Longhurst (Charterhouse and Clare)
*J. P. Marston (Charterhouse and Trinity) and J. W. L. Adams (Uppingham and Balliol)	v.	*W. H. Bermingham (Oundle and Sidney Sussex) and N. A. Keith (Tonbridge and Sidney Sussex)
H. M. Bray (Eton and Trinity) and *G. P. Jackson (Charterhouse and Lincoln)	v.	*E. Martin-Smith (Eton and Pembroke) and *W. E. S. Bond (Winchester and King's)
*J. R. Keen (University College School and Wadham) and H. N. M. Fogg (Repton and Exeter)	v.	*W. C. Carr (Clifton and Trinity) and J. D. Kerr (Cheltenham and Trinity Hall)
*A.C. Marples (Winchester and New College) and H. Scheftel (St. Paul's, U.S.A., and Balliol)	v.	I. K. McRosty (Glenalmond and Clare) and R. B. Beare (Charterhouse and Jesus)

SINGLES

OXFORD		CAMBRIDGE
*R. H. Baugh	v.	*E. M. Prain
*A. C. Marples	v.	*H. C. Longhurst
*J. P. Marston	v.	*W. H. Bermingham
*G. P. Jackson	v.	*E. Martin-Smith
*J. R. Keen	v.	*W. E. S. Bond
C. Sweeny	v.	*W. C. Carr
H. N. M. Fogg	v.	N. A. Keith
H. M. Bray	v.	I. K. McRosty
J. W. L. Adams	v.	R. B. Beare
H. Scheftel	v.	J. D. Kerr

* Previously played in University match.

THE DINNER MATCH

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

HOYLAKE, March 24.—The reserve players of the two University teams played their annual Dinner Match here to-day. As a rule a heavy responsibility rests on them, since whichever side loses has to pay for the dinner after the University match, and, in fact, Cambridge have not paid for one since 1924. This time, however, the match was only a gesture, since the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, most splendid of hosts, are entertaining both sides. Oxford won the Foursomes narrowly, and the two Singles with magnificent ease, and, if on this occasion they cannot command a dinner, they certainly deserved it. Indeed, at the end of the day it was permissible to wonder if at any rate one of their two reserves, S. Scheftel, should not have been in the team.

The Foursome was a thoroughly exciting, ding-dong match, and the two Cambridge Freshmen, Martin-Row and Higginson, looked to be the better couple of the two. It would have been hard to imagine two easier, smoother swings, and both of them should be very good next year, especially Martin-Row, who has all the possibilities of a very fine golfer indeed. Perhaps they suffered a little from youth, for they muddled too many strokes away, whereas Scheftel was clearly a more long-headed and experienced golfer than either of them. The gigantic Tew was not at his best, but he made one or two fine shots, notably his long high iron shot to the home green which won the match.

Cambridge started well, had a couple of long putts, one for a 4 at the Long Hole and another for a great 3 at the Telegraph, and so stood one up. They made a sad mess, however, of the Dowie, the Far, and the Punch Bowl, and lost all three. They were two down at the turn, and if Tew had hit a steady second to the 10th Oxford would probably have been three up and their enemies might have crumpled to pieces. He played a bad one, however, and the Cambridge pair plucked up heart, recovered brilliantly, and won the hole in four. After that the lead changed hands rapidly, and the match was all square with one to play. Then Tew played his great second. Higginson went into the cross bunker, and Oxford won in a good four.

The Singles were of a processional character, and need no detailed description. Scheftel played a wonderfully good round of 74—a round good enough for anybody on this long, heavy, slow course. Tew, if not quite so devastating, was yet very good, and both matches ended on the 13th green.

The Hoylake greens are smooth and true, but it is a sad pity that many of the bunkers are full to the brim of water. So many of them are in this state that the two captains have put their heads together and made special rules for the occasion—namely, in the case of certain bunkers the players will lift without penalty, and in the case of others will treat the ball as out of bounds. It is not a satisfactory state of affairs, and the fewer splashes the better the match will be. The course is playing very long, and the constant attempts to get up in 2 at certain holes is a back-breaking business. Really long, straight driving will be of untold value, and most people will have to trust for their 4's to a pitch and a putt.

A team of the Army Golfing Society beat the Ipswich Club, at Ipswich, in a match played by Singles and Foursomes by eight matches to seven.

FENCING

THE DESPREZ CUP

The annual competition for the Desprez Cup was begun yesterday at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, when three of the five preliminary pools were decided, four fencers from each pool qualifying for the second-round pools, which will be fought to-morrow.

As is always the case in the preliminaries of an important competition, the difference in skill between the leading fencers and some of those who enter was very great, and it was possible before fencing started to name two ladies in each pool who, barring accidents, were certain to occupy the first two places. In Pool 1 Miss Arbuthnot and Miss M. Smith stood out head and shoulders above the rest. The former won four of her five assaults without being touched, the latter was hit twice in the same number of fights. The question as to which should head the pool of course depended on the fight between them, which as an exhibition of foil play was far in advance of any other bout in the pool. Miss Arbuthnot led by two hits to none, Miss Smith equalized at two all, and later at three all, thus carrying out the impression, formed by long experience, that any fight between these two ladies invariably depends on the seventh hit. On this occasion Miss Smith, with a counter sixth *riposte* in low line, proved victorious and headed the pool undefeated, though she had one more hit scored on her in five assaults than her opponent. Miss K. Godden and Miss Welsford, with three defeats each, tied for third place and for promotion.

Pool II. was rather more evenly fought. Miss Guinness and Miss Braine, the two favourites, gained first and second places respectively, the former winning the decisive assault by four hits to two. She was, however, hit eight times in the course of the pool, and Miss Braine was twice taken to the seventh hit in bouts which she won. Miss Etheridge, who lost to the two leaders only and ran Miss Braine very close when they met, was third, and Miss Watson gained the final place for promotion.

There was a slight variation in Pool III. Here one would have picked Miss Davis and Miss Roberts to fill the first two places, and when the latter beat the former in the second round by four hits to three, the last a stop hit when Miss Davis's attack went astray, she was expected to head the pool undefeated. Just before the end of the pool, however, Miss Noel Paton, whom Miss Davis had beaten by four hits to none, offered a most spirited resistance to Miss Roberts, parrying her vigorous attacks with great certainty and *ripostingaccurately. In the end she won this fight by four hits to one, and the three ladies tied at the head of the pool with one defeat each. Miss Davis had considerably the best record, for she had six hits only scored on her to the 12 sustained by the other two. Miss James with three defeats gained fourth place.

The unsuccessful fencers were:—

POOL I.—Miss Robinson and Miss Whittall four defeats each.

POOL II.—Miss Brampton four defeats and Miss Raymond five.

POOL III.—Miss Jackson four defeats and Miss Daunay five.

SCHOOL SPORTS

ETON

The finals of the Eton sports were decided in splendid weather on Saturday, when some good performances were accomplished. The results are given below:—

100 YARDS.—SENIOR.—J. J. Mandsley, 1; D. McKenna, 2; H. Peat, 3. Won by inches. Time, 11sec. JUNIOR.—Prince Servelde, 1; T. Hanbury, 2; P. Swire, 3. Won by inches. Time, 11 3-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—SENIOR.—F. Fork, 5ft. 3½in.

HURDLES.—SENIOR (120 Yards).—C. Fletcher, 1; G. Thorne, 2; T. Hubbard, 3. Won by 6 yards. Time, 17 4-5sec. JUNIOR (108 Yards).—T. Hanbury, 1; R. Gosling, 2; P. Thorne, 3. Won by 3 yards. Time, 17 2-5sec.

LONG JUMP.—SENIOR.—M. Gosling, 19ft. 4¾in.

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE RELAY.—Mr. A. McNeile's (R. D. Schuster, H. Peat, G. Cox, and J. R. Mandsley), 1; Mr. A. Whitworth's, 2; Mr. J. Chute's, 3. Time, 2min. 45 1-5sec.

TUG-OF-WAR.—Wet Bobs beat Dry Bobs by two pulls to one.

WESTMINSTER

The annual athletic meeting of Westminster School was continued on the school sports ground, Vincent-square, on Saturday, when the results were:—

OPEN HALF-MILE.—H. J. Thompson (Busby's), 1; L. D. S. ten Doeschate (King's Scholars), 2; J. D. Argyle (King's Scholars), 3. Won by 8 yards. Time, 2min. 15 2-5sec.

200 YARDS HANDICAP.—J. G. Frampton (Grant's), 15 yards, 1; A. R. Edey (Grant's), 20 yards, 2. Won by 1 yard. Time, 35 2-5sec.

OPEN LONG JUMP.—I. Ivanovic (Ashburnham) and J. F. B. Stevens (King's Scholars), tied at 18ft. 6in.; H. J. Thompson (Busby's), 18ft. 0¾in., 3. UNDER 15.—W. H. Studt (Homeboarders), 14ft. 2½in., 1; R. Edgar (Grant's), 12ft. 11in., 2.

HIGH JUMP (UNDER 15).—W. H. Studt (Homeboarders), 4ft. 5in., 1; C. F. Byers (Homeboarders), 4ft. 4in., 2.

120 YARDS HURDLES (UNDER 15).—C. F. Byers (Homeboarders), 1; J. Alderson (King's Scholars), 2. Won by 1ft. Time, 22 3-5sec.

LEYS SCHOOL

A record which had stood for 40 years was broken on Saturday when R. K. Dainty won the Mile race at the Leys School Sports in 4min. 42 4-5sec. The results were:—

100 YARDS.—OPEN.—W. D. H. Daniels, 1; F. D. Atkins, 2. Time, 11sec. UNDER 16.—E. G. Jackson, 1; D. W. Newsholme, 2. Time, 11 4-5sec.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—R. M. Holkin, 30ft., 1; D. W. Standeven, 2.

150 YARDS HANDICAP.—W. D. H. Daniels (2 yards), 1; A. S. Trapnell (5 yards), 2. Time, 17 3-5sec.

LONG JUMP.—OPEN.—A. F. Lauder, 18ft. 7¼in., 1; J. B. H. Bisseker, 2.

440 YARDS HANDICAP.—UNDER 16.—D. M. Edwards (55 yards), 1; P. G. Cliff (40 yards) and A. N. Stamp (40 yards), equal 2. Time, 53 2-5sec.

440 YARDS.—OPEN.—J. B. H. Bisseker, 1; R. M. Holkin, 2. Time, 55 2-5sec.

POLE VAULT.—F. H. Hollings, 8ft. 6in., 1.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—OPEN.—J. B. H. Bisseker, 1; I. A. Cardell Oliver, 2. Time, 18 3-5sec.

MILE.—OPEN.—R. K. Dainty, 1; A. S. Trapnell, 2. Time, 4min. 42 4-5sec.

MILE HANDICAP.—UNDER 16.—A. Eastman (50 yards), 1; J. N. Raffe (scratch), 2. Time, 5min. 9 3-5sec.

CHARTERHOUSE

W. F. Moss won the 200 Yards, Quarter-mile, and Half-mile in the Charterhouse athletic sports at Godalming. The results were:—

200 YARDS.—W. F. Moss, 1; J. St. L. Thornton, 2; G. B. White, 3. Time, 23 1-5sec.

100 YARDS.—G. B. White, 1; J. St. L. Thornton and F. R. Longworth (dead-heat for second place). Time, 10 4-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—W. F. Moss, 1; J. St. L. Thornton, 2; G. B. White, 3. Time, 55sec.

HALF-MILE.—W. F. Moss, 1; F. C. L. Matthews and H. C. S. Trevanion dead-heat for second place. Time, 2min. 11 4-5sec.

440 YARDS HURDLES (3ft. 4in.).—J. St. L. Thornton, 1; C. Middleton, 2; G. F. Yule, 3. Time, 17 1-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—F. M. Dyson and G. W. Lumsdon (5ft.) tied for first place.

LONG JUMP.—F. P. Gabriel (18ft. 11½in.), 1; G. F. Yule, 2.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT (12lb.).—G. H. Baines (34ft. 10½in.), 1.

POLE JUMP.—E. J. V. Rigg (9ft.), 1.

VICTOR LUDORUM.—W. F. Moss.

KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY

The results of the open events at the King's School, Canterbury, sports were:—

100 YARDS.—M. Randrup, 1; F. E. Pilcher, 2; J. G. Charnaud, 3. Time, 11sec.

220 YARDS.—J. G. W. Charnaud, 1; A. R. B. Kent, 2; F. E. Pilcher, 3. Time, 25sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—J. G. W. Charnaud, 1; F. E. Pilcher, 2; A. R. B. Kent, 3. Time, 57½sec.

HALF-MILE.—J. G. W. Charnaud, 1; J. W. Irving, 2; D. L. Haines, 3. Time, 2min. 19 2-5sec.

MILE.—F. H. Shorthouse, 1; R. S. Bennett, 2; J. S. B. Wallis, 3. Time, 5min. 19 2-5sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES (3ft. 6in.).—P. C. Williams, 1; H. S. Johnston, 2. Time, 17 4-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—A. R. B. Kent and D. L. Haines (4ft. 10in.), tied for first place; B. S. Kent, 3.

LONG JUMP.—A. R. B. Kent (19ft. 9¾in.), 1; H. A. S. Johnston, 2.

INTER-HOUSE HALF-MILE RELAY.—Holme House, 1; School House, 2.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Lincoln, 2.0.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.—Army; North Warwickshire; Sparkford Vale Harriers; Suffolk.

RUGBY LEAGUE FOOTBALL.—Dewsbury v. Featherstone Rovers, Dewsbury, 4.15.

LAWN TENNIS.—Hampstead and Gallery (Dulwich) Tournaments.

RACKETS.—Amateur Doubles Championship, Queen's Club.

SPEED SKATING.—Half-mile Race, Golders Green Rink, 8.0.

BILLIARDS.—Amateur Snooker Championship, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, 2 and 8; McConachy v. Smith, Manchester; Newman v. Lindrum, Belfast.

FENCING.—Desprez Cup, Bertrand's Academy.

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE.—Oxford at Putney, Cambridge at Henley, 11 and 3.

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

OXFORD'S NEW BOAT

(Race to be rowed on April 12)

Mr. A. S. Garton took over the duties of coach of the Oxford crew at Putney yesterday, when the conditions were quite good for practice. It had been expected that the new Sims boat would be used for the first outing in the morning on the ebb tide, but alterations in the rigging of the craft prevented it from being launched until the afternoon.

When the crew got afloat soon after 11 o'clock it was seen that Edwards had bandages on both hands. The water was a bit rough as they paddled up-river beyond the training-ship Stork. The boat was turned just below the bottom of the Eyot, and at Hammersmith Bridge an easy was called before a half-minute burst was tried, in which Martineau got in 17½ strokes. After they had dropped farther down the river another easy was called, and they prepared to row from the Mile Post to Putney Bridge. The water was smooth, the tide was running fairly fast, and the wind was not at all troublesome. Martineau got 18 and 34 strokes in the first half and full minute, dropped to 32, and then to 30, making a final effort towards the finish, in which he raised the rate again to 34. The time for the mile was 4min. 32sec.

The feature of the afternoon's outing, which was very late, was the trial of the new racing boat. This was launched from Sims's yard and paddled up as far as the Stork at almost dead low water. On the return against the first of the flood tide a couple of spells of rowing of a minute each were tried, Martineau getting in 34 and 35 strokes respectively. The boat, which is rather bigger-bodied than the more recent craft used by Oxford, travelled well between strokes, and when the necessary adjustments are made is likely to be very fast.

The chief work of the crew to-day will be a bridge-to-bridge row between Hammersmith and Putney.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	St	lb
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	13
2. R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	7½
3. N. K. Hutton (Feltes and University College)	13	2
4. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	12
5. H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	13	4½
6. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	6
7. D. E. Tinné (Eton and University College)	12	7
C. P. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	11	6
H. A. C. Darbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	8	11

The times of to-day's outings are noon and 5 p.m.

CAMBRIDGE CREW IN ROUGH WATER

The Cambridge boat had to have washboards fitted to it before the crew could get afloat at Henley yesterday morning, when there was a strong wind blowing against the stream, making big waves up the Regatta course. During their outing of 45 minutes the waves often broke over the washboards, and the boat was half full of water when the crew returned to the Leander Club. In such conditions the watermanship of the crew was severely tested, but they came out of the test most satisfactorily.

The crew were seated in the same order as on Saturday, so it is expected that the change made on Friday will now become permanent. They paddled upstream, and at Henley Bridge found the water much smoother. They had a start along the backwater, Brocklebank rowing ten strokes in 16 seconds. Turning below Marsh Lock, they tried another start on their way down stream, again doing well. They then put in an excellent piece of paddling, going from Henley Bridge to Temple Island in one piece. They had to go through some very bad water down the Regatta course, where the rate of striking averaged 23. Although waves frequently broke over the boat the crew stuck to their work well. Turning at the Island, the crew paddled back in two long pieces.

They were given a long outing in the afternoon, when they covered between six and seven miles before returning to the Leander Club. The sun shone brightly, but the wind was still strong and the water rough. Mr. Haig-Thomas took the crew upstream, and they reached Marsh Lock in two pieces. They then turned and came back to Henley Bridge in one piece. After this they settled down to a long spell of paddling. When they were going through the worst of the rough water down the centre of the Regatta course the rate of striking averaged 23, and an easy was called at Greenlands after the crew had been paddling for nearly ten minutes. The water was better below the Island, and the crew put in another good spell of paddling before easing in the Hambleden Mill Stream. Coming upstream again, the crew paddled to the Regatta starting post, and then prepared to row through to Fawley. Although they had the wind behind them, the water was rough, and Brocklebank did not attempt a high rate of striking. In the first quarter, half, and full minute he rowed nine, 17, and 32, but then dropped to 30. The crew reached Remenham Barrier in 2min. 20sec. They worked up to 33 for the final burst, and reached Fawley in the excellent time of 3min. 41sec. Although this was 4sec. slower than the crew had taken over the same course ten days before, they then had much better conditions. After an easy they paddled back to the Leander Club.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	St	lb
D. Hair-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	7½
2. H. E. N. Richett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	3½
3. W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	8
4. P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	6
5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	11½
6. J. R. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	4½
7. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	12	0
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	10
R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

The crew will be out to-day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

LAWN TENNIS

HAMPSTEAD TOURNAMENT

Perfect weather favoured the opening of the Hampstead Hard Court Club's tournament at Belsize Park yesterday. In the Singles J. S. Olliff won his match in the first round against D. Green by 6—2, 6—3. K. C. Gandar-Dower, the Cambridge player, did not have much trouble in beating Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Nicolas by 6—2, 6—3, and he will meet R. Miki in the second round.

Miss M. Burgess Smith beat Mrs. W. J. Dyson by 6—4, 7—5. She plays naturally and shows signs of improvement. Another improved player in Lady Doreen Pleydell-Bouverie, who is left-handed, beat Miss Burgess Smith's mother, Mrs. E. H. Burgess Smith, by 3—6, 6—3, 8—6. Among others who won were Miss D. E. Round, who beat Miss A. Klemantaski by 6—0, 6—2, and Miss N. Trentham.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—R. K. Tinkler beat J. H. Saurwein (6—1, 6—3); A. R. Burr beat V. Bury (6—2, 6—6); Dr. A. Ham beat D. B. Jarvis (6—0, 6—1); J. S. Olliff beat D. Green (6—2, 6—3); S. Nishikawa beat C. D. Duchemin (1—6, 6—4, 6—4); K. C. Gandar-Dower beat Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Nicolas (6—2, 6—3); L. E. Eeman beat J. H. Ho (6—1, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Mrs. Law beat Mrs. D. A. Alston (6—2, 6—2); Mrs. W. A. McCormick beat Miss R. Savile (7—5, 6—1); Mrs. H. W. Backhouse beat Mrs. Logan Bell (6—2, 6—2); Miss D. E. Round beat Miss A. Klemantaski (6—0, 6—2); Miss V. F. Woods beat Miss L. M. Brown (8—6, 9—11, 6—3). SECOND ROUND.—Mrs. W. T. Tucker beat Miss G. H. Rawes (6—4, 6—0); Miss J. Cunningham beat Miss N. Cole (6—1, 6—1); Miss M. Burgess Smith beat Mrs. W. J. Dyson (6—4, 7—5); Miss A. K. Penrose beat Miss V. Allnatt (6—4, 6—1); Mrs. Dudley Cox beat Miss T. Barnes (6—2, 5—7, 6—4); Lady D. Pleydell-Bouverie beat Mrs. E. H. Burgess Smith (3—6, 6—3, 8—6); Miss Hampstead beat Mrs. B. Pilmer (6—1, 6—1); Miss N. Trentham beat Miss H. W. Neal (6—1, 6—0).

GALLERY TOURNAMENT

I. H. Wheatcroft, the former Cambridge player, had to go to three sets to beat S. M. Sikri, a young Indian player, in the first round of the Singles at the Gallery Tournament at Dulwich yesterday. Wheatcroft, who served and drove with vigour, was not always accurate with his ground-strokes. Among others who won were O. Garangiotis, the Greek Davis Cup player, and J. D. Morris. In the first round of the Women's Singles Miss J. E. Stevens lost the first set at 1—6, and was led by four games to one in the second by Miss C. M. Southwell before finding her true form, and she did well to win by 1—6, 8—6, 7—5.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—O. Garangiotis beat J. F. W. Tomson (6—2, 6—0); J. D. Morris beat C. M. Jones jun. (6—3, 6—4); E. Flory beat Mr. Mikimoto (2—3, 6—0, 6—3); I. H. Wheatcroft beat S. M. Sikri (6—3, 6—3, 6—3).

S. H. Rimmell beat Miss M. Ashton (4—6, 6—0, 6—4); W. A. Green beat Dr. H. Winfield (6—2, 5—7, 6—2); A. C. Belcrave beat W. F. Freeman (6—7, 6—3). SECOND ROUND.—S. H. Latchford beat C. S. Beard (6—4, 6—2).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Mrs. I. D. M. Brunwell beat Mrs. W. L. Hollick (6—1, 6—1); Mrs. H. G. Broadbridge beat Mrs. R. W. Gilder (6—4, 6—3); Miss M. Walker beat Miss I. N. Holland (6—2, 6—2); Miss J. E. Stevens beat Miss C. M. Southwell (1—6, 6—0, 7—5); Miss J. Morley beat Mrs. M. B. Reckitt (6—1, 6—2).

RACKETS

THE AMATEUR DOUBLES

The first round of the amateur Doubles (holders, J. C. F. Simpson and R. C. O. Williams) was concluded at Queen's Club yesterday.

The holders were not given anything like a hard match yesterday, but their opponents played well enough to allow them to give a fine exhibition of defensive play in many of the rallies. Simpson and Williams gave their opponents many returns which appeared to be easy, returns from which the ball ought to be killed outright. So slow were many of these that the spectator had time to take his eye off the ball to look, for a fraction of a second, at the positions taken up by Simpson and Williams; and such was the position of the two, as a pair, that there was no obvious hole in the defence. J. F. G. Lysaght, who hits the ball properly—the discouraging luck he had with his rackets was not, generally speaking, his own fault—could seldom kill the easy ball, and it was the same with D. W. L. Alexander, a left-handed player whose stroke is not as severe as his partner's. Simpson and Williams lost nearly all the rallies that they did lose by hitting comparatively easy balls down: their judgment in finding the one possible place where the really difficult ball could be hit cleanly was of a class very rarely seen.

In the first match, a very long one, C. Browning and P. G. Mayer were fairly steady, and Browning, always a good rackets player, was at times very good indeed. R. H. Hill and I. A. de H. Lyle beat them in the end, but both had terrible lapses at times. For quite a period Hill would play well enough to hold his own in any amateur four-handed game of the present day, many of his returns and kills being of the highest class of rackets. Then he would quite unaccountably appear for a time to forget that he was playing in a match. Lyle was by turns brilliant and bad in his game, the easy ball being to him the most difficult.

J. R. Duckworth-King and C. M. N. Baker played better than either of them had ever done in a big Doubles match. Baker, who was playing in the left-hand court instead of, as usual, in the right court, played a much more aggressive and punishing game than he has done in the past, and he served a length, drag, service, which won many aces, into both courts. In the rallies Baker called well, backed up well, and used the side walls cleverly. Duckworth-King made several aces by service, and was much steadier and faster in the rallies than he has been in big matches. N. M. Ford and R. H. A. G. Calthorpe made an almost incredible number of bad mistakes for players of their ability. Ford was playing with a blistered hand, which spoiled his hammer service, but did not stop him from hitting tremendously hard in the rallies. It appeared, however, that he and Calthorpe had come to the conclusion that the cricket season had begun, and both drove tremendously hard along the ground, perfect cricket strokes, with occasional attempts to carry the Pavilion at Lord's straight. At any moment both might have found their proper form, and then they would have won. Baker and Duckworth-King deserve every credit for pegging away solidly and winning before their opponents could really get on terms with themselves and each other.

The results were:—

FIRST ROUND

R. H. Hill and I. A. de H. Lyle beat C. Browning and P. G. Mayer (15—3, 10—15, 5—15, 15—7, 15—11, 2—15, 15—12); J. R. Duckworth-King and C. M. N. Baker beat N. M. Ford and R. H. A. G. Calthorpe (15—6, 15—9, 9—15, 15—7, 15—10); J. C. F. Simpson and R. C. O. Williams (holders) beat D. W. L. Alexander and J. F. G. Lysaght (15—6, 15—9, 15—3, 15—10).

To-day's matches are:—

11 A.M.—K. A. Wagg and L. Akers-Douglas v. L. D. Cambridge and P. W. Kemp-Welch.

12 NOON.—E. M. Baerlein and L. Lees v. R. H. Hill and I. A. de H. Lyle.

2.30 P.M.—Lord Aberdare and Dr. H. W. Lentham v. J. R. Duckworth-King and C. M. N. Baker.

BILLIARDS

McCONACHY v. SMITH

McConachy scored 1,019 for an average of 85 against 346 and 29 by Smith in the first session of their Manchester match yesterday. McConachy had runs of 158, 162, 102, 265, and 289, and Smith's best breaks were 113, 78, and 80. The scores at the interval were:—McConachy, 1,019; Smith (in play), 346.

McConachy went further ahead in the evening, when he scored 1,011 against Smith's 455. His chief breaks were 146, 130, and 90, and Smith made 53, 48, and 150. The closing scores were:—McConachy (in play), 2,020; Smith, 801.

LINDRUM v. NEWMAN

Lindrum started a week's match with Newman at Belfast yesterday. He scored rapidly after an indifferent start, and during the session made a break of 857.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum, 1,792; Newman (to play), 409.

Lindrum increased his lead to 2,775 in the evening, when he made breaks of 268 and 375. Newman played with more confidence and had runs of 241 and 304.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 7,996; Newman (in play), 1,221.

STOCK EXCHANGE HANDICAP

D. F. Brown (scratch) beat N. Gray (owes 20) in the first heat of the semi-final round of the Stock Exchange handicap at Burroughe's Hall yesterday by 250 points to 178.

AMATEUR SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIP

The competition for the Amateur Snooker Championship should have been begun at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, but J. E. Harries (Bristol) was unable to appear and L. Friend (Manchester) received a walk-over.

To-day's heat is between S. Lee (London) and F. F. Fearon (Plymouth).

ASSAULT AT ARMS AT BEDFORD SCHOOL

The ninth annual Boxing, Fencing, and Gymnastics tournament between Bedford, Dulwich, Eton, and Haileybury was held at Bedford School on Saturday. This contest is one of several similar group-competitions which were arranged in place of the annual Public Schools Meetings, originally held at Aldershot, but discontinued owing to the War, and not revived since. The continued interest of the present institution in these contests is shown by the presence of a party of experts from the Army School of Physical Training at Aldershot, who undertake every year the duty of judging.

In the Boxing Haileybury (21 points) were first, Eton (17 points) second, Bedford (16 points) third, and Dulwich (10 points) fourth. Each win counted two points, and one point could be awarded to the loser at the discretion of the referee.

The results were:—

FLY-WEIGHT (under 5st.).—J. M. H. Jenkins (Bedford) beat E. G. Wilbraham (Dulwich); P. Luffman (Haileybury) beat M. V. Foy (Eton). FINAL.—Luffman beat Jenkins, the fight being stopped in the second round.

BANTAM-WEIGHT (under 8st. 6lb.).—F. A. G. Redl (Haileybury) beat J. V. Blaine (Dulwich). A. R. Dawe (Bedford) beat J. Verney (Eton). FINAL.—Redl beat Dawe.

FEATHER-WEIGHT (under 9st.).—R. H. Spencer (Dulwich) beat Llewelyn (Eton); J. R. Payne (Haileybury) beat R. A. E. Trail (Bedford). FINAL.—Spencer beat Payne.

LIGHT-WEIGHT (under 9st. 9lb.).—J. H. Johnson (Haileybury) beat T. B. Garland (Bedford); J. E. Marks (Eton) beat G. J. S. Harris (Dulwich). FINAL.—Johnson beat Marks.

WELTER-WEIGHT (under 10st. 7lb.).—M. H. Weaver (Eton) beat L. H. Levison (Dulwich); N. F. Clarke (Haileybury) beat Q. D. T. Hogg (Bedford). FINAL.—Clarke beat Weaver.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT (under 11st. 6lb.).—G. E. S. Price (Bedford) beat R. N. Gunn (Dulwich); B. P. Thesiger (Eton) beat C. D. Joscelyne (Haileybury). FINAL.—Thesiger beat Price.

HEAVY-WEIGHT (any weight).—L. Moore (Eton) beat D. H. Mackay (Haileybury); G. H. P. Fowler (Bedford) beat J. Edwards (Dulwich). FINAL.—Moore beat Fowler.

The Gymnastic Competition was won by Bedford with 241½ marks, Haileybury being second with 212½, and Dulwich third with 200. (Eton do not enter for this part of the tournament). Of individual competitors, G. P. C. Gilbert (Bedford) was first, A. R. J. Medcalf (Bedford) second, and P. S. Luffman (Haileybury) third.

In the Fencing Match the Foil event was won by Dulwich, with three defeats; Eton came second, with four defeats; Haileybury third, with six defeats; Bedford fourth, with 11 defeats. In the Sabre Eton were first, with two defeats; Eedford and Dulwich equal second, with seven defeats each; and Haileybury fourth, with eight defeats.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL MILE

The Westminster School mile races were decided on the school playing field at Vincent-square yesterday, when H. J. Thomson, who had previously won the half-mile and long-distance races, won the open event in 5min. 8 1-5sec., and R. Cresswell came home first in the "under 16" race, his time being 5min. 17 2-5sec.

RUGBY CLUB RECORDS

(Up to and including March 22.)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Points For.	Points Agst.
Abbeyaron	30	15	2	13	282	223
Abertillery	29	20	0	9	281	120
Artists' Rifles	23	14	3	6	284	206
Balfour Williamson	16	9	0	7	212	119
Bank of England	21	14	0	7	232	181
Barclays Bank	20	3	1	16	109	301
Barnstaple	32	23	0	9	410	203
Bath	29	15	3	11	313	175
Beckenham	23	12	3	8	234	154
Bedford	29	17	3	9	367	204
Berkshire Wanderers	25	13	2	10	242	178
Birkenhead Park	22	17	0	5	434	194
Blackheath	35	21	2	12	450	344
Blaydon	24	16	1	7	271	115
Bradford	28	11	3	14	235	377
Bridgwater	29	14	6	9	328	252
Brighton	23	19	1	3	408	153
Bristol	36	21	2	13	382	227
British Celanese	17	8	2	7	123	153
Bridgend	38	24	2	12	434	272
Broughton Park	27	9	4	14	208	272
Burton	27	12	0	15	256	306
Camborne	35	15	1	19	351	176
Cambridge University	24	16	1	7	374	222
Canterbury	27	8	2	17	169	279
Cardiff	57	28	8	21	614	392
Catford Bridge	30	14	5	11	252	239
Charlton Park	22	8	4	11	196	196
Chartered Bank	22	15	2	5	255	114
Cheltenham	31	25	2	4	475	149
Chiltern	23	15	1	7	304	157
Civil Service	22	14	1	7	191	156
Clifton	39	20	1	19	193	304
Colchester	27	24	1	2	505	173
Coventry	32	22	1	9	447	201
Cross Keys	28	9	4	15	179	232
Customs Sports	22	8	6	8	170	187
Devonport Services	31	11	3	17	286	327
Durham City	28	16	0	12	353	202
Ealing	22	6	1	15	118	266
Esher	24	10	1	13	175	208
Exeter	30	17	2	11	334	261
Exiles	31	13	2	16	226	266
Finchley	23	5	3	15	170	240
Flyde	31	14	3	14	391	348
Gateshead Fell	28	16	1	11	219	188
Glamorgan Wanderers	26	13	1	12	190	173
Gloucester	34	19	5	10	335	214
Gosforth Nomads	28	7	1	20	220	329
Great Western Railway	19	15	2	2	184	47
Guildford	20	14	2	4	223	93
Guy's Hospital	26	11	1	14	306	289
Halifax	29	26	1	2	680	206
Harlequins	38	15	2	6	221	185
Harpenden	19	12	1	6	217	179
Harrogate O.B.	27	13	5	9	249	174
Harrow	23	11	1	11	217	160
Hartlepool Rovers	30	23

Parliament

ARMY ESTIMATES

WAR OFFICE AND CADET CORPS

MR. SHAW ON DISARMAMENT MOTION

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, MARCH 24

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

The following Bills were read a third time:—East Surrey Water Bill, Reading Corporation Bill, Rochdale Corporation (No. 1) Bill, Bristol Corporation (No. 1) Bill, and Metropolitan Railway Bill. The following Bills were read a second time:—Bromborough Dock Bill, Falmouth Water Bill, and Shakespeare Birthplace, &c., Trust (Amendment) Bill.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES

Mr. BENN, Secretary for India (Aberdeen, N.), replying to questions by SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.) and Mr. HAMMERSLEY (Stockport, U.), said:—The Bill introduced by the Government of India at the beginning of this month provided for a duty of 15 per cent. on cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom. On cotton piece goods from other countries it provided for a duty of 20 per cent., with a minimum of 3½ annas per pound in the case of plain grey goods only. The Government of India have, I understand, agreed to accept an amendment proposing to provide for the following duties:—On plain grey goods from the United Kingdom, 15 per cent. with a minimum of 3½ annas per pound; on other piece goods from the United Kingdom, 15 per cent. The duties on goods from countries other than the United Kingdom remain as in the original Bill. The measure is still under the consideration of the Legislative Assembly. As the hon. members will see from the correspondence circulated on March 17, the representations made to the Government of India came from the Cabinet. No suggestion was or has been made by me at any time as to the preferential treatment of goods from the United Kingdom. This suggestion originated in India.

SIR W. DAVISON.—Having regard to the question of the policy of his Majesty's Government in a contrary sense to preferential tariffs, has this proposal of the Government of India the approval of his Majesty's Government?

Mr. BENN.—I am called upon to protect the fiscal rights of India and that I intend to do.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY.—Do we take it that the representations made by the Cabinet were prior to the consideration of the amendment and that since the amendment no representations of any kind have been made?

Mr. BENN.—Yes, as the hon. member will see from the date of the telegram sent by the Cabinet, they were prior to Mr. Chetty's amendment.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY.—Is it a fact that whatever amendments may be made it is not the policy of his Majesty's Government to make representations to protect the interests of Lancashire?

Mr. BENN.—The hon. gentleman must make no assumptions in his own account. He must follow the correspondence and make accurate deductions from it.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY.—Is it not clear that since representations were made there has been a change of policy, and that in the first case the Cabinet did think it necessary to make representations, and that since the change of policy no remarks of any kind have come from his Majesty's Government?

Mr. BENN.—The Cabinet sent their considered views in a telegram, but they have to have regard, and we have to have regard, to the established and indisputable rights of India and the Legislative Assembly in these matters.

ENGLISH CHURCH IN MOSCOW

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), replying to Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.), who asked whether the British Ambassador had replied to his inquiry concerning the English church in Moscow, said:—Yes, Sir. I understand that while the church itself is unused, the property of which it forms part is at present occupied by the Finnish Legation. The use of this church by the British community hardly arises as a practical question. The possible congregation is extremely small and not in a position to undertake the expenditure for upkeep, heating, &c., which would be necessary. Moreover, their spiritual needs are at present being met by the services held in the Embassy building.

Mr. ALBERY.—My question was whether this church is, in fact, available as and when required. Mr. HENDERSON.—The church is not required for the reason I have already given and is unused at the present moment. SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.).—The right hon. gentleman spoke about services being held in the Embassy building. Is there by this time an Embassy building, or does he mean the hotel where the Embassy first went? Mr. HENDERSON.—There is a house that has been used, though part of the staff of the Embassy are located at an hotel.

CHURCHES IN RUSSIA

Mr. ALBERY asked the Foreign Secretary, with reference to the recent announcement made by the central committee of the Communist Party in Russia containing instructions to local party organizations concerning churches, whether this announcement was reported to him from an official source; and if his Majesty's Government regarded the central committee of the Communist Party in Russia as being representative of the Russian Government.

Mr. HENDERSON.—I think it may be assumed that, in making an announcement of this kind, the executive committee of the Communist Party represents the views of the Soviet Government.

THE STOLEN EMBASSY PLATE

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY (Essex, Chelmsford, U.) asked the Foreign Secretary whether he had asked the British Ambassador in Moscow to make representations with regard to the theft of the Embassy plate at Petrograd; and whether a claim had been submitted for this.

Mr. HENDERSON.—The answer to both parts of the question is in the negative.

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY asked if the right hon. gentleman would make representations to the British Ambassador in Moscow and ask him to keep his eyes open. Mr. HENDERSON.—I am quite satisfied that the Ambassador, during the time he has been in Russia, has had his eyes well open. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

ARTICLES IN "PRAVDA"

SIR K. WOOD asked the Foreign Secretary if his attention had been called to the issue of *Pravda*, the official organ of the Soviet Government, of the 17th instant, stating that the Soviet Government never had and never would negotiate with anyone regarding the activities of the Comintern; and whether, in view of the express terms of the treaty between this country and Soviet Russia, he would take up this matter immediately with the Soviet Ambassador and ask for the explanation of his Government.

Mr. HENDERSON.—No, Sir. But I have seen a similar article which appeared in *Pravda* of March 18. As regards the last parts of the question, I am not disposed to give undue attention to articles in *Pravda*, which is not the "official organ of the Soviet Government," as the right hon. gentleman alleges.

CHINESE ATTACK ON BRITISH SHIP

Mr. HENDERSON, replying to SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.), said that he had received from his Majesty's Minister at Peking a memorandum prepared by the member of his Majesty's Legation who was on board the ss. Tuckwo, on January 15, when the vessel was fired on and boarded by a party of Chinese who professed to be in search of arms, opium, and a bank robber, and removed from the ship a considerable quantity of opium. One Chinese passenger was apparently shot dead, and the Chinese quartermaster of the ship was shot and subsequently died. No attempt was made to interfere with the foreign passengers or their cabins. His Majesty's Minister subsequently made a vigorous protest to the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs. Sir Miles Lampson said that, while he had instructed his Majesty's Consuls to arrange, in proper cases, for search in regular form by duly accredited Chinese anti-opium officials of British ships at the ports, there must be no more of these unwarranted attacks on British shipping.

THE PALESTINE MANDATE

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether the Government maintained the view that the major questions of policy affecting the future administration of the Palestine Mandate were outside the terms of reference of the Shaw Commission and could not be affected by its report.

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham).—"Major questions" of policy are for the Government to determine. It was announced in September last that, when the report of the Shaw Commission had been received, the Government would consider along what lines within the terms of the Mandate future policy in Palestine should be directed. That question they will consider; but I am certainly not prepared to say that their conclusions will not be "affected" by the report of the Commission.

MAJOR ELLIOT.—Can the right hon. gentleman say that they will not be affected to the extent of deflecting in any way from the terms of the Mandate? Mr. MACDONALD.—Certainly; but I only guarded myself because the question was a very wide one. Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.).—Are we to take it from that reply that the Government definitely do not intend to set up a Royal Commission in connexion with the future of Palestine, but intend to come to a decision themselves after the report is received? Mr. MACDONALD.—If the House will just await the consideration, that is one of the points we shall have to pass in review when we have finished a study of the report. Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE.—The answer does not definitely mean that that is excluded? Mr. MACDONALD.—No.

NAVAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS

Mr. ANGELL (Bradford, N., Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether he could assure the House that, in the discussions which he was conducting in connexion with the Naval Conference, he had made it clear to the representatives of the other Powers that there was no intention on the part of his Majesty's Government to seek to abate in any way the obligations already assumed by this country under the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Treaty of Locarno.

Mr. MACDONALD.—His Majesty's Government have neither contemplated nor discussed any abatement of their obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Treaty of Locarno.

THE LORD MAYOR'S FUND

Miss LAWRENCE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (East Ham, N.), in reply to a question addressed by SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.) to the Prime Minister asking whether he was aware of the intention to wind up the Lord Mayor of London's fund for the relief of distressed mining areas, and whether any steps would be taken to meet distress in those areas which would otherwise have been relieved from that fund, said:—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, the powers and resources in the hands of the new public assistance authorities will, the Minister of Health anticipates, suffice without further emergency measures.

ARMY ESTIMATES

MR. SHAW'S SPEECH

In moving that the House go into Committee on the Army Estimates,

Mr. T. SHAW, Secretary of State for War (Preston), said that the Estimates for 1930, including the Supplementary Estimate for 1929, showed a net reduction of £605,000. The decrease in expenditure amounted to £1,343,000, but unfortunately this was largely counterbalanced by a diminution of receipts of £738,000. More than half the latter was accounted for by the loss of receipts to Army funds from Germany through the evacuation of the Rhine. This loss, in a full year, was £950,000. The Supplementary Estimate for 1929 included £360,000 on this account for part of that year, and a further £390,000 therefore remained to be made good in 1930. In addition to the loss of receipts he was faced with a certain inevitable increase in expenditure, amounting to over £300,000, due mainly to the automatic growth of the Army Reserve, to non-effective charges, and to the exhaustion of war stocks. These initial handicaps were sufficient to render the task of securing an ultimate saving anything but easy. The historical summary included in the Estimates showed that taking 1921 as the commencing year the actual number of the Forces had decreased from 641,000 to 148,900 in the Estimates for 1930. The net cash expenditure had fallen from over £58,000,000 to £40,500,000. There was a tremendous drop in 1922, but ever since then there had been a continual fall both in numbers and in cost.

The number of men asked for this year was 148,900, as against 186,400 in 1914, a decrease of 37,500. The Estimates were now £40,500,000, as against £38,845,000 in 1914. Of this increase of nearly £12,000,000 nearly £4,500,000 was due to non-effective Votes. The increased cost was to be explained by the fall in the value of money, which was reflected in the rise in prices and the increased cost of living. The rates of pay throughout the Army had been increased generally, and the number of men drawing skilled rates of pay was now much higher than in 1914. The institution of a marriage allowance, which was not provided before the War, accounted for £750,000 this year, and the growth of social legislation, such as widows' pensions and unemployment insurance, threw an extra charge on the main funds. There were also new arms of the Service which had to be provided for, such as Signals and the Royal Tank Corps; and Army organization was much more complex than it used to be. The net decrease in the Estimate of £605,000 was set off by a saving of almost that amount on war like stores, but it was impossible to analyse every separate item.

The method of dealing with the expense of the additional troops in China had been changed on Treasury suggestion and the estimated cost for 1930 had been embodied in the main Estimates. The Government would watch with sympathy the efforts of China to organize her own form of Government, and would act in a friendly way with other Powers to make arrangements which would secure the safety of all peoples in a self-governing China. The troops evacuated from the Rhine had gone to Catterick. They formed part of the normal home Army, and for that reason it was not possible to effect any considerable reduction in numbers. They had, however, been able to reduce the establishment on that account by 688 all ranks. The loss of receipts from Germany in a full year was £950,000, but against this the evacuation had enabled him to effect savings of £343,000. He wished to pay a tribute to the conduct of the troops in carrying out their very difficult task in Germany—(cheers)—which he was glad to know had left a most favourable impression among the local population and had enhanced the reputation of the Army. (Cheers.) Every credit was due also to those responsible for their orderly and punctual evacuation. Every plan worked absolutely to scale, and there was not the slightest hitch from beginning to end. (Cheers.)

There were two principal causes for the increase of £10,000 in the cost of the War Office staff—the higher rate of Civil Service bonus in 1930 compared with 1929, and the provision which had to be made for normal increments. As Civil servants were paid on a regulated scale there were still many of them who had not reached the maximum of their grade. It would be seen from the Estimates that more than 120,000 men were serving in Great Britain, her Colonies, and Mandated Territories, excluding India.

THE ARMY IN INDIA

Some 60,000 men of the British Army were serving in India. Actually there was one British soldier for every 5,000 of the Indian population. He drew special attention to these figures as he was afraid some exaggerated opinions were prevalent with regard to the number of White troops in India. (Cheers.) Sir Basil Peto and other members had motions on the Order Paper dealing with the refusal to grant a medal to the 1/6th Devons. This was one of the very hard cases which had arisen, and, frankly, had it stood alone he would have been inclined to waive everything else and comply with Sir B. Peto's request. Those men were sent to India in the early part of the War. They were guaranteed by Lord Kitchener that their going to India would not debar them from receiving any honour or decoration that was given to others. Lord Kitchener could not, of course, foresee what would take place, and those men arrived at the actual theatre of war three days after the time when it was decided to give the star. If their case stood alone it would have been possible to meet it; but there were well over 30,000 of the Forces on the sea at that time, and there were very many thousands who reached the actual theatre of war before those men. The matter had been considered by three separate Ministers and investigated by a Committee which was presided over by the Earl of Cavan, and the decision had always been taken that the position with regard to the granting of the star must be maintained and that those men must be ruled out.

DISARMAMENT DEMANDS

"A BAD ATTACK OF INVERTED NATIONALISM"

Referring to an amendment to the Vote which appeared on the Order Paper in the names of Labour members, Mr. Shaw said: "The Prime Minister has specifically declared that we stand for reduction of armaments, which, of course, is an inclusive term, by agreement. That is the method also of the League of Nations. It is not the present intention of the Government to make any cut without an international agreement. It is assumed by some theorists and speculative philosophers (Unionist laughter) that if we reduced considerably and consistently without regard to other nations we should help along general disarmament. Unfortunately, the facts confound the theorists—(Unionist laughter and cheers)—and show that the philosophers are more speculative than philosophical. The Government, while willing not merely to take part in international arrangements for drastic reduction of armaments, but to take the lead in negotiations, is not prepared to go farther at the moment in unilateral action. I would ask the mover of the resolution for the abolition of the Army—for that is what it means—carefully to consider whether they are not suffering from a very bad attack of inverted nationalism. It seems to me that if one thing has become clearer than another since the War it is that both economically and politically, whether we like it or not, we are bound to an international system. The idea that we should do what we think best without reference to others is, in my opinion, the very worst way of dealing with our problems; the best way is to agree with others to make the necessary improvements."

THE TERRITORIAL FORCE

Proceeding, Mr. Shaw said he had no great changes in Army methods to announce. Mechanization would proceed as quickly as finance would permit. Although the Territorial Associations had been asked to cut down expenses by accepting smaller allowances for clothing, he desired to take that opportunity of calling attention to the tremendous amount of voluntary work done by Territorials, and to express the thanks of the Army Council to them through the House, and he asked Lord Derby, as the President of the Central Council of Territorial Associations, to convey their appreciation.

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) intervened to ask whether Mr. Shaw would refer to Territorial recruiting, which was causing anxiety.

Mr. SHAW replied that there had been no change in the method of recruitment, and no change was immediately proposed; but he would be very glad to accept any suggestion from Lord Winterton or any other member of the House which would lead to improvement in any method that was not working as well as it might at the present time. Proceeding, he said it was proposed this year to emphasize the close connexion between the Regular and the Territorial Army, and arrangements had been made to hold joint Regular and Territorial Army camps during the summer. The First and Second Divisions of the Regulars would be trained this year at Aldershot. For reasons of economy, the Third Division would not be concentrated this year; the Fourth Division, which did not train in 1929, it was proposed to concentrate in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Speaking of the Vote generally, Mr. Shaw said that however keen might be the desire of the Government to economise, they did not propose to do so at the expense of either the amenities or the pay of the soldiers.

RECRUITING AND PHYSICAL STANDARDS

He regretted to say that there was a shortage of medical men who were prepared to undertake a career in the Army. Although physical tests had been scaled down, the Army as a whole was still under establishment. Out of a total of 72,268 recruits who presented themselves for enlistment in 1929, 28,131, or 39 per cent., were accepted, which meant that 61 out of 100 were rejected even on the standards now insisted on. Of the rejections, 91 per cent. were on physical and medical grounds. The lowering of the dental standard, which had previously been tried in Scotland, was extended to England and Northern Ireland, and by that means an additional 2,384 recruits were enlisted for all arms. In December, 1928, the height standard for the infantry line was lowered to 5ft. 2in., and 907 young men of suitable physical development were enlisted. By those measures 3,319 recruits were accepted who would otherwise have been lost to the Service. Without them, the intake for the year 1929 would have been only 24,840. The physical condition of the young men who presented themselves was a very serious matter, and he was asking his staff to investigate so far as they could how far it was due to industrial depression or to other causes. He had been asked by Colonel Ashley whether he was prepared to consider the use of a more brilliant uniform as a method of recruiting. The difficulties of recruiting were, however, just as great in the days of the more brilliant uniforms.

He was assured—and he believed the assurance to be well founded—that any young soldier willing and anxious to improve himself physically and mentally could find in the Army at least as many opportunities for physical, technical, scientific, and literary development as he could find in civil life. The probability was that he had a better chance of making himself efficient, mentally and physically, than had the ordinary working man who remained at home. It would be seen from his Memorandum that 9,193 men passed through Army vocational training centres during 1929, and that 76 per cent. of them obtained employment immediately they had completed their training. Men serving in India and the Colonies could obtain the benefits of the scheme.

FUTURE OF CADET CORPS

GRANTS TO "DISAPPEAR"

That brought him to a somewhat analagous subject—Officers Training Corps and Cadet Corps, and grants to associations of boys belonging to certain religious and other bodies. Considerable public interest had been shown on this matter, and there was unquestionably great objection to the spending of public money on semi-military bodies in our schools. (Ministerial cheers.) There were also allegations that compulsion was exercised and that boys were dragooned into joining Officers Training Corps and Cadet Corps. He had carefully, even anxiously, considered the matter and had come to the conclusion, on definite expert advice, that Officers Training Corps were really valuable organizations for providing a future supply of officers for the Army. (Unionist cheers.) So long as armies existed on a voluntary basis there would have to be some form of recruiting, and the boy attending a public school was certainly not too young to join an Officers Training Corps at an age which had been considered high enough for a working-class boy to join the ranks. There was no compulsion exercised by the Army Council. There was no intention, nor was there any desire, on the part of the Government to compel any boy to join these corps. A boy who was forced against his will to join these organizations was likely to become not merely disinclined to join the Army but to become actively hostile. (Hear, hear.) But, while expressing the keenest objection to compulsion, he could not agree to cease to support these corps. (Unionist cheers.) So long as we had an Army we must fill its ranks, and there was an overwhelming opinion, military and scholastic, so far as the schools which had Officers Training Corps were concerned, in favour of maintaining the corps. He could not, however, take the same attitude regarding Cadet Corps and bodies like the Church Lads' Brigade. He had had the opportunity of discussing this question—as, indeed, that of the Officers Training Corps—with many members of the House and with the delegation from the National Union of Teachers, and he had come to the conclusion that representations made to him on educational and moral grounds were unanswerable. Teachers in elementary and secondary schools appeared to be, in a large majority of cases, against this particular training on educational grounds. He agreed with the case put to him, and he intended, with the consent of the House, to cease to give any War Office assistance to the bodies he had spoken of after existing contracts had expired.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (St. George's, U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman say distinctly to what bodies he refers?

Mr. SHAW.—There are bodies like the Church Lads' Brigade who get grants under the same system as the Cadet Corps. If the House accepts my submission, the Officers Training Corps will remain but the Cadet Corps and the grants to these extraneous bodies will disappear.

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.).—When the right hon. gentleman says "disappear," does he mean that the Government, in addition to giving them no grant, will refuse to recognize them in any way?

Mr. SHAW.—I said that the grants would disappear, and that is what I mean. So far as I am concerned, the only body of that type that will be recognized is the Officers Training Corps.

EARL WINTERTON.—At present a Territorial Force Association has put upon it the obligation of deputing one of its members to act as inspector of Cadet Corps. Will that liaison still exist, or will there be failure to recognize this most useful body?

Mr. SHAW.—The Cadet Corps as recognized by the War Office will disappear as such and the liaison will disappear also. Another point, which had been raised by the hon. member for Dudley (Mr. O. Baldwin) by question, was that he was not satisfied that only boys of the public school type could become efficient officers. Still less did he believe in an Army where there was not a free and easy passage for men of capacity from the lowest to the highest ranks. It seemed to him that the more men from the lower ranks qualify for the higher, the better for the Army. Up to the present no way had been devised for the systematic promotion of fairly considerable numbers of really capable soldiers of the non-commissioned ranks to commissions, but he intended to have the question examined and was hoping to find more ways of making *la carrière ouverte aux talents*. (Ministerial cheers.)

He took the opportunity of going to visit two of our overseas stations, Gibraltar and Malta, to see what the conditions were. He was glad to say that on the whole they were good, and he intended to visit, so soon as circumstances permitted, a large number of our establishments at home. He had had somewhat disquieting reports from a number of places and desired to see for himself what the conditions were. There was financial stringency, but he was sure that he should carry all the House with him when he said that all ranks in the Army were entitled to decent accommodation, to reasonable comfort, and to sufficient amenities, and that we were still rich enough to provide them. He was advised that many soldiers were sleeping in places that were not even weatherproof. If he was satisfied from his own observations that men were housed under bad conditions, he should not hesitate to ask for the necessary money. He carefully observed, so far as he could during his short visits, the appearance of the men, and made many inquiries as to their health conditions, and was glad to say that the present-day soldier, even on overseas stations, where perhaps temptations were more plentiful, was a sober, healthy, well-behaved young Briton, of whom we might be proud. (Hear, hear.) The young soldier was not, of course, a plaster-cast saint, but he was letting the wet canteen go largely out of commission, he read as well as played games, and the medical record showed remarkable progress so far as freedom from disease was concerned. (Hear, hear.)

FROM HORSE TO MACHINE

The War Office were trying to secure avoidance of waste during the present transitional period from horse to machine. Until the experimental stage was finished, huge bulk manufacture of new types of machines was not only costly but to be deprecated on other grounds as well. It was far better, during experiments, to wait until there was reasonable certainty that success had been achieved, than to pile up machines and stores which the march of science might quickly make obsolete. One of their difficulties was that wherever an economy was made, and whenever production of armaments was reduced, Government workshops and Government workers at once began to suffer. He could only say that, while every move towards disarmament would find the Government in the van, they recognized that places like Woolwich and Enfield were justly anxious as to the results. Every effort would be made to keep Government workers at work, and only in cases of compulsion would the Government resort to extreme measures. It would not be frank and open, however, if he hid the fact that great difficulties had had to be faced, and, he was glad to say, to a certain extent surmounted.

He was asked to abolish compulsory church parades. So far as he knew, no man was ever forced to go to a Church in which he did not believe, nor did any man join the Army in ignorance that these parades existed. If men were forced against their conscience, if there were any difficulty in getting a pass for absence on any reasonable ground, or even if proof could be supplied that a keen and widespread objection existed among present-day soldiers, he would consider the matter. But he was advised, and no proof to the contrary had been given to him, that objection to these services was not widespread or even vocal among soldiers. He did not see his way to alter a long-established practice unless he was satisfied that there existed really serious, as apart from academic, objections to them. He hoped the resolution on the subject would be withdrawn, and he was prepared to give an assurance that, if facts were put before him showing that these services were forced upon unwilling men, or were in any way objected to by them on conscientious grounds, he would reconsider the matter.

He personally sat with the Army Council during the whole of the consideration of the Estimates, and he hoped that their proposals would meet with the approval of the House. He could not close without expressing his warmest thanks to the members of the Army Council, both military and civil. It was by the cooperation and help of the Army Council that the substantial saving he had announced had been made possible. (Hear, hear.)

FORMER WAR MINISTER'S CRITICISM

"TAKING UNDUE RISKS"

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (St. George's, U.), who was Secretary of State for War in the late Government, gave it as his opinion that in some of the reductions shown in the Estimates the right hon. gentleman was taking undue risks. He attributed the reduction of £23,000 in the R.A.S.C. to skimping the provision of mechanical transport and spares, while that of £91,000 on Vote 8 (General Stores) was not an economy in the long run: replacement would have to be made, if not by himself, then by his successor. Last year, he (the speaker) had to ask for an increase of £141,000 on this Vote, and he knew there was no such accumulation of stocks as would permit of such a reduction as the right hon. gentleman was budgeting for. It meant that the right hon. gentleman was living on stocks to the extent of £171,000, and he would like him to explain how he felt justified in drawing on stocks to such an extent as this. Even worse was the reduction in warlike stores. There, again, the right hon. gentleman had dipped into stores to a dangerous extent, or he had budgeted for a less expenditure on small arms ammunition, which meant that he was going to cut down musketry practice or training.

The right hon. gentleman had told the House that he intended to go on with mechanization as fast as he could, but that it was unwise to make a large expenditure while they were in the experimental stage. But there was never a large expenditure on mechanization all through the years for which he was responsible. All through those years they had practically nothing but samples of mechanized vehicles. For actual fighting vehicles—tanks, trackless artillery, and so on—they were always in the experimental stage, and, in cutting off £150,000, it seemed to him that the right hon. gentleman was making a most dangerous attempt at saving. What progress they were making in that direction would have a serious set-back, for the sum actually provided was not more than enough for proper maintenance. There was to be a saving on searchlights and signals of £100,000. Searchlights were required especially in connexion with aircraft defence, and signals were more than usually important to the vehicles which wanted to communicate with each other, their base, or with headquarters, and this little saving would be made at the expense of the eyes and ears of the Army. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman was going to cut down the provision for keeping the buildings of the Army up to date by £180,000, but he would warn him that he was only postponing payment, he was not really saving.

The Minister was doing a rather curious thing in respect of Singapore. The right hon. gentleman was spending £33,000 this year—"mark time" expenditure—but he observed that he was taking credit for appropriation in aid to the amount of £121,000—£92,000 from the Federated Malay States and £29,000 from New Zealand. So that the right hon. gentleman was keeping a profit of £88,000, which he was bringing as an appropriation in aid to the general Army expenditure. (Hear, hear.)

The right hon. gentleman had said nothing about the appropriation in aid of £150,000 a year from Egypt. It was quite true that for the last three or four years they had not received £150,000 a year from Egypt, but it had always appeared in the Army Estimates as an appropriation in aid which they expected to receive. Mr. Shaw seemed now to be finally giving it up, but he would suggest that when the further stages of a possible treaty were negotiated, Egypt should be asked to make a contribution to the joint defence of that country by the British Army and the Egyptian Army.

RECRUITING POSITION

Recruiting seemed to be in a very serious position. In 1929 we got 26,000 recruits after a reduction of standard which meant bringing in about 3,000 more men. Taking comparable figures, therefore, we got 23,000 recruits against 30,000 in the previous year. In a Blue-book issued a short time ago it was stated that the decline in recruiting might be attributed to a number of causes, and among those mentioned were expectations of a large increase in unemployment benefit and uncertainty as to the future of the Army owing to the publicity given to disarmament. He (Sir L. Worthington-Evans) believed these two causes were the main causes. It might be that at some time the State would have to consider whether a man was to be treated as unemployed when the State was willing to employ him in the Army. (Labour cries of "Oh, oh!") He himself thought that could not be done with the Army exactly as it was to-day. Of course, legislative compulsion was out of the question. He was not sure that the type of man they now got for the Army would be attracted by a uniform. But attractions would have to be found. No one could say that if these regular large drops went on for another year or two the position would not be dangerous. Therefore the Secretary for War had to prepare in advance a policy to deal with recruiting. If they did not compel, they had to attract. Pay alone he did not believe would attract.

Referring to the harmful effects of uncertainty, he said they had to do something which would give a soldier a certain career after he left the Army. Under 6 per cent. of those who left the Army received vocational training. That was not enough. While the soldier was with them they ought to teach him a trade if he wished to learn a trade, or he ought to have such secondary or even university education as would fit him for higher positions when he left the Army. Why should not the Army be the road of entry to the Civil Service in the clerical classes? Men should be given a chance when they came out of the Army of taking up something better than an unskilled post and of getting into first-class positions. If that were done there would be little difficulty in saying that a man was not to be treated as out of work if the State were willing to employ him in the early stages in the Army and in the later stages in the Civil Service.

Mr. ALPASS (Bristol, Central, Lab.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman was suggesting that, if a man was out of work and offered entrance into the Army and refused, that was to be used as a disqualification for unemployment benefit.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS said that was not so. He was suggesting something quite different.

Mr. SHAW said there was a notice of motion on the paper with the principles of which he was thoroughly in agreement, and he was prepared to listen to suggestions from any quarter which would help.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS said that it was a difficult matter to provide for continuous training at a trade when the men were serving partly at home and partly abroad. The difficulty could be overcome, however, if this kind of training were considered as being as essential as the Army training. It would be of considerable assistance if the right hon. gentleman would set up a small committee within his Department to see what could be done. Now was not the time to cut down the grant to the Cadet Corps, which were a useful source of recruiting. The Cadet Corps had a social value; they gave the lads a chance of marching about to music, did them good from a physical point of view, and did them no mental harm.

LIBERAL VIEW

SIR R. HUTCHISON (Montrose, L.) said that it was impossible really to discuss expenditure on the Army without dealing with its relation to the expenditure on the two other Services. He hoped that the Government, at a later date, would give the House an opportunity of discussing the whole question of a combined Ministry. The recruiting situation was extremely grave, particularly from the point of view that it unbalanced the whole Army. The difficulty was in regard to what could be done. Undoubtedly, the insurance benefits for men out of work had had a deleterious effect on recruiting, while certain petty grievances which existed were passed on by those serving in the Army to persons outside who might

(Continued on page 9)

'BRADLEYS

CHEPSTOW PLACE, W.2.

INEXPENSIVE MILLINERY

E443 (above). Hat in Hemp Straw, under-lined and trimmed with stitched linen in contrasting shades. Black/pink, red/natural, navy/pink, natural/red, and self colours. Head sizes 22in., 22½in. 49/6

E444 (above). Hat in Canvas Straw—black, navy, or brown—under-lined and trimmed with fancy crêpe de Chine, and long Scarf of crêpe de Chine to match. THE SET complete 59/6

Bradleys Chepstow Place Ltd. London, W.2.

Ten minutes' Taxi from the Hyde Park Hotel

leads again —as usual!

TO-MORROW & THURSDAY—

Winston Churchill on 'THE DOLE'

EVEN Mr. Churchill has never written more courageously than in these two brilliant and important articles on the unemployment question. Scorning the mere partisan line, he makes a trenchant patriotic appeal for a truer perspective of the problem. In the light of hard logical facts he makes the attitude of despair and defeatism look ridiculous. Mr. Churchill exposes in his inimitably pungent style the fallacy of our present system of unemployment statistics, and at the same time he puts forward bold constructive proposals of reform. These two articles will be read not only for their vivid and inspiring message, but also because they are a statesmanlike pronouncement of the first order.

and on FRIDAY—

Clemenceau's Great Book commences serially

CLEMENCEAU'S "Memoirs of a Victory" is the book the whole world has been waiting for. He has written such powerful stuff as will settle some controversies and stir up others for a generation—the stark truth that only Clemenceau could tell. The many thousands who have been expecting this book—who have been hoping that these memoirs would be the confession and the resounding last word of the ex-dictator—will not be disappointed. Every man and woman who takes an intelligent interest in the history of our own times must read these instalments

Start Reading 'The Daily Telegraph' *to-morrow*

Everyone who likes or dislikes the Dole should read Mr. Churchill's articles.

Everyone who was in the War, and those who were not, should read this remarkable book by Clemenceau.

The Daily Telegraph

all that a Newspaper should be

Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

have come in, and who were thus prevented from joining up. The cutting down of the ration allowance for new entrants would only effect a small saving and might well be reconsidered. There was an opinion in the Army that some other form of dress than khaki would be of advantage. Some form of blue uniform, quite inexpensive, which could be used as a smart walking-out dress without going to the expense of full dress would have an attracting quality to the Army. In India the system had been tried of allocating a sum of money to the units of the Army, to be expended as the commander directed, and savings effected were not handed back to Government, but were carried on to the next year. As a result, a considerable saving has taken place on the Army Vote in India, and a similar experiment might be tried in this country.

A long-standing grievance in regard to the pensions of ex-ranker officers ought to be inquired into. Only about 2,000 or 2,100 persons were affected, but on grounds of equity the cases of these men should be examined and alleviated. He welcomed the facilities for vocational training and also the closer association between the Territorial Army and the Regular Army.

LABOUR AMENDMENT
"CAPITALIST IMPERIALISM"

Mr. COVE (Aberavon, Lab.) moved the following amendment:—

That this House regards with great concern the heavy expenditure upon the Army, and, being of opinion that all such expenditure in preparation for warfare is wasteful, serving only the needs of capitalist Imperialism, calls upon his Majesty's Government to realize a policy of disarmament by adopting a programme of annual extensive reductions in personnel and material of its military forces and the immediate withdrawal of all State grants for the maintenance of the Officers Training Corps and Cadet Corps.

He said that armaments were but the executive arm of modern Imperialism, and the amendment called for a steady reduction. He knew that the official policy of the Labour Party was to secure disarmament by agreement, but he hoped that it would not be regarded as an offence against the Government to dare to suggest that that policy had not borne very great fruits. So long as we had the export of capital, so long would there be need for armies, navies, and air forces. Behind the British investments in China, India, and elsewhere stood the might of the British Navy and Army, and yet capital investments abroad were among the great contributory causes of unemployment in this country, and our workers were taxed to keep up those very forces. The fight against armaments must necessarily be also a fight against the capitalist system of society and against the unequal distribution of wealth in this country. Force, in and of itself, was not always wrong, but under the conditions of modern capitalist Imperialism force and armaments could only be reactionary agents.

Mr. W. J. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) said that the Prime Minister had said "We must take risks for peace," but the risk taken in the Army Estimates was just under 1 per cent.—a reduction of about £250,000 on a £40,000,000 estimate. If Navies, Armies, and Air Forces were created, the time would come when they would be used. The promoters of the amendment would go to a division in order to show that they, at least, were prepared to take great risks for peace.

Mr. G. WILSON (Cambridge University, U.) said he was glad to hear the Minister's statement that the grants in aid of Officers Training Corps were to be continued. When Lord Haldane introduced his new Army scheme he turned to the schools and universities as the only possible source of men fitted by education, physical fitness, and power of leadership to supply the officers needed for the Special Reserve and Territorial Force. As one who had served in the old Volunteers and Officers Training Corps of Cambridge University, he could testify to the new spirit that was awakened by Lord Haldane's scheme. Under the old conditions that existed at Cambridge the Volunteers were few in number and were known as "bug shooters," but being enthusiasts they did not mind that. (Hear, hear.) As soon as the Officers Training Corps was formed it was joined by a very large number of men of the best type. The military training of boys in the schools and universities, apart from the military efficiency it gave them, encouraged a spirit of discipline, order, regularity, decency of conduct, self-sacrifice. All that was of value to the community as a whole.

DR. HASTINGS (Reading, Lab.) supported the amendment.

Mr. SHINWELL, Financial Secretary to the War Office (Linlithgow), said that he could not understand Mr. Brown's attitude. The hon. member had declared that pacts, understandings, international negotiations, and discussions were of no avail. A year ago a resolution calling for disarmament by international agreement was proposed from the Labour benches. That resolution was consistent with the policy of the Labour Party. They must not assume that by cutting off a few men here or some material there they would bring in an era of peace. The Labour policy was broadly based on the assumption that international security might best be secured by a readiness to resort to arbitration. The Government regarded war as objectionable now as ever it was, and they would certainly spare no effort to avert its horrors. But success could not be achieved by theatrical and futile gestures which led nowhere. Not one nation but all nations must be swept into the pacific net. That was the Government's policy.

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton E., Lab.) said the right course for the Government was to press at the earliest possible moment for a meeting of the Preparatory Commission at Geneva to insist that the Governments of the world should carry out their pledges to disarm and to make those who would not take their part stand out before the world.

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton E., Lab.) supported the amendment.

The amendment was rejected by 274 votes to 21—majority 253.

LIEUT.-COL. WINDSOR-CLIVE (Ludlow, U.), referring to the falling off in recruiting, said he would like the Government to be in a position to guarantee civil employment to men of good character and make service with the Colours count for a Civil Service pension.

WOOLWICH AND ENFIELD FACTORIES

Mr. W. HENDERSON (Enfield, Lab.) called attention to the proposed change from piece rates to time rates at the State factories at Woolwich and Enfield. The number of men who would be affected at Enfield Small Arms Factory was approximately 500, and the change would mean reductions in their wages varying from 13s. to 20s. a week.

SIR K. WOOD said that the action of the Government had caused the greatest possible anxiety. The matter was all the more serious by the fact that the majority of the Woolwich Borough Council were Socialists who had declined to adopt any of the schemes of the Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. SNELL (Woolwich, E., Lab.) said that while welcoming the reduction in expenditure on Army and Navy Services, he hoped that the Government would make quite sure that the reductions were real and not spurious economy. It was not good economy to cut the pay of the poorest-paid workers in H.M. Service.

Mr. SHINWELL said that during the period of office of the late Government about 1,500 men were discharged from Woolwich Ordnance factory. The War Office found they had excessive stocks of certain kinds of war material, and curtailment of production had been forced upon them, as it was forced upon the late Government. They had to consider whether workers should be discharged or whether the work should be spread over the widest possible area, and they came to the conclusion that whatever happened there would be no discharges, and at the very worst, so far as Woolwich was concerned, there would be a reduction of a little more than three hours a week, a reduction which it was hoped would prove temporary. Nothing had been definitely settled yet in regard to Woolwich or Enfield. Practically nothing was being given to the outside private firms. The question of alternative employment had been constantly under review, and it was now being considered by an inter-Departmental Committee. It was believed that much work of an alternative character could be found for Woolwich.

The Government had also under consideration a pension scheme which would enable the older men to retire and work to be given to other men.

EARL WINTERTON called attention to the scarcity of officers and men in the Territorial Force. He said that such a Force could not live without encouragement, and though that encouragement had not recently been forthcoming, much good work had been done by *The Times* in arousing the necessary public interest and support. The Force, however, not only lacked encouragement in some of the largest municipalities and most densely populated centres in the country, but met with actual discouragement.

Mr. SHAW, in reply, said that he referred to the question of military bands. He had told the Musicians' Union that the military band was an old institution, and he was not prepared to interfere with a practice that had gone on to his knowledge for half a century. He did not think it was fair, however, that members of his Majesty's Forces should act in the labour market as competitors, and sometimes unfair competitors, with men who had to practise their art for a living. There would be no objection to military bands playing for *bona-fide* charities, in departmental buildings, or even in private buildings, or in places of worship, either with or without fees. Every engagement which had been entered into for three months subsequent to the new order would be allowed to be completed. That was a reasonable position to take up.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House went into Committee, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton) in the Chair.

On the Vote for men,

Mr. O. LEWIS (Colchester, U.) called attention to the deficiency of something like 10,000 in an establishment of 138,000 men, which, he said, was a serious matter.

Mr. DALLAS (Wellingborough, Lab.) urged that British meat and bread should be supplied to the Army.

Mr. SHINWELL said that the bulk of our meat supplies now came from the Dominions, and we could not destroy that trade for the very dubious advantage that might be conferred on the British farmer by using home-killed meat. The possibility of the interruption of the supply and a recrudescence of foot-and-mouth disease had to be seriously considered. To provide the Army with British meat for six months would cost at least £200,000, and the Government were not prepared to accept the financial liability.

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) suggested collaboration between the War Office and the Ministry of Labour and the utilization of the labour exchanges to some extent as recruiting offices.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) complained of the unsatisfactory position of the medical service.

Mr. SHAW said that at present there was a deficiency in the Royal Army Medical Corps establishment of 117. Thus, where they needed seven doctors, roughly they had six. That was a state of affairs which they could not view with equanimity, and he was willing to have the matter considered in every way by the Army Council.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RUGGLES-BRISE (Malden, U.) urged that the Territorial Army should be encouraged in every way.

EARL WINTERTON said that the Secretary for War had given no sufficient reason for abolishing the grant to the Cadet Corps. He asked if the abolition of the grant involved also the abolition of the official recognition of these Corps by the War Office. The recruiting position was serious in regard to officers as well as men. What was needed was a declaration that the small army at present existing was no more than sufficient, and that therefore there was unlikely to be any further reduction. Every speech they had heard from the Labour back-benches that night had been directed against men joining the Army. (Ministerial cries of "No" and a Ministerialist "That is another lie.") He was not going to be called a liar by the hon. member or anyone else. It was out of order to call a member a liar and he had not raised a point of order only because he regarded the hon. member as a wholly insignificant person. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. SHAW said that if the Territorial Associations had a case, all they had to do was to put it forward, and they would find the Minister and the Army Council prepared to discuss matters in a reasonable way. But it must be recognized that there was a financial stringency with which everybody must do some little to cope.

The vote was agreed to.

The votes for pay of the Army, works, buildings and lands, miscellaneous effective services, half pay, retired pay, and other non-effective charges for officers, pensions and other non-effective charges for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and civil superannuation, compensation and gratuities, were agreed to.

Votes of money out of the Consolidated Fund were afterwards agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means.

The House stood adjourned at ten minutes to two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS
AT 4.15

Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill, Committee.
Performing Animals (Regulation) Amendment Bill, Report stage.
Lord Elibank, question on terms of loans to West Indian Sugar Planters.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
AT 2.45

Air, Navy, and Army Votes on Report.
Ways and Means' Report.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Boston Corporation, Birkenhead Corporation, Southampton County Council (Bursledon Bridge), Malvern Hills, Bootle Corporation, Room 2, at 11. Mid-Kent Water, Leicester Corporation, Room 3, at 11. Standing Orders, Middlesex County Council, Torquay and Paignton Traction, Special Orders, Haverfordwest, Ipswich (Extension), Whitby (Extension), Exmouth and Hythe (Hants) Electricity Orders, 1930, Hasleмere and District, Houghton-le-Spring District, Wellington (Salop), and Stone Gas Orders, 1930, Chairman's Room, at 2.45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Mental Treatment Bill, Room 12, at 11. Standing Committee C, Road Traffic Bill, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Small Landholders (Scotland) Acts (1886-1919) Amendment Bill, Room 14, at 11. Group D, North Cheshire Sewerage Board, Manchester Extension, Room 6, at 11. Group F, London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge), Room 4, at 11. Public Accounts, Room 16, at 2.30. Selection, Room 13, at 5. Local Legislation, Section A, Liverpool Corporation (No. 2), Bournemouth Corporation, Room 8, at 11. Section B, Cardiff Corporation, Room 9, at 11.

LIBERALS AND LABOUR

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S CRITICISM

SIR SAMUEL HOARE, speaking at the Chelsea Town Hall last night, referred to Mr. Lloyd George's change of policy in saving the Government from a second defeat on the Coal Mines Bill.

He said that Mr. Lloyd George attributed the change to the Naval Conference. Not a soul in the House of Commons took that reason seriously, for the Naval Conference had been passing through periodical crises since. The real reason was to be found in Mr. Lloyd George's conception of party politics. Mr. Lloyd George had always acted as if party politics was a mixture of poker and beggar-my-neighbour. Politics to him provided a series of interesting combinations and calculations. Programmes and policies were of small account as compared with electoral arrangement. "If you can do a deal with the other side that will divide such and such a number of constituencies between you, that is the zenith of political leadership." Let him and the Socialists make arrangements together for dividing up the constituencies, and he and his party would keep the Government in office for an indefinite time, until they could together win a glorious election that would entirely wipe out the Tory Party. The trouble with that arrangement was that it assumed that the British elector could be bought and sold like a slave, or transferred like a football player from one team to another. The British elector did not like dealings of that kind. When he broke up the Coalition in 1922 he showed his contemptuous dislike of Mr. Lloyd George's conception of party politics.

Referring to the Conservative policy, Sir Samuel Hoare said that hitherto attempts to safeguard British industries had been impeded by every kind of paper restriction. When they had attempted to develop Empire trade by means of Imperial preference they had been impeded at every turn by the inhibition against any duties upon foreign foodstuffs. They were now determined to liberate themselves from those self-imposed bonds and to go forward with hands absolutely free to take the necessary action, whether by treaties with the various Governments of the Empire or whether in the securing of the home market for their fellow-citizens. If their agreements with the Governments of the Empire meant duties against foreign foodstuffs a poll of the people would be taken. The electors would see for themselves the actual agreements and could give their decision upon the actual proposals.

RELIEVING OFFICER ATTACKED

CHARLES WINSTANLEY, 30, boat repairer, who had only recently completed serving three years' penal servitude for warehouse breaking, was sentenced by Mr. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS, at the Leeds Assizes yesterday, to another term of three years' penal servitude for a brutal attack upon Mr. Albert Edward Schroeder, an elderly relieving officer, of Leeds Board of Guardians. When refused payment of relief, Winstanley, who had been previously heard to remark that he would knock Schroeder's "four eyes" into one, struck Mr. Schroeder a violent blow in the face. His rimless glasses were fractured and pieces entered his left eye. Mr. Schroeder informed the Judge that he was proceeding from the witness-box to have his left eye removed.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

GUARANTEED PRICE PROPOSED

A Blue Book was issued last night containing the report of the West Indian Sugar Commission (Stationery Office, Cmd. 3,517, price 2s.), and at the same time a White Paper was published containing the report on the Mauritius sugar industry by Sir Francis Watts (Stationery Office, Cmd. 3,518, price 1s.).

The West Indian Commission, consisting of Lord Olivier and Mr. D. M. Semple, was appointed last September because of representations which had been made to the Colonial Office by the Governors, Legislative Councils, Agricultural Societies, and Chambers of Commerce of British Guiana and of those West Indian Colonies in which the cultivation and production of sugar is an important industry to the effect that the sugar industry was experiencing a severe crisis, that sugar could no longer be produced except at a loss, that certain estates were going out of cultivation, that there was grave risk that the owners of many other estates might be compelled to cease cultivation, that serious distress might result among large numbers of the population, and that the Governments of certain Colonies might experience great financial difficulty in maintaining essential services.

The Commissioners were instructed to inquire into:—

(*a*) The causes of the present depression, the question how far they are temporary or permanent, and the general outlook for the industry;

(*b*) The measures, whether by means of research, improvements in cultivation, better organization of production, transport, manufacture, and marketing, or otherwise, which you consider are required in order to place the industry in the best possible position for the future, and the means by which such measures could be financed and carried into effect;

(*c*) Any measures which may be desirable for the temporary assistance of the industry, for the provision of other employment, or for the relief of distress;

(*d*) The advisability and feasibility of replacing sugar by alternative crops in any particular areas, and the measures incidental thereto, including any schemes of migration of labourers or land settlements.

DANGER OF EXTINCTION

Below is a summary of the more important conclusions reached by the Commission:—

"The market for West Indian sugar for future delivery has already been for the present destroyed by uncertainty as to the policy which may be contemplated by his Majesty's Government, possibly in connexion with the next Budget, with regard to the sugar duties. The utterances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on July 9 and of December last have rendered it impossible to obtain any quotations. Should the duties on sugar be abolished in April next, without any prospect of an adequate safeguard in substitution, the general winding-up of the West Indian sugar industry would immediately be taken in hand, and any recommendations which could be made for improvements in the efficiency of its production, including research and the activities of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, would be entirely thrown away. We think ourselves, therefore, entitled to assume from the assurance given of the sympathy with which his Majesty's Government regard West Indian interests that they are prepared to take some really effective action for their preservation.

"It appears manifest that the British West Indian sugar industry cannot at this moment be saved from extinction if the tariff preference is withdrawn without some alternative form of assistance. No grant of direct financial assistance, however, can place the industry upon a stable footing and defend it in the future from further vicissitudes of the character which have repeatedly affected and crippled it in the past. Our first recommendation, therefore, is that a resolute effort should be made by his Majesty's Government, in concert with other Powers concerned, to eliminate the disturbing factors of high tariffs and subsidies on the lines suggested by the League of Nations Economic Committee. Any negotiations for this purpose must necessarily involve protracted consideration and conference; and it cannot be expected, in view of the existing situation, that they could produce any effectual result before the West Indian sugar industry, as at present carried on, had been practically destroyed.

"We suggest that, in the interim, an endeavour should be made by his Majesty's Government at once to set on foot the rationalization of the sugar trade of our own Empire on the basis of a guarantee of reasonable local costs of production to those who can carry on the industry in the Colonies especially suited for it and at present dependent upon it.

"The question of an effectual policy can obviously not be considered in relation to the situation in the West Indies only; it must have regard to the interests of Mauritius and Fiji, and, speaking generally, all British possessions not at present possessing responsible government."

The report recommends the stabilization of the price of sugar produced in all non-self-governing Colonies by fixing it for the British market at a proper figure having regard to reasonable costs of production.

"Such an arrangement," it states, "could be maintained by two methods: either by paying the West Indian sellers out of the Exchequer the difference between the fixed price and the amount they could obtain by selling their sugar in the open market, a method which appears to us to be full of difficulty and open to many objections, or by establishing a single central authority to buy and distribute the whole of the sugar consumed in Great Britain. This authority would buy Imperial sugars at the allowed price, so long as the price at which it could obtain sugars elsewhere did not exceed that price. Should it exceed it, the Imperial sellers should receive the world market price. So long as it did not exceed it the sugar supply of the United Kingdom would be distributed to its consumers at a price sufficient to cover the pooled cost of the sugar bought in the open market and the Imperial sugar purchased at the fixed price.

£15 PER TON

"This arrangement would be on the lines which have frequently been advocated for dealing with wheat supplies. An added advantage of this arrangement would be that purchasing and selling prices could be fixed for 96° sugar and refined sugar in such a ratio as to guarantee the refining of the greater portion of sugar within the United Kingdom, ensuring the maintenance of work in the refineries, as is now done by the greater preferences on unrefined sugar.

"The fixed price, we recommend, should be, under present conditions, about £15 per ton c.i.f. for 96° sugar. Allowing for some saving in expenses between the port of shipment and the United Kingdom due to the operation of the single buying system, this corresponds to a price of approximately £13 10s. per ton f.o.b. West Indian sugar is produced at an average cost of £11 17s. 6d. per ton in sack at the factory. To this must be added the cost of placing the sugar on board ship, which must include transport, warehousing, and, in most cases, lightering, which vary considerably according to the location of the factory, but which we have taken at 10s. per ton for a well-run factory with proper warehouse and port facilities. An allowance of £1 per ton should be added for depreciation or interest on capital, making the average f.o.b. cost £13 7s. 6d. No allowance has been added for export tax.

"The price proposed, which should be subject to adjustment from time to time, appears to us to be low enough to make it impossible for any but reasonably efficient production to be carried on at a profit, while it should be high enough to offer some incentive to those proprietors who wish to make improvements in their factories or cultivation, and afford a reasonable return on capital invested in such improvements.

"In the event of the fixing of a guaranteed price, it would be desirable to consult with the Dominion of Canada so as to permit of their making arrangements to ensure their obtaining a normal supply of Imperial sugar."

INCREASE IN PREFERENCE

As a special interim provision to avert the threatened disasters, the Commissioners recommend that, so long as the present import duties on sugar are maintained, the preferential allowance to Empire sugars should be augmented to an amount at least equal to the preference granted by Canada (4s. 8d. per cwt.).

"This rate of preference is not sufficient under present market conditions to cover entirely the average bare cost of manufacture, but it is reasonable to expect that the average price throughout the year may improve following a pronouncement by the Imperial Government of a policy of maintaining the Colonial sugar industry. Also, the fact of sympathetic treatment being accorded or guaranteed to the industry will encourage those who are in a position to improve their equipment to proceed with these improvements and to make it possible for others to find the money for similar purposes, thereby reducing the cost of production."

Pending the conclusion of an international agreement, or the establishment of a single purchasing agency, the Commissioners suggest that the duty on Colonial sugar be abolished and a duty on other sugar of 4s. 8d. per cwt. be maintained.

As a condition of the assistance recommended, the Commissioners think it desirable that local Governments should be required to adjust their tariffs on sugar correspondingly so as normally to prevent the sale within the Colony of foreign sugar, refined or otherwise, at a price equal to or below the f.o.b. value of similar Empire sugar. Action to protect the home market has already been taken in Jamaica.

PEASANT SETTLEMENT

Other general measures suggested by the Commissioners are summarized in the report as follows:—

The establishment of alternative industries should be encouraged wherever possibilities exist—e.g., rice in British Guiana and fruit trade in the Leeward Islands.

Peasant settlement and cooperation among peasants should be developed as much as possible, as the most effective way of establishing the economic structure of the West Indian Colonies on a secure basis.

Labourers' houses upon estates should be improved and greater attention should be paid by Colonial Governments to sanitary conditions generally, and to the provision of facilities of access for labourers to their work on estates and to their own provision grounds.

A West Indian Sugar Technologists' Association should be formed, possibly with assistance from public funds.

The Commissioners recommend assistance by his Majesty's Government in regard to the following particular Colonies:—

BARBADOS.—Reconstruction of the railway terminus should be undertaken and is recommended for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund.

ANTIGUA.—A loan of £55,000 should be promptly made by his Majesty's Government at the lowest rate of interest possible, to enable loans to be made to planters to cover losses during 1929; an Agricultural Bank should be established to administer the loans, as was done in Barbados following the Report of the Royal Commission of 1896-97.

OVER-PRODUCTION OF SUGAR

Dealing with present conditions and causes the report says that it is estimated that in the 12 months ended December 31, 1929, there were placed upon the markets of the world 28,200,000 tons of sugar, but that the consumption was a trifle under 27,000,000 tons. The over-production of last year followed similar excesses of production in previous years. Dr. Mikusch has estimated that from 1923 to the beginning of 1929 there had accumulated an unmarketed surplus of about 3½ million tons of sugar held in various parts of the world. In New York the Commissioners learned that at December 1, 1929, stocks of sugar in Europe, the United States of America, and Cuba amounted to 5,218,000 tons. This is an increase of 1,181,000 tons over stocks at the same points a year earlier.

This position of affairs has produced an intense depression of price, the average open market price of sugar in London having fallen from 25s. 9d. per cwt. in 1923 and 21s. 9d. per cwt. in 1924 to 9s. 3d. per cwt. during the first five months of 1929. The price on December 31, 1929, was 8s. 3d. per cwt.

Examination of the costs of production of sugar in the chief producing countries shows that, in consequence of the operation of tariffs, the consumers of sugar throughout the world pay very much more for sugar than it costs to make it, while the producers of sugar are now offered in the free markets of the world a price lower than the general cost of production anywhere, with the possible exception of Java, where exceptionally favourable natural and social conditions are combined with a super-abundant supply of labour paid at half the wage rate paid in Barbados. All but very few producers outside of Java for the free markets must consequently be experiencing losses.

CRISIS FOR SEVERAL YEARS

There appears to be no reasonable ground for expecting any early restoration, under existing conditions, of the market prices of sugar to figures which will enable the present rate of production to be maintained without loss to unprotected or unsubsidized producers. At the same time, established production in the case of such a crop as sugar cannot be drastically reduced at short notice, nor, under the circumstances by which encouragement to over-production is given by fiscal systems in some countries, with the resulting provocation to dumping, is such reduction likely to take place in those countries.

It is, therefore, unquestionable that the sugar industry is experiencing a severe crisis and that this crisis must, under present conditions, be expected to persist for several years to come.

Such is the situation at present while West Indian sugar has a protective preference in the United Kingdom market of 3s. 8.8d. per cwt., equivalent under present market conditions to about 31 per cent. of the sale price of preferential sugar. The loss of this preference, added to the loss of about 1s. 10½d. per cwt. on the present average cost of production, would be followed by a precipitate diminution and probable rapid extinction of the industry, with the result of great distress among the dependent communities and very serious failure of public revenue now required to maintain Government services.

Sir Francis Watts, in his report on the Mauritius sugar industry, strongly urges that the Imperial Government should be invited to make for at least five years grants-in-aid to the Colony, calculated to make good the losses which have been incurred after all reasonable efforts have been made by those engaged in the industry. He suggests that a grant should be made in any one year equal to the loss that may reasonably be concluded to have been sustained in the previous year. Thus the grant for 1930 would be calculated on the losses incurred in 1929; the loss to be regarded as the difference between the general cost of production (estimated at £13 a ton) and the general or average selling price.

TRADE PRACTICES

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY APPOINTED

The Lord Chancellor and the President of the Board of Trade have appointed a committee to consider present trade practices which result in withholding from particular retail traders supplies of goods in which they wish to deal, or which prevent the resale of such supplies except upon conditions imposed by the suppliers, and to report whether such practices are detrimental to the public interest and, if so, what alterations in the existing law are necessary to prevent the continuance of such practices.

The members of the committee are:—Mr. Wilfrid A. Greene, K.C. (chairman), Mr. Alexander Johnston, Professor D. H. Macgregor, Mr. W. E. Mortimer, Mr. J. E. Singleton, K.C., and Mr. A. G. Walkden, Board of Trade, Great George-street, S.W.1.

EXPERIMENT IN STREET LIGHTING

MOTORISTS' TEST AT LEWISHAM

A party of motorists visited Lewisham, S.E., last night to see a demonstration in the most up-to-date systems of street lighting on the main road through the borough to Hastings. By arrangement with the Lewisham Borough Council the South Metropolitan Gas Company have fixed a series of high-power gas lamps suspended over the middle of a mile of the road, and the South Metropolitan Electric Light and Power Company have fixed electric lamps on high standards with brackets at points on the side of a second mile of road. The scheme covers a section of Loampit-vale, Lewisham High-street, Rushey Green, Catford, and parts of Bromley-road and Catford-road, and it was undertaken as a result of protests sent to the council on account of the number of accidents that have occurred. It is claimed that this is the only occasion on which the two chief modern methods of lighting have been tried together on successive stretches of roadway on a large scale. Those inspecting the scheme included Lord Howe, Captain Malcolm Campbell, Miss Violet Cordery, and Mrs. Gould, secretary of the Women's Automobile and Sports Association. Opposite Lewisham Hospital, where the two systems meet, experiments with small flags were tried to test the effectiveness of both systems.

A Ramsgate fishing smack yesterday landed at Brighton a 16ft. boat, containing one oar, which was found drifting in the Channel off Brighton. On the boat is the name "H. H. Watty, builder, Fowey."

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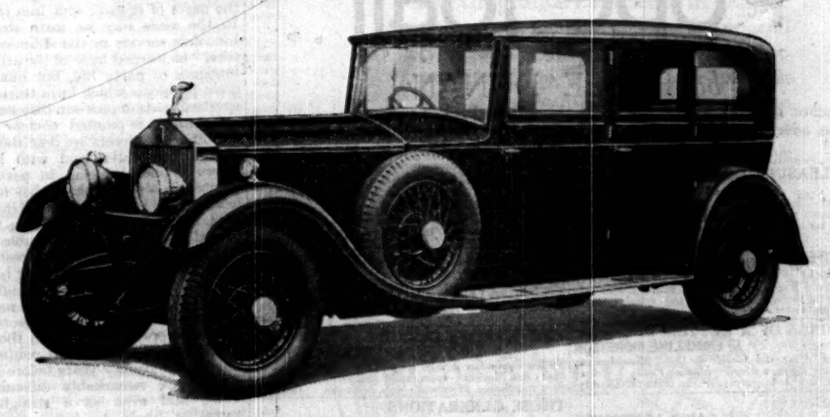

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Books of the Day

LINCOLN

A PORTRAIT BY EMIL LUDWIG

LINCOLN. By EMIL LUDWIG. Translated by EDEN and CEDAR PAUL. (Putnam. 21s. net.)

Herr Ludwig has set out in his latest work to paint a portrait rather than to tell a story, to show the spirit of Lincoln at work achieving a great human deliverance. It is decidedly a twopence-coloured portrait and would be none the worse for a little penny-plain. The child of the cabin, the boy on the frontier, the versatile youth, the incomparable story-teller, and the almost incomparably honest man are depicted with a wealth of anecdote and dramatic reconstruction worthy of the reputation of a virtuoso like Herr Ludwig. The result is a brilliant retelling of the legend of the wonderful boy that has charmed two generations of successful Americans. To his narrative Herr Ludwig brings an uncritical enthusiasm that enables him to see deep meanings in happenings that yield no such secrets to more humdrum students. Thus, Lincoln's brief and humorous first political speech enables his new biographer to see in the man of twenty-three one "safeguarded against the perils of ambition. Things, rather than the urges of egoism, spur him to action." In the same way we learn that during Lincoln's service in the Illinois Legislature, "he learned little of the artifices and intrigues of party life, but much of the great problems which form the moral and spiritual basis of partisan disputes."

If Lincoln is painted *couleur de rose*, the other characters are described with as little discrimination and with less optimism. Stephen Douglas, in particular, is painted in a glossy black that recalls the heat of 1854 rather than the light of 1930. In a work of edification this is to be expected and is a fault inseparable from the method. A defect that readers will probably find more distressing is the lack of an intelligible background. Herr Ludwig is highly allusive in his methods of narration, and better in his descriptions of physical appearance than in the elucidation of complex social and political situations. The twenty years before Lincoln's election are remarkably difficult to describe and even as a straightforward narrative likely to leave the English reader a little at a loss to discover what the shouting is all about, even if the issues are artificially limited to slavery and its future as they are by Herr Ludwig. It is not easy, therefore, to imagine what kind of picture a reader of this book will form of the situation in which Lincoln came to political maturity, and if that is no handicap to appreciation of Lincoln's kindness, honesty and talent, it is a serious impediment to appreciation of his amazing gifts as a practical politician.

With the election to the Presidency Herr Ludwig is on better-trodden ground, and his pages become fuller of facts and his narrative usually clear and vivid. There is nothing novel in the picture painted of the war ruler of a democracy and he displays no very profound understanding either of the military or political issues, but the second part of this book is a workmanlike statement of the orthodox view of Lincoln's achievement as President told with a practised mastery of rhetoric and illustration. The interest is centred too exclusively on the slavery question, there is a determined belittling of that remarkable man Seward, and there are one or two rather important errors of fact, but for the common reader not interested in processes of historical development so much as in personality the picture of this wise, patient and humorous ruler of men triumphing and falling in the moment of victory could hardly fail to be edifying and interesting even if painted by a less practised hand than this. Herr Ludwig's "Lincoln" will not add anything to our knowledge of the facts about Lincoln, nor even, it may be hazarded, to our understanding of his character and achievements, but it will introduce thousands to the exterior history of one of the greatest and best rulers of men.

THE LIFE OF DUSE

THE LIFE OF ELEONORA DUSE. By E. A. RHEINHARDT. Translated by WILLA and EDWIN MUIR. (Secker. 16s. net.)

Herr Rheinhardt has very diligently treated the main facts of the great actress's career, and drawn considerably on his own imagination in reconstructing her presumed states of mind at moments of crisis. His style is that of a novelist rather than a biographer, and a little exuberant at that; yet it must be admitted that his subject was not entirely inappropriate for such treatment. Duse's life, so far as it was not simply the creation on the stage of tragic roles, was romantic. It began with a bitter struggle against adversity and ill-success; and her first lover, Martino Caffiero, after irradiating her first season at Naples, chose the moment of her departure to break her heart by his coldness. At Turin, where the manager Cesare Rossi unflinchingly supported her against public indifference, she became a leading lady and married a devoted fellow-actor, Tebaldo Checchi. But it was not till Sarah Bernhardt, who was afterwards to carry on a bitter feud against her in Paris, came to Turin that the public was galvanized into a state of enthusiasm. Duse, who had gone every evening to cry over the great Sarah's acting, did not hesitate to challenge comparisons as soon as she had gone. She won an immense success in *The Princess of Baghdad*, and followed up that success by creating a *furore* in Rome. Henceforward she was famous; yet this book shows how much hard work and suffering went to the perfection of her art. The most tragic period in her life was when the then young and brilliant poet D'Annunzio crossed her path. The story is well known and pitiful. Herr Rheinhardt makes the most of it from the woman's point of view. His emotional rhetoric sometimes becomes wearisome, but he atones for it by quoting many interesting reminiscences from those who knew Duse in the flesh, and some discussions of her peculiarly personal art by dramatic critics. He brings before us a woman who could do nothing coldly. She identified herself with her part when acting, and when off the stage her passions, generosities, and sacrifices were bounded by no considerations of prudence. She gave all that she had, and at the end the world saw a woman, once wealthy, admired, and surrounded by friends, reduced to poverty, loneliness, and the necessity of touring the theatres of the world with plays that won only half-hearted approval. One of her last happinesses was her short English season in 1923. The following year she died, worn out, in Pittsburgh.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

GENERAL LUKIN

A SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIER

ULUNDI TO DELVILLE WOOD. By R. E. JOHNSTON. (Simpkin Marshall. 10s. 6d. net.)

The title "Ulundi to Delville Wood," although it includes two landmarks in South African history, unnecessarily conceals that the book is the biography of the late Major-General Sir Henry Timson Lukin. The author's apology for adding it to the already long list of such books is also unnecessary. The story is, as he says, "significant and inspiring," and neither the South African nation nor the Empire could afford to allow the record of one of its heroes to fade into oblivion.

In 1878 Lukin failed in the entrance examination for Sandhurst, but, determined to be a soldier, he went out to Natal, where trouble with the Zulus was brewing. He landed at Durban in January, 1879, and fortune soon favoured him, for whilst he was engaged in making a military road a cousin in the Royal Scots Fusiliers passed along it with his battalion, and this chance meeting resulted in Lukin being offered a commission in the mounted branch of a native contingent then being raised. Wounded in the cavalry charge at Ulundi, his services were rewarded by a commission in the Cape Mounted Rifles. Henceforth his promotion was steady and continuous. The South African War, 1899-1902, brought him a D.S.O. and C.M.G. and the appointment of Commandant-General of the Cape Colonial Forces. In 1912 he became the first Inspector-General of the Permanent Force of the Union Defence Forces. The War of 1914-18 saw him engaged as a brigadier-general, first on the northern border of Cape Colony and in German South-West. Then he was appointed to command the 1st South African Infantry Brigade, and took it to the western border of Egypt, where his force, which included the Dorset Yeomanry, captured Ja'far. Transferred to France to join the 9th (Scottish) Division, his brigade in the battle of the Somme fought at Bernafay Wood and Delville Wood, from the latter of which it returned with but 750 of its 3,032 men—but it had held the wood against all German counter-attacks. Later it took part in attacks on the Butte de Warlencourt. Lukin was soon afterwards promoted to command the 9th Division and made a K.C.B. His success as a soldier was due first, no doubt, to his inborn military talents, but also to the thoroughness with which he studied his profession after he joined the C.M.R. He combined strict discipline with the greatest care and solicitude for his men. Even in France he visited the front line at least once daily, at Passchendaele going over the open, as there was no other way. He was always determined to see the situation and the condition of his men for himself; he prepared his operations with elaborate skill; and, sure of his men and they of him, never in his long fighting career had he a disaster. After the War he declined to enter politics, and, like Field-Marshal Haig, devoted himself to the welfare of the ex-Service man.

His best epitaph is what one of his men said of him, "He led us to victory, and we called him Tim because we loved him."

NEW NOVELS

Among new novels are SINGERMANN, by Myron Brinig (Cobden-Sanderson, 8s. 6d. net), and THE TOWN OF TOMBAREL, by William J. Locke (Lane, 7s. 6d. net).

Mr. Brinig's is an old, old theme. Some people, knowing many examples to the contrary, will deny there is a conflict between the younger and older generations, and in the sense of an almost savage revolt, such as is depicted in modern psychological novels, they may be right. Yet Mr. Brinig has made the theme new and true. That is the test of his power. This is a masterly study written in a masterly way. There is no revolt here of the younger Singermanns against the older. Yet there is a family disintegration, to the distress, rising to outraged anger, of old Moses Singermann, due to the natural perversity, if so it can be called, of developing individualities. Moses, for all his interest in money-making, has his dreams of young days of festival in Rumania, when villagers gathered in a forest clearing and there was music and dancing. Some day he will leave this raw American land and return to all that, some day with his grown children about him. But the children grow and have other dreams, and even the staunch if narrow faith of the father is to them something strange and outworn. Every character is firmly drawn and is real, not an embodied instinct or dramatized passion. Each is a living creature, who in spite of perversities holds the reader's excited attention. Mr. Brinig looks at his people with a kindly irony and a warm sympathy. The family likeness is emphatic, yet its members exhibit the whole range of human differences. There are some radiant ones whose spirits flame and dance, and others who plod rather heavily and uglily through the years. The material Mr. Brinig has handled at first sight offers no great promise, yet from out of it he has fashioned something solidly beautiful, harmonious, and serene. The writing is of a high order.

Mr. Locke's new book is not a novel but a collection of short stories linked together by the personality of the narrator, Monsieur Alcide Tombarel, the Mayor of Creille, a little hill town in Provence. M. Tombarel was "a man of artistic tastes, of mildly scholastic habits, of trivial but comfortable fortune augmented by his professional savings, and, above all, of an old-world aristocrat's patriarchal instincts"—just the man, in fact, to tell pleasantly sentimental stories in a discursive and faintly sententious way. M. Tombarel takes some time to get to the point of the incidents that happened in the lives of various inhabitants of Creille, but the point is usually worth making, and Mr. Locke is too experienced a story-teller not to give the climaxes the proper element of surprise. There is some clever character drawing in "When the Circus Came," the best story of the nine, but it is a pity Mr. Locke cannot rid himself of the habit of writing such sentences as "To this apparently quivering centre of the life of Creille did I, leaving my car, address my inquiring footsteps."

SOME NEW BOOKS

LINCOLN. By Emil Ludwig. Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul. (Putnam. 21s. n.)
THE RISE AND FALL OF GERMANY'S COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1884-1918. By Mary Evelyn Townsend. (Macmillan Co. 21s. n.)
JOHN FRANKLIN'S BRIDE, ELEANOR ANNE PORDEN. By the Hon. Mrs. Gell. (Murray. 15s. n.)

FICTION

THE CHARIOTEER. By John Presland. (Noel Douglas. 7s. 6d. n.)
PINK FURNITURE. By A. E. Coppard. (Cape. 7s. 6d. n.)

At a meeting on Saturday of the ITALIAN Ministerial committee charged with directing the operations for the recovery of the Roman galleys in Lake Nemi it was decided to house the first of the two galleys temporarily in the shed built by the Air Ministry and to hasten operations for the recovery of the second galley so that it will have been completely laid bare before next winter.

THE LAW AND THE CITIZEN

CONTRAST WITH MORALITY

LORD HEWART'S ADDRESS

"Law, Ethics, and Legislation" was the subject of the National Lecture broadcast by the Lord Chief Justice from Savoy-hill last evening. The following are points from Lord Hewart's address:—

Law and morality alike prohibit much that is wrong; but there is a vast area of moral duty to which law has nothing to say and there is a good deal of law which has its root in considerations of mere convenience. While both law and morality say "Thou shalt not steal," law does not say "Thou shalt not covet," nor does it say "Honour thy father and thy mother." Yet it may well be that the duties of honouring parents and of avoiding covetousness are intrinsically more important than the duty of avoiding larceny, and perhaps involve it.

The moralist may say "Blessed are the pure in heart," but it is inconceivable that a statute should provide that "After the passing of this Act any person who is not pure in heart shall be guilty of a misdemeanour." Nor would the matter be made any easier if the statute went on to provide that lack of purity of heart and its symptoms should be defined by a Government Department in rules and orders having the same effect as if they were contained in the Act. It would be a poor and starved morality which depended upon the provisions of law, and it would probably be an intolerable law which sought to give legal effect to all the dictates of morality.

There still survives that curiously attractive sense of duty which enables a man to perceive, or to think he perceives, with extraordinary clearness the duty of somebody else, a sense of duty closely akin to that imperfect sympathy which impels a person not indeed to give something of his own to the sufferer, but to dip his hand into another person's pocket for the purpose. It appears to be hard to draw a clear distinction between deciding a question of right and wrong for one's self and deciding it for others against their will. Yet it is necessary, in the interests of morality and law alike, to avoid confusion between the province of the one and the province of the other. The old Eastern proverb still endures:—"If every man would sweep his own doorstep the city would soon be clean."

The real nature of law is of no small importance to every citizen. Nothing could be more misleading than to assume, as some persons appear to assume, that law is the same thing as litigation. The body of rules and principles which constitute the law is not habitually violated by the citizens of a civilized state. On the contrary, it is habitually observed. Civil action or criminal prosecution is an unusual incident in the life of a citizen. The knowledge that there is a right of recourse to a Court of law tends in practice to help people to act in such a way that recourse to a Court of law is in fact comparatively rare. It is not desired that there should be lawsuits; what is desired is that the citizen should behave himself.

THE PACE OF THE LAW

Law cannot be in advance of the moral standard of the community; it can enforce successfully only that which the community has agreed in thinking right. In a healthy community law is held in respect and hardly ever comes in conflict with the mass of the citizens. An ingenious theory has been advanced that the "detective" story, as distinct from the "crime" story, flourishes only in a settled community where the readers' sympathies are on the side of law and order, and not on the side of the criminal who is trying to escape from justice; but it has to be remembered that Edgar Allan Poe, the founder of the modern "detective" story, lived in a community somewhat less settled than our own.

There is probably little danger of confounding either law or legislation with ethics, but legislation and law are sometimes confounded with each other. Although there is no legislation which is not law, there is a good deal of law which is not legislation. It may be doubted whether any other language, ancient or modern, has attempted to impose upon a single word the burden of all the various meanings which are exhibited or concealed in the word "law." Law is sometimes classified as "written" or "unwritten." It is "written" law which includes all laws made by way of direct legislation, whether by the King in Parliament or by subordinate legislative authorities. "Unwritten" law comprises all those principles and rules which, not being the subject of direct legislation, are adopted by Courts of justice for the purpose of judicial decisions.

It is only the principle or rule which is applied as the ground of a judicial decision that is regarded as law. Expressions of opinion by judges upon points of law which it is not necessary to determine for the decision of the particular case are not binding as authorities, any more than any other extra judicial opions, such as opinions expressed by a judge in a legal text-book written by him.

Interesting questions have arisen as to the relation of custom to law. One theory is that a custom, sufficiently certain, general and reasonable, is already law before it is judicially enforced, and that it is enforced by the Courts precisely because it is recognized as being already law. It is said that the history of the common law of England tends to support this view. The alternative theory is that, until it has received judicial recognition, or has been adopted as law by the Legislature, a custom, however general, is no more than a rule of positive morality, and that it becomes law for the first time by virtue of such recognition or adoption.

Perhaps one of the most potent causes of the present discontent is the tendency to lay stress on rights rather than duties. Yet the real progress of humanity probably depends far more on the conception of duty than on the conception of rights.

"THE TIMES" BOOK ON INDIA

PUBLICATION TO-MORROW

The Times book on India, reprinted from the Special India Number of February 18, will be published to-morrow. It will thus be in the hands of the reader and available for reference when the Report of the Statutory Commission is issued.

The many and varied subjects which were described and discussed in the Number will, for greater convenience of reference, be classified and grouped in 11 parts. In Part I., "The Past and the Future," will be found Lord Zetland's masterly sketch of British administration during the last 150 years, together with chapters on the origin and task of the Statutory Commission and the work of the Indian States Committee, of which Sir Harcourt Butler was the chairman. Part II. will deal with the structure of Government in India and the complicated and important land revenue system; Part III. with the Indian Army, the Royal Indian Marine, and the Royal Air Force; and Part IV. with irrigation, agricultural research, forests, posts and telegraph, and other administrative services. Part V. will be devoted to the peoples of India and will include articles on Hinduism and Islam by the late Sir Valentine Chirol, on the Caste System and the Untouchables by Sir William Marris, on the Women of India by Miss Cornelia Sorabji, and on the work of the Churches in India, Education, and Indian literature.

Part VI. will contain an inset map of India and will be geographical and descriptive of the Indian peninsula and its people. It will include Sir Walter Lawrence's sketch of the Indian States and Sir Harcourt Butler's account at first hand of Burma and the Burmans. The monuments of India will be described in Part VII., and the railways and roads in Part VIII.

Apart from the widely recognized value of the survey of India by eminent authorities which the book will contain, it will be a handsome and welcome addition to the bookshelf. The price will be 7s. 6d., postage inland 9d., abroad 1s.

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EXPERTS' REPORT TO CABINET

QUESTIONS AND REPLIES

A White Paper was issued yesterday (Cmd. 3526, price 3d.) by the Postmaster-General containing correspondence between the Secretary, Cabinet Committee on Overseas Wireless Telephony, and Dr. F. E. Smith, C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., and Professor G. W. O. Howe, D.Sc. When questioned in the House of Commons last week about the cost of the new Imperial wireless telephone services, Mr. Lees-Smith promised to present in a White Paper the Government's questions to the experts and the experts' replies.

The Secretary of the Cabinet Committee writing on December 24 to Dr. Smith and Professor Howe, stated, with regard to the future of wireless telephony :—

Two separate and distinct systems have been placed before the Committee, and, although Lord Thomson feels sure that you are more familiar with them than he is, they may be described briefly as follows :—

Marconi System

(*a*) The adoption of a large direction aerial combined with comparatively low power in transmission. This aerial, which is mounted on masts of a height of 287ft. and having a span of 1,300ft. for each wave-length, is, in the first place, an item of considerable capital expense. It is claimed for it, however, that the large span is essential in order to reduce liability to interference, to get the maximum amount of concentration and to ensure, in consequence, greater stability of communication. This system can be used either with a transmitter of the "Multiplex" type—combined telegraphy and telephony—or with separate transmitters for each channel of communication.

Post Office System

(*b*) The adoption of a small directive aerial combined with considerably more power in transmission. This type of aerial, which is mounted on masts of a height of 180ft. or under and having a span of 500ft. for each wave-length, is, as regards capital cost, very considerably cheaper than the type described in (*a*). For this system it is claimed that, although the aerial is 1.7 times less effective than the larger type, so far as transmission is concerned, the additional power available in the transmitter—approximately 2-3 times that available under system (*a*)—gives an overall power equal to 50 per cent. more than that of the large aerial system. When this difference in power is combined with the losses in the "Multiplex" system, the overall power available for telephony under system (*b*) is nearly six times greater than under system (*a*).

In addition to, and arising directly out of, these two major considerations, are two other points on which the Committee would seek your guidance. These points may be described briefly as follows :—

Marconi System

(i.) On the other hand, it is stated definitely that sufficient power is always available to give reasonably efficient results, that the "Multiplex" system is being improved and will give still better results, and, finally, that no spreading of wave bands need or should occur save through maladjustment.

Post Office System

(i.) It is suggested, on the one hand, that the "Multiplex" system, as employed under (*a*), besides being liable to give, at certain periods, unsatisfactory results due to insufficient power because of the division between telegraphy and telephony, is also liable to cause spreading of the wave bands with consequent interference to other stations. It is claimed that the improvement of the "Multiplex" transmitter to reduce interference will mean a considerable loss of efficiency.

(ii.) A development of wireless telephony, known as "single side band transmission," is likely to play an important part in future efficiency by increasing the power available for transmission some five times.

The Committee are faced then by two divergent views; and since these opinions are backed by authorities of such standing that they are entitled to every respect, difficulty is felt in pronouncing judgment on one side or the other without consulting an independent witness or witnesses.

Lord Thomson would be most grateful, therefore, if you would give the Committee the benefit of your wide experience and answer the following questions :—

1. Of the two systems described briefly in (*a*) and (*b*) above, which, in your opinion, from a technical and scientific point of view, do you consider is likely to prove the most effective ?
2. Can you say whether the "Multiplex" system of transmission is liable to cause interference by spreading of wave bands ?
3. Is the development and application of "single side band transmission" likely, in the future, to improve the efficiency of wireless telephony by increasing greatly the power available for transmission and also by minimising distortion ?

A JOINT REPLY

On January 13 a joint reply to the above questions was sent by Dr. Smith and Professor Howe, who stated that they were in complete agreement, as follows:—

In answering the first question it has been assumed that by "effective" is meant "capable of providing satisfactory telephonic communication between two points for a given number of hours per day, interference with or by other communications not being taken into account." In the second question it has been assumed that the wave band theoretically required for a given number of channels in a multiplex system can be allotted, and that it is required to know whether interference is caused by the multiplex system outside such an allotted wave band. We have not in our answer considered whether a multiplex system requires a wider total wave band than the simplex systems which it replaces.

It is desired to make the general observation that multiplex working or single side band working can be applied without reference to the size or nature of the aerial system employed. With respect to the two aerial systems (*a*) and (*b*) referred to in the Secretary's letter of December 24, 1929, there is no scientific or technical reason why single side band working should not be used with aerial system (*a*) or multiplex working with system (*b*).

ANSWER TO QUESTION 1

From the restricted point of view of signal strength at the receiver, it would appear immaterial, from the theoretical standpoint whether this is obtained by increasing the power output of the transmitting apparatus or by increasing the concentration of a smaller available power by using a more efficient directive aerial system.

Considering the two systems (*a*) and (*b*) at their present stage of development, it is believed that any deficiency in directivity of the Post Office aerial array compared with the Marconi array can be compensated for by increased power in the transmitting apparatus so as to make both systems equally effective in providing an adequate signal strength at the receiving station. On the technical side this is purely an economic question. Apart from the signal strength at the receiver itself, however, it is believed that on account of interference amongst stations, development in the future will lie along the lines of increasing the concentration of energy in the desired direction and diminishing that in all other directions, by improving the efficiency of aerial arrays in this respect. There appears to be no reason for supposing that an effective aerial array would need masts over 180ft. in height, and there is no doubt that the cost of masts increases very rapidly when they are over 200ft. in height. The Marconi Company were pioneers in beam development and the Marconi beam stations already erected are handicapped somewhat by this fact. The Post Office system of aerial arrays being carried on lower masts could, therefore, probably be made more effective than the Marconi array at a lower capital cost.

A brief answer to the first question is, therefore, that apart from future development both systems are probably equally capable of providing satisfactory telephonic communication between two points for a given number of hours per day, interference with or by other communications not being taken into account at the moment. The actual amount of energy required for any particular communication can only be satisfactorily settled by a lengthy series of reception tests. As regards future developments we think that the adoption of the more elastic aerial system, namely, that with the lower masts, would be advantageous since equally satisfactory results could be attained with a smaller expenditure of money.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 2

The answer to the second question is that measurements carried out during the tests with the Marconi multiplex system showed that the system as tested did produce interference on frequencies outside the waveband nominally occupied. From a study of the undesired frequencies observed at a station about 500 miles from the transmitter it would appear that these were partly due to the existence of harmonics in the fundamental frequencies of the two telegraph bands, and partly to the intermodulation of the fundamental frequencies of these two bands. There is no theoretical reason why the harmonics should not be eliminated; and, further, it is understood that the Marconi Company propose to employ only one telegraph channel. This latter fact eliminates the possibility of the observed intermodulation between the two telegraph channels. The question of the sufficiency of powers for a given communication is again, in the present state of our knowledge, a question of experiment.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 3.

Single side band transmission is an ideal to be aimed at, not only from the point of view of increasing the effective power received, but also of limiting the band of frequencies occupied by the communication. It is considered that this latter question far outweighs all questions of the saving of power. Single side band working should theoretically decrease distortion, but without further experimental evidence it is impossible to be categorical on this point. It is also probable that the suppression and local replacement of the carrier wave in single side band working would reduce fading. It is also thought that the technical development involved in the realisation of single side band working would make it possible to employ various devices for providing for secrecy in radiotelephonic communications. It therefore seems desirable that the research necessary to achieve single side band working should be pushed on with the greatest energy as this method is likely in the future to improve efficiency.

FURTHER COMMENTS

In presenting the answers to the three questions, we have considered the factors to be taken into account in designing a transmitting system for short-wave radio telephony. These factors are as follows :—

(*a*) Attenuation or absorption of the waves in their passage from the transmitter to the receiver.
(*b*) Constancy of the frequency of the wave modulated.
(*c*) Effects due to the interference of waves passing by various routes through the intervening medium.
(*d*) The disturbance produced by "echoes" due to waves which have travelled, for example, by the opposite direction round the earth to that taken by the main signal wave.
(*e*) Disturbance by atmospherics.
(*f*) Disturbance by other signals.

To overcome the effects of attenuation and absorption in the medium, it is necessary to use either an adequate non-directed output from a generating system or a smaller output from the generating system, concentrated into the desired direction by a directive aerial array. Apart from interference with other stations the choice between these two methods is purely economic, that is to say, that provided sufficient power is applied to a non-directive aerial, equally adequate signal strength would be received at a distant station without making use of a directive aerial system at all. A difficulty frequently arises from the varying attenuation of different wave-lengths, and to meet this it is often found desirable to change the wave-length in use according to the time of day. Provision for such choice of wave-lengths is likely to be more cheaply made with a relatively low mast system.

In short-wave telephony very objectionable distortion can be produced. It is believed that the Post Office regard lack of frequency stability (factor (*b*) above) as the main cause of distortion, and state that with improved control of the carrier frequency distortion has been found to vanish. The Marconi Company, while accepting the importance of frequency stability, would appear to consider that considerable distortion is produced by the interference of waves coming by different routes through the medium (factor (*c*) above). The control of frequency stability obviously does not depend on the aerial system employed.

On the other hand, interference effects classed under (*c*) would be less likely to be produced provided a very concentrated beam was employed, since the area of the Heaviside layer on which the beam was reflected would be very considerably reduced and therefore the chance of waves interfering due to a difference in their paths would be correspondingly less. At the same time the few independent measurements which have been made upon the radiation from the Marconi beam system would appear to show that as at present designed the concentration in one direction is not sufficient to obviate the chance of distortion being produced by interference effects of the kind under discussion if they exist to any appreciable extent. The same is true of the Post Office system. If further experience, however, shows that such interference is appreciable, then it would appear that it can only be reduced by the use of more concentrated beams than have yet been employed.

The subject of "echoes" has received very great attention abroad, and German experts have stated that the existence of back radiation from the beam system which, in their opinion, is the radiation which produces the "echo," sets a definite limit to the speed of signalling. Neither the Post Office nor the Marconi Company appear to attach very much importance to these "echo" effects. It is quite clear, however, from the data obtainable that both aerial arrays, as at present used, give rise to considerable back radiation, and, therefore, if the views of foreign experts are accepted, are both liable to give rise to defects due to "echoes." The effect of these "echoes" at the receiving station can, of course, be overcome by a directive aerial system which does not accept radiation from the backward direction. Echo signals may, of course, also be produced by radiation leaving the transmitter in the forward direction and travelling more than once round the world.

The problem of atmospheric disturbances affects the transmitting aerial design only in so far as it demands the production at the receiver of signals exceeding the minimum value required to overcome the noise due to atmospheric disturbance. The mitigation of atmospheric disturbances requires the use of receiving aerials blind to the direction of maximum disturbance. This may involve the receiving aerials being placed in a poor direction for the reception of the transmitted signals, and to overcome this difficulty an increase of the necessary signal strength may be required. As in the case of factor (*a*) above, this can be applied either by better concentration of a restricted power or by an increase of power without special concentration.

As regards interference to other signals, this, in so far as it is determined by signal strength, as opposed to the much more important factor of wave band occupied, can only be restricted by the best possible concentration of energy in the required direction. Increase of power to compensate for bad concentration accentuates the difficulty. The mitigation of atmospheric disturbance is primarily a question of the wave band occupied. In general it may be stated that the probability of disturbance by natural or artificially generated signals grows with the width of wave band occupied. The single side band system not only occupies less than half the wave band of the ordinary system but the strong carrier wave with its great interfering properties is eliminated, and on these grounds it is of the greatest importance. The ideal would probably be multiplex working with a single side band system. It is, therefore, desired to emphasize that no antithesis as between "single side band *versus* multiplex" is valid except on possible grounds of immediate practicability.

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1830. Price 7d.

Charles X. [King of France] being once prevented, by an unexpected accident, from attending divine service at the usual hour, the officiating priest determined to wait his Majesty's arrival. After the celebration of the mass, the King sent for the holy father, and thanking him for his attention, "In future," said his Majesty, "you will not wait for me: in the house of God I am no longer King."—*Foreign Literary Gazette.*

* * * *

[Advertisement.]—We are requested to state from authority, that Lady Noel Byron has not authorized any bookseller whatever to publish her pamphlet, printed only for private circulation, entitled *Remarks occasioned by Mr. Moore's Notices of Lord Byron's Life*, erroneously designated in the advertisement as a *Letter to Thomas Moore, Esq.*

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CARS OF TO-DAY

THE HUMBER "SNIPE"

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I have had many inquiries during the last few months from readers at home and abroad about the Humber "Snipe," and, having now tried it, I can give it a good review, for, in the main, the running meets modern requirements and the general construction is sensible and convenient.

The well-turned-out saloon takes five persons. There is a spring arm-rest on either side of the rear seat and a double pull-down rest in the centre. Head clearance is good and leg room sufficient; the cushions and backs are comfortable in front and behind. The front seats can be slid; on their backs are pockets. On either side of a sloping and sunk wooden instrument board is a deep cupboard. The board includes a petrol gauge and a thermometer. Dipping of the headlamps, control of the electric horn and starter, and hand regulation of throttle and spark are on the top of the steering wheel. The body has roof and scuttle ventilators, a roof light, a large window in the back with a blind controllable by the driver, companions, an electric wiper for the one-piece screen, and a parcel net. The screen can be opened out fully and can be neatly and simply extended and fastened. There are four doors and six side windows; all six glasses can be moved—the four foremost fully down and the back two about half-way. All six winders are convenient and the door handles are not tucked away. Such tools as the jack, brace, starting handle, and the oil can are kept under the bonnet, and there is a locker below the back carpet. The spare wire wheel and 29×5.50in. tire are in a well in the near-side front wing, and there is a covered recess in the wing on the other side for a second spare. A folding grid is at the back, and the batteries are on either side of the propeller shaft and can be got at with the front seats moved. Both the boards here and the main floorboard at the front are sensibly held by catches. Entrance in front and behind is good. A back passenger's coat does not get dirty on the wing, and the driver can get to his seat from either side.

The bonnet looks neat, but the sides might be more easily detached or folded right back. The general design of the engine is tidy and gives that accessibility which an owner-driver has the right to expect. The inlet valves, inclined and overhead, have double springs, and are worked by pushrods; the cup part of the connexion is on the pushrods, which conduces to easier lubrication; the oiling is forced, and adjustment is orthodox. Over the whole is a cover held by three large handscrews. The exhaust valves are on the near side, and after the removal of a plate—also held by three large handscrews—quite free access is given for alteration of clearance. On this side a six-branch exhaust manifold is held by four handy large brass nuts to the cylinder block, which is separate from the upper half of the crankcase. The exhaust pipe is kept well forward.

The cylinder head, designed for turbulence, is easily lifted because the whole of the exhaust need not be disturbed; the fan and impeller are held to the block and not the head, the water lead to the head is bolted, and the carburettor and mixing chamber—on the off-side—can be raised complete with the head. The sparking plugs, set at an angle in a ledge on the head on the near-side, are easily worked. Below the tappet plate are a camshaft driven petrol pump and a glass bowl filter; I should prefer this filter to be protected or to have a metal bowl. The oil pressure filter can be drawn out from under the bonnet by undoing one nut; the relief valve is handy next to it. The sump is ribbed for cooling, which short of an oil radiator is the best plan. Timing is by double roller chain for which there is automatic adjustment. The belt which drives the fan and impeller cannot be tensioned, but it is of canvas and rubber and of V-shape. There is no external gland to the impeller, while a grease valve is to hand.

The film radiator, in a shell on the cross-member, has thermostatically controlled shutters in front and a moderately accessible tap behind. On the off-side are the vertically driven make-and-break and distributor, with the coil attached to the cylinder head, a good-sized oil filler with pull-off lid and deep gauze, and, a little farther back, the generator; all these are get-at-able. The ignition is largely automatic. A separate breather is fitted to the crankcase. There is a proper dip-rod to gauge the level of the oil, and drainage of the sump can be done here by slackening a nut. The carburettor is high and easily got at, and has an accelerating pump. The petrol is stored in a 14-gallon tank at the back, which has the filler, with a gauze, at the near-side, and a three-way tap. The inlet manifold is really cast with the head and two down-swept leads connect it with the circular water-heated mixing chamber. The crankshaft runs in seven bearings. Marles steering is used, with the box to the frame. There is a single plate dry clutch with automatic lubrication from the crankshaft for the spigot bearing, adjustable toggles, and a hand wheel for altering the travel of the pedal. Both clutch and brake pedals are mounted in oilless bushes; for the off-side clutch pedal shaft bearing in the casing there is an oil hole. The starter, built in on the near-side, can be withdrawn without bother. The four-speed gearbox has a quiet third for which helical wheels and dog engagement are used. Oil replenishment might be simpler. The speed lever works in a fixed gate on the off-side, free of the frame and with a catch for reverse.

The unit of engine, clutch, and gearbox is suspended at four points. The gearbox ratios on top, third, second, and first are 4.55, 6.66, 11.23, and 16.82 to 1. An open propeller shaft with metallic joints and a half-floating spiral bevel driven rear axle with banjo casing and a level filler complete the transmission. The half-elliptical springs have the top leaf lapped over the shackle and bolted; there is a little camber, and the back springs are under the axle. The forward ones are shackled in front and are held out of centre. Both sets work with frictional shock absorbers. The four brakes are worked with rods by pedal or by off-side pull-up hand lever. The brakes give a semi-servo action; each can be adjusted at the end of each rod, or through a hole in the bottom of the shield on the inside of each brake drum. These methods are rather awkward for the back brakes. The forward brake arms are anchored to and above the axle, which has rounded ends for the braking. The first rods leading to the front brakes have rubber where they pass over the running board stays, but this should be fixed.

The six-cylinders have a bore and stroke of 80 and 114mm., the capacity is therefore practically 2¼ litres, the Treasury rating is 23.8 h.p. and the brake horse power stated to be given off at 2,800 r.p.m. is 70. Wheelbase, track, and ground clearance are 10ft., 4ft. 8in., and 8¼in.

ON THE ROAD

The saloon should behave well with an engine of this size, and it certainly does. I could not do more than 65 on the run, but 75 should be possible, while a good 30 and 55 can be done on second and third, allowing for a speedometer reading about 5 per cent. fast. Sixty miles an hour was reached on the stretch, 30 and 52 were the rates on the one in 22½ Dashwood Hill, and with a standing start on third the top of the old hill was passed at a slowly accelerating 32. The carburettor would not face a standing start on top. The roads were wet; the load was two persons. The engine is delightfully free, and up to 40 or so on top on the level, with but small throttle opening, the saloon is very quiet. With more gas there is a little more noise. The engine is well-balanced and in its silkiness and the quietness of gearing on top and on third, the car is deceptive in speed. The cooling was effective and the clutch worked properly. Third is an excellent ratio and the gear change is light and simple. It is possible to go into third from top at high speed with simple movements, but with double clutching a slight scrape is avoided. The two lower gears are not noisy, and the back axle is quiet. The brakes were too responsive forwards and backwards, and were apt to pull a little to one side. They should be more progressive when lighter pedal pressure could be used. The suspension, with the absorbers, allowed some wheel-bounce. The steering was very light, yet steady; there is good lock. I liked the general control and the car looks well. It costs £335. A sliding roof can be had for £10 more.

The 1930 edition of "Cars of To-day"—the seventh annual one—containing 94 complete reviews, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving" are published by The Times Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively, or can be had from booksellers, newsagents, or bookstalls.

Trays of jewelry, seized through the shop window of Mr. Victor Haselhurst, in the Broadway, Bexleyheath, after it had been broken on Saturday, were stolen by four men who drove away in a car. The car knocked down a woman, whose arm was injured, in Brampton-road, and was later found abandoned.

DUNLOP

—the standard by which all tyres are judged. Wherever you may travel, you see this famous tyre and hear of its all-round excellence and satisfactory performance.

Fort DUNLOP

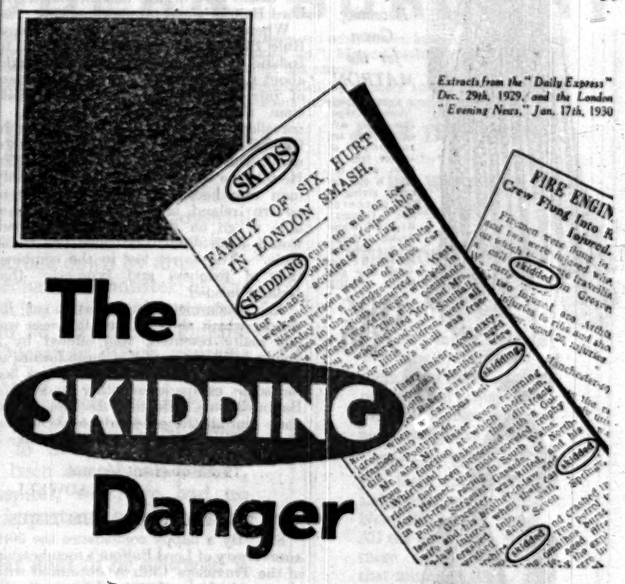
—the tyre that was introduced in order to provide a special tyre to meet new and exacting conditions. The modern high-powered car, with its extraordinary efficiency in braking and speed, at once suggested a special tyre—and Dunlop, ever the leader, produced the 'Fort.' No surprise is felt at its immediate success. The 'Fort' Dunlop is so obviously a 'master' product. The 'Fort' is the incomparable tyre and a proven economy.

SEE THAT YOUR NEW CAR IS FITTED WITH DUNLOP TYRES AND WHEELS

C.F.H. 100

"Close-up" section of a non-skid road made with British Tar.

G3



Extracts from the "Daily Express" Dec. 29th, 1929, and the London "Evening News," Jan. 17th, 1930

The SKIDDING Danger

Modern Road Surfaces, broadly speaking, come under six main classifications. Five of them, *definitely*, are more conducive to skidding than are Roads of British Tar construction.

Tar-made Roads are safer Roads. Their surface, in the beginning, is slightly rough and very *gripping* (see photograph above).

The Tar-made or Tar-surfaced Road *cannot* wear to smoothness. Tar characteristics maintain the surface "metal" *in the surface*, preserving the initial safety-surface (see photograph above) throughout the long life of the road . . . *Use your influence to make the Motoring Roads of Britain safer.*

NON-SKID ROAD SERVICE

The British Road Tar Association maintains a Service Bureau for the dissemination of *known* facts concerning BRITISH ROAD TAR. Enquiries of any kind, relating to the use of Tar in the construction of safe roads, or the re-conditioning of un-safe roads, are welcomed and will be dealt with helpfully, quite without fee or obligation by the Association's retained Experts.

ISSUED BY THE BRITISH ROAD TAR ASSOCIATION, 17, GROSVENOR GARDENS, S.W.1

BRITISH TAR

makes NON-SKID roads

HARVEY NICHOLS of KNIGHTSBRIDGE

New Inexpensive GOWNS

The Spring fashion note is admirably sounded in these carefully designed gowns, which are worthy of special attention, as they will be seen at every smart function during the 1930 season.

Becoming Lace Ensemble

Designed to suit the Matron. The gown is sleeveless, with shaped cap band and graceful circular skirt and can be worn with or without the useful coat. In Black, Beige and Purple. Sizes: 46 and 48. PRICE

7½ gns.

Becoming Gown for the MATRON

In a small design printed Crêpe the dainty collar and cuffs are composed of narrow frills of Lace, while the skirt is cut circular, giving a long graceful line. Colours: Black/White, Brown/Beige, Red/White, Navy/Beige. Stock Size and O.S. PRICE

98/6

Delightful Afternoon Gown

With graceful two-tier skirt cut circular, and soft falling revers in bodice, the vest is of light coloured satin to tone. In Black, Brown, Navy, Beige sizes 42, 44, 46, 48. PRICE

7½ gns.

Louis Seize Restaurant

Our Restaurant, which has recently been considerably enlarged, is now fully licensed.

LUNCHEONS and TEAS

Excellent Cuisine at Moderate Prices

HARVEY NICHOLS & Co. Ltd. KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S.W.1.

Letters to the Editor

INSTRUMENTS OF ECONOMY

A REAL COMMITTEE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one whose experience entirely supports Sir Philip Pilditch's conclusion that the only hope of restoring to Parliament some interest in economy centres in the formation of a real Estimates Committee with powers approaching in some degree those of the Finance Committee of the French Chamber, perhaps I may be allowed to particularize a little.

What we are suffering from is a financial dictatorship, as complete, in fact, as any in Italy, whereby the national expenditure is finally decided by the Treasury in the name of the Cabinet; all the subsequent formalities, however useful they may be as pegs on which to hang (imperfectly informed) debate on policy, being wasted time as regards economy. It follows that a member of the Treasury staff is precisely the form of expert assistance that the committee should eschew; for its business should be to conduct a fresh examination of the Estimates that the Treasury has already examined and approved under the orders of the Government, and for this its expert assistant must be as independent as is the Comptroller and Auditor-General. To say (as has been said officially) that this means duplicating the Audit Office, at a cost of some £150,000 a year, is sheer nonsense, as anyone must realize who understands the processes by which Estimates and Accounts (vouched in detail) are prepared.

The committee should have no power to develop policies of its own, or initiate proposals for either expenditure or taxation. That is the feature of the French system on which the opponents of change here always (and rightly) fix as destructive of our whole theory of government. For in this sense, as Mr. Lloyd George has well said, finance *is* government. But, subject to that, the committee should not be warned off "policy." In my recollection of the proceedings of the present Estimates Committee when first set up there stands out most prominently the almost morbid anxiety of the chairman to avoid touching anything that could conceivably be so described. The committee should explore and lay clearly before the House the exact relation between the policy the Estimates embody and their figures, present and prospective, so that the House when voting may have before it the full meaning and consequences of what it is doing. We might then hear less of the standing excuse of "automatic increases." And in this connexion the relation between expenditure and the imposition or remission of taxation should be made evident to all when the Estimates are under discussion.

Subject to the guillotine, no Vote should be passed by the House unless on report from the committee. The proceedings in the committee, which would be preparatory and exploratory, would follow non-party lines. In the House itself the Government could, of course, make any given point a question of confidence; but there would be many important possibilities of saving which, left to the decision of the House after proper preparation by the committee, would remove the deplorable conviction that, as things now stand, attempts to economize are simply not worth while.

I am, &c.,

C. HARRIS.

Cookham, March 22.

LORD BALFOUR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Let me recall the informal testimony of a political opponent, not after his death but in the day of battle, to Lord Balfour's exceptional qualities.

When Mr. Gladstone's second Home Rule Bill was in Parliament I went to Ireland to find out what they thought about it on the spot. Armed with letters of introduction to leading Nationalists from the Lord Mayor of Dublin, I travelled round Home Rule Ireland. In Galway I met a priest (a well-known man), who was, of course, a Home Ruler. He told me that Mr. Balfour was the only man who had ever understood how to govern Ireland, and that if he had been able to go on as he had begun there would have been "no case for Home Rule." The secret lay in the combination of firmness and sympathy that Ireland needed.

An unconscious confirmation of his words, which showed that firmness was not really resented, was offered by a young man, the son of a large farmer in Cork. He had had six months' plank bed for some escapade or other under Mr. Balfour's rule. He told me that it had done him all the good in the world, and that another six months would "make a man of him."

Your obedient servant,

A. SHADWELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—By a happy coincidence the 50th anniversary of Lord Balfour's membership of the Travellers' Club synchronized with the production of the History of the club, for which I was responsible. Upon the receipt of the book, the dedication of which he had been good enough to accept, he replied in terms of such grace that I venture to give them publicity:—

My dear Almeric FitzRoy,—I dictate from my sick-bed (where much against my will I am spending the New Year) to thank you for your most kind Christmas present. I owe much to the Travellers' Club, and the Travellers' Club owes much to you. A happy New Year to you.—Yours sincerely, BALFOUR.

I am your obedient servant,

March 24. ALMERIC FITZ ROY.

TRAIN SPEEDS IN HISTORY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To the interesting article on railway rivalry in your issue of March 22 I should like to add a note of three remarkable accelerations which occurred before the race to Edinburgh in 1888.

1. 1847-1852.—Stung by recent adverse criticism of the broad gauge, the Great Western Railway decided to show what their engines could do: so, in 1847, the 9.50 a.m. from Paddington was timed to reach Didcot in 55 minutes, the average speed, start to stop, being 57.6 miles an hour. This train, which ran to Exeter, was nicknamed the Flying Dutchman from a horse that won both the Derby and St. Leger in 1846.

2. 1862-1864.—Under pressure of competition from the London and South Western Railway lately open to Exeter, the Great Western put on a new express leaving Paddington at 11.45 a.m. and timed to call at Didcot in 57 minutes, the average speed being 55.9 miles an hour. To this train the name Flying Dutchman was transferred. Though not so fast as its namesake of the 40's, it was doubtless the fastest train in the world. But like its predecessor its smart timing lasted only for a few years.

3. 1884-1888.—In competition with the London and North Western and Midland Railways, the Great Northern put on two *ex* trains to run between King's Cross and Manchester in 4½ hours. One of these was timed to travel from Grantham to King's Cross in 1 hour 57min., at an average speed of 54 miles an hour. This train (2 p.m. *ex* Manchester) is described by Sir William Acworth as being, up to the summer of 1888, "undoubtedly the fastest train in the world."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

REGINALD B. FELLOWS.

Northwood, Middlesex.

LIBERALS AND THE GOVERNMENT

ACTION ON THE COAL MINES BILL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the chairman of a divisional association I share the keen disappointment other Liberals must feel over the action of the party on the Coal Mines Bill. In regard to this, as with reference to the Government unemployment proposals and increased allowances for the unemployed, Liberals raised hopes of effective opposition which never materialized. Moreover, when a measure to give full trading facilities to town councils came before the House earlier in the year, Mr. E. D. Simon gave it sufficiently strong support for his speech to be quoted approvingly in *Forward*, although this Bill would mean ruination for shopkeepers, once keen believers in Liberal principles.

When Earl Grey and other Liberals outside the Commons have criticized the party attitude at Westminster they have been told that they should leave this to the elected representatives. However, those who hold seats gained their position only by the loyal hard work of the rank and file, and, therefore, when this body is disappointed by its members failing to act as it expected in the General Election protest is fully justified.

The resignation of Captain Guest, the fact that another Liberal has decided not to stand again, the enlistment of Mr. Garro-Jones with Labour, and the result of the Sheffield by-election show the consequences of the present line of action. Being away from home I am unable to give the views of my district organization, but, speaking personally, I would suggest that Liberal bodies throughout the country should pass protest resolutions showing that they demand a stronger stand on behalf of their members and deplore the Coal Bill surrender. This course is urgently needed for the sake of the party, since if we fail to take up a powerful anti-Socialist position those who are opposed to Socialism will vote mostly Conservative and those believing in that doctrine will vote for the movement which professes it openly. When that day comes the Liberal Party must become virtually extinct, and it is for the mass of Liberal workers to prevent this catastrophe.

Yours faithfully,

PATRICK M. MOIR (Chairman, Harrow Divisional Liberal Association and S. Harrow Liberal Federation).

IMPERIAL WIRELESS TELEPHONY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In reference to the letter of Sir Ambrose Fleming in your issue of the 21st, may I venture to criticize the same? It is now nearly 20 years since I retired from the Post Office service after 42 years of work in that department, and at the time of my retirement wireless telegraphy had only just dawned upon the world. I cannot, therefore, speak with any knowledge of what work has been carried on in the Post Office in regard to research. I can, however, say something about what took place in the 42 years' period during which I had the honour of being in the Post Office service, and probably I am the only one who can speak on behalf of the long line of workers, now deceased, who ably carried on the work. An outsider like Dr. Fleming could not possibly know what actually "went on" in the postal department, nor know the immense amount of practical invention and research work which was effected, and he has no right, therefore, to assume that nothing was done.

Dr. Fleming's complaint appears to be that the Post Office did not invent the telephone, wireless telegraphy, the thermionic valve, loaded cables, &c., but that the Post Office ought to have done so. Let me give one instance of a testimony as to what the Post Office have done. About 30 years ago an American expert who had been sent to obtain information in reference to the position of telegraphy in Europe, after visiting the various Continental countries, came to England and presented his credentials. He was put under my charge with directions that I was to give him every facility for obtaining the information he desired. I did my best in this respect, and on his departure, after thanking me for what I had done, he said: "Well, you have surprised me. I was led to suppose that your telegraph system was a very backward one, but now that I have seen it I have no hesitation in saying that you are 10 years ahead of the whole world."

To state definitely what the Post Office did in the 42-year period of which I have knowledge would be a somewhat lengthy task, but it would cause a considerable measure of surprise and admiration if it were done. I only wish to emphasize the fact that because details of the Post Office work have never been published, it does not follow that this work is insignificant, as Dr. Fleming—quite wrongly—assumes. In conclusion, let me state that Dr. Fleming's statement in reference to "loading coils," that "all the General Post Office could do was to buy loading coils in large numbers from other manufacturers or countries," is quite incorrect.

Yours faithfully,

H. R. KEMPE (late Electrician and Principal Technical Officer to the Post Office).

Brookham, Surrey.

SELJUK ART

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—All lovers of the medieval antiquities of the Near East must join in the hope that something may be done to rescue the Seljuk buildings of Konia from the sad case into which Mr. Evert Barger, in his letter of the 15th inst., reports that they have fallen.

In the years before the War, when the Seljuk buildings of Konia, and Asia Minor generally, had been fairly thoroughly studied and recorded by a number of European scholars, Huart, Saladin, Sarre, Loytved, and others, and were still held in some respect by the Ottoman authorities, they were in a state of repair which was far from brilliant. In 1914, when I was myself studying these buildings in Konia, the beautiful in-aid tiling of the Sirtcheli mosque, the Indjeh Minareli, and the Kara Tai Medresseh was falling from the walls; neglect was everywhere, while the remarkable conical turbehs were being rapidly demolished by the storks. In those days Konia was a great religious centre, the shrine of Mevlevi, and headquarters of the Dervish order which he founded. What is likely to become of the place now, in the age of enlightenment, when the precious medieval buildings are tenanted by explosives or, worse still, by the artless simplicity of Turkish soldiery, it is only too easy, with the aid of Mr. Barger's letter, to imagine.

The first step towards saving the buildings would be to obtain a careful report on their present condition. Such an investigation could only be carried out by an architect or qualified archæologist of sufficient standing to obtain entrance to the buildings, and facilities for thorough examination. It is possible that German scholarship, which, judging by a recent publication in a popular series (H. Glück, "Die Kunst der Seldschouken"; Seeman, Leipzig), has not forgotten its old affection for the Seljuks, may have such an undertaking in hand or in view. If not, could not the British schools of archæology take it up? The season is approaching when travel in Asia Minor is easy and agreeable, the work should occupy a few weeks at the most, and the cost should not go beyond the travelling expenses of the investigator himself and a little local baksheesh.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DOROTHY BROOKE.

3, Arkwright-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

THE SUSSEX DOWNS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many of those who so recently opposed the erection of electricity cable masts on the Sussex Downs must have read with a wry smile a recent speech by the Minister of Transport. Said Mr. Morrison (I quote *The Times* report): "On the Sussex Downs there existed shacks and unsightly bungalows which were a disgrace to Sussex. It ought to be impossible for such a place as Peacehaven to exist."

This sounds strange coming from the lips of a Minister who, only a few weeks ago, opposed the efforts of an influential deputation of Sussex people to prevent the erection of pylons on the South Downs. The result of Mr. Morrison's opposition is now to be seen by all who walk the Downs in the neighbourhood of Brighton, and, when the electricity system is completed, it will be hard to say which is the bigger "disgrace" to Sussex: the pylons, which Mr. Morrison has blessed, or Peacehaven, which he has cursed.—Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR BECKETT, President, Society of Sussex Downsmen.

Sussex Club, Eastbourne, March 22.

EDUCATION IN AFRICA

"THE ACADEMIC FALLACY"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Canon Spanton, in his letter in your issue of to-day, is perfectly right in saying that the academic fallacy has been prevalent at home as well as in Africa. It is, however, much more dangerous in Africa, where home-life provides no educational background and education itself has to produce a new social outlook. Some missionaries, as Canon Spanton says, recognized this fact, and began making experiments in other educational directions: but I do not think it unfair to say that for the most part the ideas of missionary education lagged behind those of educationists at home. I may perhaps quote from the Report of the Phelps-Stokes Commission of 1924, "Education in East Africa," which in general is very enthusiastic about the value of missions. With reference to Zanzibar, they say (page 227):—"The Universities' Mission [the body to which Canon Spanton belongs] and the Roman Catholics have long had schools in Zanzibar." However,

The attempts of Western education to take root in the human soil of the real Zanzibar have been most disappointing in their results. *The evidence indicates that the type of education offered has been quite unrelated to the needs and the traditions of the people.* (Italics mine).

It was this to which I referred as the academic fallacy. With reference to Uganda, which has been under missionary influence longer than any other inland region, they say:—

Page 162:—The missionary societies . . . have failed to relate their educational activities to the community needs of the people. The type of education has been too exclusively literary. In a country with unusually fertile soil they have made practically no provision for agricultural education.

Page 164-5:—Quite apart from the obvious weaknesses resulting from the absence of Government inspection, there are many others resulting from the absence of proper mission inspection and for which the missionary societies are to blame.

(In regard to sub-standard schools):—"Inevitably the whole educational system is subordinated to the ecclesiastical system . . ." and so on. In general they state (page 54):—"The majority of the [missionary] societies have not realized the importance of adequate, supervision [of village schools]." Again (page 48):—

Unfortunately, many missionary societies multiplied their schools (of central station bush and village type) without properly equipping institutions to provide for higher standards and more diverse phases of education. There was then a monotonous level of training that failed to supply the native leadership required for safe and effective expansion.

As a result of the over-multiplication of bush-schools which enjoyed no proper supervision, they state (page 50) that without friendly direction, the village school system in parts of Africa will soon be so completely discredited as to threaten the arrest of mission activity in those areas.

As regards opposition to native games, songs, &c., my statement may be "astonishing"; but I read in the Phelps-Stokes Report (pp. 33-34):—

It is notable that native ministers are often the most emphatic in their opposition to native amusements. . . . Their convictions are sometimes the result of intimate knowledge of the degenerating influences of native amusements, but often have their source in a narrow conception of recreation imparted to them by the missionaries.

However, I was basing myself chiefly on statements made to me in Kenya as to the opposition met with by the Jeanes School for training Jeanes teachers, to its policy of encouraging native songs, games, and dances in schools. I was definitely assured that the discouragement of these "heathen" practices met with by the teachers on their return to their districts was often very strong.

As regards tribal initiation rites, while fully cognizant that some missionary bodies have done excellent work in adopting them to Christian practice (as was, of course, done with innumerable pagan rites in the early days of Christianity), yet the opposite practice has been all too common. A glaring instance of this is seen in the present difficulties concerning female circumcision among the Kikuyu. Instead of attempting to modify the rite, certain missionary bodies have taken the line that it must be prohibited altogether, thereby striking at the whole tribal system of initiation and age-classes, and creating a first-class political problem. In some areas, Christian natives who refused to endorse the mission policy of entire abolition of the rite were, I understand, being debarred from partaking of Communion. On my return to England, with these facts fresh in mind, I found a certain grim humour in reading of a parallel from Russia—doctors being imprisoned by the Bolshevists for performing the rite of male circumcision on Jewish babies. In Kenya a little more anthropology and common sense to temper their very justifiable moral zeal might have altered the whole course of events.

The missions, or rather some missions, have done a vast amount of good, educationally as well as in other ways. Nobody disputes the fact. Some of them have also, I venture to say, done much harm. However, neither pride in past successes nor attacks on past failures will help African education in the future. At the moment the problem has been revolutionized by the setting up of strong Government Departments of Education, concerned with education for its own sake, and not, as has admittedly been the case with much missionary education, for the sake of securing conversions. The introduction of a more thorough system of inspection and of higher educational standards is working wonders. If the missionary societies will continue to adjust the educational side of their work to this new State system of education as thoroughly as most of them have attempted to do in the few years since its inception they will continue to deserve the thanks of all those who have the education of the native at heart.

JULIAN S. HUXLEY.

King's College, Strand, W.C.2, March 18.

A CLAIM ON CHURCHMEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Referring to your recent article on the lack of clergy, may I be allowed to call the attention of members of the Church of England to one great source of supply now in dire need of support? I allude to St. John's School, Leatherhead, where the sons of the poorer clergy are maintained and educated.

I find that out of 28 of our old boys now at Cambridge no fewer than 25 are preparing to take Holy Orders. I have not the Oxford figures by me, but I have no doubt that they would confirm the value of the school as a training ground for clergy. Its value to the harassed fathers who, without it, would never be able to give to their sons the education which they enjoyed, needs hardly to be stated. Educating as it does over 200 sons of poor clergymen, and more than half of them free of all cost, St. John's has a direct claim upon all Churchpeople. Yet it is a melancholy fact that for a long time now we have had to realize every year from £2,000 to £3,000 of our slender invested funds in order to make both ends meet, and there is only one end to that.

I appeal to the well-to-do members of the Church of England to ensure the future of the school, which for nearly 80 years has educated for the Church so many of its future clergy.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. GORDON CLARK, Chairman of Council.

75, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

Points from Letters

OLD WIRELESS ACCUMULATORS

Many people up and down the country collect tinfoil and leadfoil from cigarettes and chocolates, &c., for their local hospital, but what about worn-out wireless accumulators and car starting and lighting batteries, &c.? The metal of accumulator plates contains a certain proportion of antimony which renders them considerably more valuable than ordinary scrap lead. Also hospitals selling collections of old accumulators in quantities direct to the smelters would be able to obtain a far better price for them than anybody would be able to get for only one or two. No doubt people would be pleased to organize collections of old accumulators in their district for the local hospital from time to time.—DR. E. PICKWORTH FARROW, D.Sc., vice-president of the Spalding Johnson Hospital, Limehurst, Spalding.

MR. HENRY LYTTON

May I, as a very humble devotee of Gilbert and Sullivan, be permitted "to associate myself with" Sir Ernest Wild's "expression of regret" for Mr. Henry Lytton's possible retirement. As a member of that generation unborn when first he appeared at the Savoy I feel that so great an exponent of the most virile work of a previous age should not go from active life without a very good reason. At present there seems to be none. His tireless energy and abounding vitality we have all seen at the Savoy during the past five months, while the variety and freshness of his readings of the parts make it impossible for us to believe that they have become irksome to him. It is to be hoped that he will be persuaded to reconsider his decision and to give us for many more years the perfection of acting that only long experience on the stage can make possible, and which nowadays we have too little opportunity of enjoying.—Mr. E. MACEWAN, London, N.

SWEEPSTAKES

I have been reading the Home Secretary's comments on the Stock Exchange Derby draw, and also reading the many appeals in your issue of March 21, of our voluntary hospitals, &c., where £1,000,000 of "our" cash is pleaded for. Yet a Labour Government, who withholds the privilege from those of us who are willing to give, say, 25 per cent. of a well-organized draw on behalf of suffering men, women, and children, calls for our support. Why not give the London and provincial hospitals the special privilege of annually running a couple of "events," which would give these institutions, and their officers, much peace of mind, instead of constant anxiety necessitated by poverty?—Mr. J. BRIGGS, "Throwley," Horsham-road, Dorking.

THE LOVELIEST LAND

Having read on Saturday Mr. Palmer's charming appreciation of England, I now chance on the following in Peter Mundy's Travels (Hakl. Soc.), Vol. IV., p. 51 (1924):—"In Conclusion—More to bee enjoyed, More to bee seene at home in [our] owne land (take it in the general) then in any one country besides in the whole world, both for conveniency and delight." That was written in 1639. May it still be true 300 years hence.—Mr. F. F. BADDELEY, 9, Keble-road, Oxford.

LORD BALFOUR'S COLLEAGUES

References have been made to the living Parliamentary colleagues of Lord Balfour, but I have not seen any mention of Sir William Hart Dyke, who was in Parliament from 1865 to 1906, and was Chief Conservative Whip from 1874 to 1880, and Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1885-1886, and later was Vice-President of the Council of Education.—HIS HONOUR H. S. STAVELEY-HILL.

THE LACK OF CLERGY

The Church Assembly is distrusted and disliked by the rank and file of the parochial clergy, and this feeling is shared by many of the lay people. This statement may not be popular, but it is true. Two things the clergy have had in the parishes in the past: and, generally speaking, the lay people have been content that they should have them and they have not been abused. The first is reasonable independence; the second is reasonable security. The fact that both have been or are being curtailed or seriously threatened has far more to do with the lack of candidates for ordination than the authorities of the Church seem willing or indeed able to recognize. It is this quite as much as lack of money or means which is the cause of the present serious situation. The fact is that the Church, like the State, is suffering from a growth of bureaucratic methods and the bureaucratic spirit which is rapidly becoming quite intolerable.—The REV. FRANCIS E. Y. HOOKE.

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMMES

As one of many crystal listeners who are confined to the London Regional Programme by inability to tune in to any other programme but one on a wave-length of 356.3m., I ask leave to voice a complaint on the way the alternative programmes are managed. Not only are we compelled almost always to listen to two programmes broadcast at the same time, with the result that vocal and instrumental music is heard while a talk is in progress, thus creating utter confusion, but on the 20th inst. we were shut out from hearing Mr. Baldwin's appreciation of Lord Balfour, for which opportunity was given in the National Programme only. It was a grievous disappointment to many, and all we got in its place was a Hallé concert, which we could have heard at any other time.—Mr. H. W. HAYES REDWAR, Rockfield, 8, Bolingbroke-grove, Wandsworth Common, S.W.11.

THE AIR ESTIMATES

You state in your report of the debate on the Air Estimates that I showed "nervousness concerning our inferiority in air power." I was pointing out the anomaly between the position in regard to naval policy and that in regard to air policy, in view of the probably far greater risk from air attack in any future war. I said (I am quoting from Hansard) "I am *not* arguing in favour of increasing the strength of aeroplanes in this country, but I am simply pointing out that the whole thing is very anomalous. If we are safe in the air, if we are safe from air-bombing by France with an air force of four-to-one strength as compared with the British force, there is no need to stick out for a two-Power standard at the Naval Conference."—Mr. CECIL MALONE, M.P., House of Commons.

COLLECTION OF TITHE

The comparison which his Honour Judge Barnard Lailey institutes between tithe and mortgage should have been employed for purposes of contrast rather than of similarity. A mortgage is the grant of an estate as security for a debt. It implies a contract in which there has been (*a*) an offer followed by an acceptance and (*b*) a consideration. There has been no contract between tithepayer and titheowner with regard to tithe, and no consideration has passed from the titheowner to the tithepayer. Surely your correspondent should remember what he said in his judgment in the case "Q. A. B. v. Bourne"—namely, "In my opinion there can be no set-off in a tithe case. Set-off means putting one debt against another, and tithe rent-charge is not a debt." (*Law Journal County Courts Reporter*, March 30, 1929.) A vendor of land is not bound to say anything about the tithe, though if he does give any information it must be, to the best of his knowledge, true. It is quite possible for a vendor to say truly and in all good faith: "I have not paid any tithe on this land, and I have not heard of any," even though there may actually be a tithe which is not yet statute-barred.—Mr. F. R. ALLEN, 19, St. Margaret's-street, Canterbury.

THE NEW PLANET

The most appropriate name for the new planet is surely Pluto, since he revolves in "outer darkness." If, however, it is felt that the ladies must have their turn, Persephone would be suitable.—Mr. A. H. M. ROBERTSON, 13, Laurel-road, Wimbledon, S.W.20.

BULLFINCHES AND FRUIT BUDS

I am more than doubtful if counsel for the prosecution has made out a case in the ever-green question of bullfinches v. buds. My father, a disciple of Charles Waterton and a competent and observant naturalist, would never allow a bullfinch to be killed on his property in Leicestershire. They were very numerous, yet we always had excellent crops of fruit of all kinds except when the trees were injured by late frosts. The only bird which destroys for destruction's sake is the house sparrow. Possibly living in closer proximity to man is responsible for this evil propensity.—Mr. GEOFFREY ELLIS, Salcombe, S. Devon.

SIMNEL CAKE

What is the correct recipe for the Simnel cake which is still made in some parts of the country on the Fourth Sunday in Lent, which is next Sunday? In Lancashire it is generally mixed from equal portions of butter, flour, and white sugar, say, ½lb. of each, with two eggs, 2oz. of candid peel, and ½lb. of currants. This mixture is divided in two by a layer of almond paste (½lb. brown sugar, ½lb. sweet almonds ground and two more eggs), and the paste is run round the edge of the finished cake with little balls of it here and there. Some add brandy, which is scarcely Lenten fare. There may be other recipes known to some of your readers.—Mrs. M. LANE, 357, Queen's-road, Battersea Park, S.W.8.

THE HOUSE THAT JILL BUILT!

DO YOU AGREE WITH MRS LEE?

WITH ever-open doors "The House that Jill Built" welcomes your inspection at the Ideal Home Exhibition.

It is the most thought-provoking house you have ever visited.

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COME TO OLYMPIA TO-DAY

COMMEMORATION AT CANTERBURY

THE CATHEDRAL FESTIVAL

HISTORY, MUSIC, AND DRAMA

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury propose to inaugurate their Week of Commemoration with a service of thanksgiving on Saturday, June 7, the day before Whit Sunday. The Archbishop of Canterbury will be present, and the Lord Lieutenant of the county and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports will attend officially. Over 2,000 invitations have been sent out for this service, which will commemorate two great anniversaries in the life of the Cathedral, separated by a period of 50 years.

The dedication of the Norman Cathedral took place on May 4, 1130, in the presence of King Henry I. and King David of Scotland. Forty-four years later, in 1174, the choir was destroyed by fire. The architect employed by the monks, William of Sens, began the great work of rebuilding in 1175. Crippled by an accident at the end of three years, he was succeeded by William the Englishman in 1179. In the spring of the sixth year after the fire "the monks were inflamed with a most eager desire to prepare the choir, so that they might enter it at the next Easter." This came to pass, and on Easter Day, April 20, 1180, Archbishop Richard stood at the High Altar to sing the *Te Deum*, the bells began to ring, and the monks standing in the presbytery behind, "with shouting hearts and voices, together with grateful tears," thanked God for His mercies. On June 7, after 750 years, the present Archbishop (Dr. Lang) will stand at the east end of the choir, with his clergy in the presbytery, for the singing of a *Te Deum* of thanksgiving.

GIFT FROM SWEDISH CHURCH

On June 13 there will be a service for the Freemasons of Kent; thus will the members of the craft honour two of the great master builders of the Middle Ages. The work of the Anglican Communion throughout the world will be commemorated on June 12, when Bishop Azariah, of Dornakal, will preach at the festival service in the nave. On June 14 the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral, who are responsible for the organization of the Week, will hold their annual festival. The festival service will be preceded by the unveiling of a statue of St. Thomas of Canterbury, presented to Canterbury Cathedral by the Church of Sweden. It is the replica of the 15th-century statue formerly in the church of Skepptuna, and now in the Imperial Museum at Stockholm. The King of Sweden will be represented by the Royal Chamberlain of Sparreholm, and the Archbishop of Upsala by the Bishop of Växjö-Kalmar. By permission of the King, the children of H.M.'s Chapels Royal will assist in the music on that day.

During the week there will be a rendering of Mozart's Twelfth Mass, and two recitals of music in the Cathedral. At these recitals Mr. E. S. Roper, organist and composer of the Chapels Royal, and Dr. Ley, precentor and organist of Eton College, will play the organ, and Miss Jelly d'Aranyi the violin; Dame Clara Butt, Miss Astra Desmond, and Mr. Kennerley Rumford, formerly a Scholar of the King's School, Canterbury, have promised to sing. At the special services during the week and at choral evensong the Cathedral choir, under the direction of Dr. C. C. Palmer, will be augmented by choirs from Croydon, Maidstone, Folkestone, Dover, Ramsgate, and Faversham.

The 600th anniversary of the birth of Edward the Black Prince will be commemorated in a lecture in the Chapter House by Sir Henry Newbolt on "The Black Prince and his Times"; the builders of bygone days by Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, who will speak on "Who Built our Cathedrals?" The Dean of Norwich, in a lecture on "The Cathedral Priory in the Middle Ages," will call to mind the great days of the Convent of Christ Church and the life of its monks; Professor Claude Jenkins, lecturing on "Canterbury Cathedral in English History," will give some idea of the spell it has cast over kings, princes, and statesmen for thirteen hundred years.

SHAKESPEARIAN SCENES

Drama will play an important part in the festival. Sir Ben Greet will present scenes from Shakespeare's *Henry IV.* and *Henry V.* King Henry IV. and Queen Joan of Navarre lie beneath their beautiful tomb in the Cathedral. Henry V. visited Canterbury immediately on his return from Agincourt, and when he died his magnificent funeral *cortège* rested for a few hours in the Cathedral on its way to Westminster.

Throughout the week there will be an exhibition of treasures in the Cathedral library. These will include Anglo-Saxon charters; the Charter of 1072, with the crosses of William I. and Queen Matilda, in which the Conqueror sought to establish the primacy of Canterbury over York; the vestments and pastoral staff, chalice and paten of Archbishop Hubert Walter, the "crusading Bishop," who died in 1205. There are the seals of Kings of England from Henry I. to James I.; of Kings of France, and of 30 Archbishops of Canterbury; monastic registers dating from the seventh century; and a valuable collection of early printed Bibles. The Dean and Chapter believe that the festival will make an appeal to all lovers of music and architecture, no less than to students of history, drama, and literature.

NEW LONDON FLATS

THREE LARGE BLOCKS AT HURLINGHAM

Preparations are being made for the erection of three large blocks of flats at Hurlingham, close to the Thames. There will be 208 suites, with a garage to many of them. It is expected that the flats will be ready for occupation about the end of the year. The project is the latest of a number of important plans for the provision of flats in London by the Prudential Assurance Company, Limited. The company's first block of flats was St. Mary Abbott's-court, Kensington, 28 flats, finished about five years ago. Since then it has built Bryanston-court, St. Marylebone, 52 flats; Melbury-court, Kensington, 48 flats; Orchard-court, Portman-square, 54 flats; and Portman-court, Portman-square, 27 flats.

Portman Court is being finished, and will be formally opened a few weeks hence. It is on the south side of Portman-square, with an Orchard-street frontage as well. Orchard Court occupies all the east side of Portman-square, with frontages to Lower Berkeley-street on the north and Wigmore-street on the south. The ground floor of this block is shops, occupied by leading firms, and the Postmaster-General has a part of the Wigmore-street frontage.

The Portman-square blocks have been designed by Messrs. Joseph (Paul's Bakehouse-court), and are externally of Portland stone and multi-coloured brick. The rights hitherto enjoyed by the residents in the mansions which once surrounded the square are retained to-day, for the garden enclosure of Portman-square is available free of charge to the tenants. The equipment of the flats includes central heating, hot water service, and refrigerators, as well as jewel safes in the walls of the principal bedrooms.

The rents, ranging in the Portman-square flats from £750 to £1,300 a year, are inclusive of rates, heating, hot water, and porterage, and the tenants are allowed a substantial rebate in respect of the cost of decorating their flats to their own liking. The company has a corps of custodians for its flats, and a letting office in each block. In some of the blocks electricity for light and power is supplied on a preferential rate, by arrangement with the electricity undertaking whatever it may be.

The company has under consideration a scheme for building suburban flats, wherein all the usual services will be provided at rents within the means of those who want comfort rather than luxury at approximately the rent of an average villa. At present practically all the accommodation in the company's blocks is let, and, if the scheme for flats at a low rent is carried out, there will be a long "waiting list" of would-be tenants.

SWANSEA DOCKS

NEW G.W.R. SCHEME FOR A SECOND ENTRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, MARCH 24

The Great Western Railway Company have lost no time in putting forward another scheme for a second entrance into Swansea docks in place of the one rejected by the Committee of the House of Commons a fortnight ago. The decision of the Committee was a great disappointment to the company, for they realized, as much as the local traders who stood to gain so much from the scheme, that the needs of so important a port as Swansea could not be adequately met without a second entrance.

Instead, however, of nursing a grievance they proceeded to the consideration of alternative measures which would give the port the desired improvements, and with that object in view Sir Alexander Gibb, the eminent consulting engineer, was called into consultation, and with the company's chief engineer and chief docks manager, Sir Alexander made a thorough investigation of the position at Swansea during the week-end. As a result of these deliberations, I am authoritatively informed, the company have submitted an alternative proposal to the Government Committee, but as this proposal is a variation of the original scheme it will be necessary to obtain Government sanction before any official announcement concerning it can be made.

It will be recalled that the company's principal objection to an entrance on the west side of the present entrance, which was contemplated by the old Swansea Harbour Trust when The King's Dock was built, was the restricted area in the channel for such a purpose, it being considered not only by the company's officials but also by the pilots that such a restricted area presented many difficulties to navigation. In order to overcome this difficulty it is believed that the present idea of the Great Western Railway Company is to construct a second entrance on the western side, but at such an angle that it will give a reasonable amount of water space in the channel, which will obviate to a large extent the objections which attached to the Harbour Trust scheme.

The new proposal will not interfere with any property except that of the Great Western Railway Company itself and will not affect the interests of any tenants. In these circumstances it was believed up to a few days ago that it would not be necessary to obtain Parliamentary sanction for the scheme, the only sanction necessary being the permission of the Board of Trade, because the works to be undertaken are below high water mark. I have reason to believe, however, that the company have been advised that Parliamentary approval may be necessary at a later stage. The cost of the entrance in the new position will, I gather, be about the same as that proposed by the company in their Bill, approximately a million pounds. It will provide two or three years' employment for a large number of men, and it is hoped that no time will be lost in getting the preliminaries agreed to so that the company will be able to obtain the necessary authority to proceed with the work without delay.

It is understood that the new entrance now proposed will lead to a further development in the way of general cargo shed accommodation, because it interferes with an important berth near the present King's Dock entrance which is principally used by the Holt Line, and the position is being examined now by the company's officials with a view to seeing what alternative accommodation should be provided to make up for this loss.

MORE EFFICIENT LAUNDRIES

SCIENTIFIC METHODS

The International Laundry and Allied Trades' Exhibition was opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, yesterday by Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labour.

The last laundry exhibition was held in 1926, and since then there has been a great advance in the scientific methods of laundering. Much of this development is due to the work of the British Launderers' Research Association, which has a large membership drawn from all parts of the United Kingdom. The principal materials and processes used in laundries have been investigated and processes have been devised for reducing wear and tear by washing machines, for efficiently cleansing and ironing different kinds of artificial silk, and for safely washing and bleaching woollens.

The laundry industry seeks to serve every household and thus to secure the total abolition of "washing day" in the home. Much has been achieved by the provision of alternative services to suit different classes. Work of good quality at a price within the means of many of the poorer people has enabled launderers greatly to develop their business, and the promoters of the exhibition, the Society of Laundry Engineers and Allied Trades, have contributed to the success of the industry by introducing new methods and machinery.

The exhibition is the largest of its kind ever held and represents every side of the manufacture of plant, equipment, and supplies. Redesigned washers, a new safety attachment for hydro-extractors, new ironers, and machines for the better and safer handling of delicate garments are among the many exhibits, and the Launderers' Research Association are showing a model of a simple laboratory suitable for installation in a laundry of medium size.

Miss BONDFIELD, before declaring the exhibition open, described the display of machinery as a demonstration of the progress that had been made in laundry service within the last 25 or 30 years. She recalled that as a child in a country cottage it was her task on washing day to get on the top of the boiler and use a three-legged "dolly." The tremendous physical strain which had accompanied the old methods of washing had now been eliminated by the advance of science. She hoped that advance would be still further stimulated by the exhibition and that their efforts would lead to an extension of the laundry business in Great Britain.

A luncheon, which followed the opening ceremony, was presided over by Mr. R. E. WHITAKER, president of the Society of Laundry Engineers and Allied Trades.

Miss BONDFIELD, responding to the toast of "Our Principal Guest," said that one of the factors that had militated against the widespread use of the laundry had been damage to goods. She found that there had been a vast improvement in this respect, and it was important that those engaged in the industry should take advantage of the new machinery which had been devised for reducing wear and tear. The laundries had been aided by the housing problem. It was not easy, she said, for the housewife to get accommodation for washing large articles, and that fact had made it necessary for an increased quantity of articles to be sent to the laundries. That was all to the good. She hoped the industry would develop into a great social service of immense importance to the whole community.

Mr. J. J. STARK, proposing the toast of "The Chairman," referred to the good relations which existed among employers and employed in the industry, and said there had been nothing approaching an industrial dispute in the industry in the last 10 years.

The exhibition will continue open till April 2.

SUSPECTS ENTERTAINED BY POLICEMAN

At Eastleigh (Hants) yesterday CHARLES GEORGE WHEELER, 26, FRANK EDWARDS, 23, and RICHARD BENNETT, 25, all of no fixed abode, were charged with breaking and entering a pavilion at the Green Jackets' Cricket Ground, St. Cross, Winchester; breaking into a store on the railway line, and stealing a coat and a pair of gloves; and loitering by night in the possession of housebreaking tools. A police-constable stated that he challenged the men early in the morning, and suggested that they should go with him to his cottage, where he gave them tea and food and bandaged Wheeler's foot, which was injured. He let the men go on their journey, and following them on his motor-cycle, met another constable at Chandler's Ford, to whom he had in the meantime sent a message. With the second officer he took the men into custody. The BENCH sent the men for trial at Hampshire Quarter Sessions.

A loaded gun in the hands of Jack Parsons, a farm labourer, went off accidentally, at Semley, near Shaftesbury, on Saturday, and killed Mrs. Parsons, his mother.

N.R.A. ANNUAL MEETING

WOMEN COMPETITORS AT BISLEY

(FROM OUR BISLEY CORRESPONDENT)

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe, chairman of the N.R.A. Council, presided yesterday afternoon at the Royal United Service Institution over the largest assembly that has been seen at an annual general meeting of the National Rifle Association since the War. He was supported on the platform by Colonel Lord Cottesloe, vice-chairman. The abnormal attendance was due to the possibility of a proposal to restrict women competitors to all-comers' events, which was foreshadowed in *The Times* yesterday, and to three proposals, detailed in *The Times* of March 17, that would materially change existing rules.

LORD JELLICOE forestalled any proposal to exclude qualified women from competing for the King's Prize by including in the annual report a statement to the effect that, with the King's expressed approval, the match for his Majesty's Prize was thrown open after the War to all members of his Forces, past and present. That privilege included women who desired to shoot and whose claims to compete were valid. The council had seen no reason to change that ruling, and therefore women who had served or who were serving in officially recognized corps were entitled to the same recognition and privileges as the rules accorded to members of the other sex.

The annual report mentioned that during the past year the subscribing units of the N.R.A. included 28 county and 23 other rifle associations, 34 Indian and Colonial associations, 28 schools and some 570 rifle clubs with a membership of over 63,000. The balance-sheet showed a satisfactory state of affairs; but the Chairman reminded the meeting that the continued prosperity of the association still depended in large measure on the support and enthusiasm of its members.

The report and balance-sheet were adopted unanimously; but before the vote was taken CAPTAIN D. H. STEERS, speaking from recent personal experience of affiliated associations oversea, said he found that there was some lack of personal touch between the N.R.A. and some of the affiliated oversea associations. He asked the council to consider the question of instituting conferences at the July meeting, at which the relationship between those associations and the parent body might be discussed with a view to closer union and cooperation.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE COUNCIL

CAPTAIN STEERS, whose name appeared on the agenda as the sponsor of three separate motions, proposed first the addition to the council of a serving or retired officer nominated by the Public Schools Rifle Matches Committee. He gave figures taken from the N.R.A. annual reports for 1927, 1928 and 1929, which appeared to show that public school competitors accounted for a large proportion of the profits made by the Bisley Prize Meeting. During those three years, he said, the schools paid in entrance fees to the Ashburton Shield match a sum of £868, and the prizes were nil; to the Cadets match they paid £192 15s. and again the prizes were nil. Entrance fees for the Gale and Polden competition were £1,201 5s., and prizes for that event cost £504 5s., leaving a profit of £700 10s. In the P.S. snapshooting event, while entrance fees totalled £230, only £26 13s. 4d. was spent on prizes. At the 1929 meeting, of a total profit of £1,264 5s. 7d., the public schools contributed £665 4s. 8d.

MAJOR MONTAGUE JONES, a member of the Public Schools Rifle Matches Committee and the commandant for many years of the Public Schools Ashburton Camp, seconded the motion.

LORD COTTESLOE spoke at length on the consideration the council had given to this proposal, and the difficulties it presented, because the Ashburton competitors represented only the Senior contingents of the O.T.C., and because of the present size of the council. He asked that the motion should be withdrawn on the understanding that the council would be prepared to meet the request put forward if, after consultation with the O.T.C., it was quite clear that a representative was desired, and a proper reason was thereby found for adding another member to the council.

CAPTAIN STEERS accepted the promise and withdrew his motion.

At a later stage MAJOR C. ETCHES, the secretary, spoke on the subject of Public School contributions, and said the set of figures presented by Captain Steers did not give a fair view of the position. Markers last year cost about £80; then trophies, medals, and souvenirs were presented, and about £243 in cash. The association's expenses in writing to O.T.C.'s amounted to about £50. They had to consider the earning power of their targets. With ordinary Bisley competitors, their targets earned about 30s. per hour in limited events, and from 15s. to 18s. per hour in unlimited events. When O.T.C. cadets were shooting the figure dropped to 13s. The overhead expenses to be recovered during the 11¼ days of the meeting amounted to £4,500. The boys occupied the ranges for two-and-a-half days, and contributed about £946 or 19-90ths of the total, which was a very fair proportion.

CAPTAIN STEERS then proposed that the hour of the London general meeting should be changed from 3 p.m. to "not earlier than 6.30 p.m." and that, by the alteration of a word in Rule 43, executive power should be given to the Umbrella Tent meeting in July.

LORD COTTESLOE gave the Council's reasons for objecting to those motions, and both were rejected by very large majorities.

MERSEY TUNNEL ACCIDENT

MAN KILLED BY FALL OF ROCK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 24

Early this morning an accident occurred in the new Mersey Tunnel workings under Dale-street, Liverpool, with the result that one man, John Carberry, 27, of Witham-terrace, Salisbury-street, Liverpool, was killed, and three men, Francis Henry Crouch, of Kender-street, Liverpool, Peter Fitzpatrick, of Pasture-lane, Moreton, Cheshire, and James Spruce, of Cecil-street, Wavertree, Liverpool, were injured. The injured men were able to return home after hospital treatment.

A 50ft. length of the steel-lined 44ft. tube has been completed along this section, and excavations were being proceeded with for further lining. A gang of about 18 men were engaged on this excavation work on the rock face, but there had been no blasting for about four hours. Suddenly there was a huge fall of rock. About 60 or 70 tons of sandstone fell, but most of the men near the rock face were clear. Three received injuries, and Carberry was completely buried by the rock.

The men immediately set to work to rescue their comrade. They worked continuously for over four hours, but it was not until after 8 o'clock that Carberry was reached. He was taken to hospital, but, as feared, was beyond aid. Carberry had been working on the tunnel only a few weeks, having been discharged from the Army at Christmas.

Crouch, one of the injured men, said:—"We had just returned from our supper when Carberry, who was working close to me, glanced up at the roof of the tunnel and said he did not like the look of it. He had no sooner spoken than a fall occurred. Four of us were caught by the fall and I myself was buried to the waist. I was horrified to see that Carberry had been completely buried."

ELECTION OF FELTHAM COUNCIL

The first council election for the enlarged urban district of Feltham, Middlesex, took place on Saturday. Of the 10 nominees, all of whom were retiring councillors, for the nine seats allotted to Feltham ward under the amalgamation with Bedfont and Hanworth, the unsuccessful candidate was a woman who was returned to the old council two years ago as an independent business candidate. Two of the three Labour Party candidates in the list headed the poll and the third occupied fourth position. Others elected comprised two Conservatives and four Independents. In Hanworth ward there were seven candidates, all Independents, for five seats, and a woman was among those elected. In Bedfont ward four Independents were returned unopposed.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR HESTON AND ISLEWORTH

The Heston and Isleworth District Council are reviving their application to the Privy Council for a Charter of Incorporation. The movement was begun in 1926, but was diverted by an agitation in Isleworth against the proposal to give the name Hounslow to the borough. This led to a referendum, which had the effect of turning the matter down. This time the question of title will not emerge, since it is now realized that it would be better to retain Heston and Isleworth for the name, with Hounslow, from its natural position, still the administrative centre of the borough.

THE SHABBY SIDE OF ENGLAND

A BOOK OF PHOTOGRAPHS

There is published to-day a book which should somehow be forced upon the attention of every member of every municipal body, of every builder, of every motorist, of every manufacturer—in short, of every member of the population, male and female, since every one over the age of one year can help or hinder in the task of keeping England tidy and decent. The book is "The Face of the Land" (George Allen and Unwin, 7s. 6d. net), and it is the year-book of the Design and Industries Association for 1929-30. Tidy and decent—we purposely avoid mentioning certain other words which are beginning to annoy a good many people: not because it is not very good for them and still better for England that they should be annoyed, but because it is necessary to impress upon every one that collectively and individually English people are doing to England what would infuriate them if it was done to their own homes and gardens. They are making England untidy, dirty, shabby, unfit for decent people.

How are they doing it? In this book there are some 200 photographs to tell them. A few are photographs of England as she was in the past and as she worthily can be in the future. The majority are photographs of England as she is: of almost incredible untidiness, dirt, and shabbiness brought about by carelessness, ignorance, and (this is the worst of all causes) by a mistaken notion of what business is. The editors of the book, H. H. P and N. L. C., write a little, and that little is much to the point; and Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis once more feuters his spear and comes on at a great wallop against the dragons (or rather the "loathly worms") of muddle and maladministration which he has vowed to extirpate. But the plainest speaking of all is in the photographs; and "that sect of busybodies," the Design and Industries Association, has seldom been busy to better purpose.

THE SALE ROOM

BOOKS FROM GOODWOOD

Sotheby's sold yesterday a selection from the libraries at Goodwood and Gordon Castle, the property of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. The 218 lots totalled £2,464, only two or three reaching three figures.

A presentation copy of J. Anderson's "The Constitutions of the Free-Masons," 1723, with a long autograph inscription from the author to the second Duke of Richmond, fetched £105 (Tregaskis); two volumes of 18th-century tracts relating to America—£38 (H. Stevens); a very rare pamphlet of 24 leaves of verse on Anne Boleyn, "Epistre contenant le proces criminal faict a lencontre de la royne Anne Boullant d,Angleterre," Lyon, 1545—£20 (Quaritch); Sir F. Bacon's "His Apologie," &c., 1605—£30 (Maggs); J. Boswell's "Life of Samuel Johnson," 1791, first edition—£66 (Sutton); R. Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," 1621, a good copy of the first edition, £190 (Maggs); E. Gibbon's "Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature," London, 1761, presentation copy from the author with inscription by him, £31 (Sutton); an English 15th-century Book of Hours, on 191 leaves, with 22 full-page miniatures, and 34 smaller ones, £100 (Maggs); E. MacSwiny's "Tombeaux des Princes, des Grands Capitans," &c., 1737, in red morocco, with the arms of the second Duke of Richmond, £20 (Spear); two inscribed presentation copies from Voltaire to the Duke of Richmond, "Elémens de la Philosophie de Newton," London, 1738, £10 10s. (Sutton); and "Anti-Machiavel," The Hague, 1740, £8 10s. (Maggs); and Captain T. Williamson's and S. Howitt's "Oriental Field Sports," 1807, with 40 finely coloured plates, £31 (Parsons).

At Hurcomb's yesterday, a Georgian mahogany secretaire bookcase was sold for £180 (M. Harrison); a Louis XV. gilt and painted suite for £130 (Cameron); and a Chippendale mahogany and inlaid secretaire bookcase for £88 (S. Williams).

THE IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION

NOVELTIES AT OLYMPIA

The *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition, opened by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at Olympia yesterday, is the largest yet held, and from many aspects one of the most interesting. It continues until April 17.

The Main Hall gives an effect of atmospheric light of Riviera intensity and is charmingly set beneath an immense pergola. The main gallery is fed with many means of access from the hall below, and a bridge, approached by wide staircases, gives an added importance to the architecture. The features which have been successful in other years have been maintained, and in the Village of Ideal Homes yesterday afternoon there were patient queues of women and men waiting for admission to the sample homes with their many devices to please the homeseekers who inspect them. The longest queue was outside the "House that Jill Built" (designed by Mrs. Phyllis Lee), which has many features not to be found in other houses and has a notably comfortable air about its living-room.

In the out-of-doors exhibits there is a car cruiser-caravan, built on aircraft lines, which was arousing much interest yesterday, and its streamlined shape is designed to reduce wind resistance. It is described as an ideal home on wheels and for those with tidy minds, simple hearts, and small needs it should lessen the expense of a holiday; it only weighs 9¼cwt. and can be used with a small car. The Gardens of the Artists are a development of the gardens of other years and are charming; a particularly attractive one is that inspired by a water-colour painting by Herbert Finn and carried out by R. Wallace, The Old Gardens, Tunbridge Wells. It is a rock woodland garden with little pools fed by a small watercourse; there are rhododendrons and many azaleas and rock bulbs and Japanese maples, and there is a charming woodland corner with daffodils among the birches.

Furniture, decoration, refrigeration, heating and lighting, all are important sections in the ground floor, where also is found the Pavilion of Light, a very interesting section housed in the Empire Hall and demonstrating new types of lighting for various rooms which revolutionize conventional ideas. A dining room with walls and ceiling of black glass has a dining table fashioned entirely from glass, its top illuminated by lights projected from a tank containing goldfish and aquatic vegetation. Glass plays an important part in all these lighting schemes, and it would appear that households which live in glass houses would need extraordinarily careful servants and equally careful guests.

Upstairs the fragrance of cookery arises from the demonstration of many kinds of devices and cooking oils. Fowl and fish are sizzling and cakes are baking and a pleasant air of plenty pervades the Empire Hall, where also various kinds of Empire foods are displayed. Upstairs, too, are the labour-saving devices, some of which appear in many apparent duplications, but have subtle variation. Here, too, is a boon to the tired traveller laden with bags of samples in the large Hall of Music, with its welcoming rows and rows of comfortable chairs, where "H.M.V." provide a novel entertainment this year by having a dozen or more realistic scene settings on the stage, while the gramophone provides the unseen music. Sailors at work on a deck singing shanties; a playlet, *The Safe*, given with an office set; and other ingenious settings with actors, brought large crowds to the Hall of Music yesterday.

Nurseries of the Nations are amusing, if not entirely convincing, and the Dutch is the most pleasing, with its modest matron and its bright tiles and brasses. The "ultra-modern" appears ready for an air raid, with its helmeted "nannie" and odd furniture and thermometer and general air of a crazy hospital ward. How to make the most of an attic is shown in several artistic schemes, but the furniture appears to be more costly than many attic dwellers can afford. In the Empire Hall, on the ground floor, there is an interesting series of modern rooms, showing the progress of gas equipment in keeping pace with modern interior decoration.

A second stainless steel chain for supporting the dome of St. Paul's is being made in the Sheffield works of Messrs. Brown, Bayley's Steel Works, Limited. The chain has 32 links and is 500ft. long.

PRIORY CHURCH OF ST. JOHN

PROPOSED RESTORATION TO THE ORDER

A public inquiry was held on Saturday into the scheme under the Union of Benefices Measure for the merger of the two parishes of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell. The proposal is that the church of St. James should serve the combined parishes and that St. John's should be vested in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to serve as the private chapel of the Order.

Mr. J. A. HAY, chairman of the four Commissioners, in opening the proceedings, said that all round the outskirts of London new towns were growing up, clamouring for clergy, and this made it imperative that the Church's man power should be employed as efficiently as possible.

Mr. WILFRID LEWIS (instructed by Messrs. Lee and Pembertons), speaking for the Venerable Order of St. John, the initiators of the scheme, said that in a double sense the proposals involved an act of restoration. The present parish of St. John was, until two centuries ago, part of the parish of St. James, from which it was carved out and separated; and the church of St. John was originally founded by the Order. The grand priory of the Order in England was at Clerkenwell on the site of the present St. John's. In fact as it stood the church was part of the old priory church. Another remaining portion of the priory was the old St. John's Gate. If the scheme were sanctioned, they would be giving back what originally belonged to the Order of St. John, which lost its possessions on the dissolution of the monasteries and religious houses. The nave of the priory church was actually destroyed by the Lord Protector Somerset. In 1720 what remained of St. John's was opened as a private chapel, and not long afterwards the Queen Anne Commissioners for finding new churches in London had the place reconsecrated and the present parish was carved out of St. James's. On behalf of the Order it was suggested that the scheme for union, if sanctioned, should provide that the endowments of St. John's, less a sum to form the nucleus of a fund for the maintenance of the fabric, should be transferred to St. James's. During each of the last nine years the Order had expended nearly £50 on the fabric of the church.

The vicar of St. James's agreed that the spiritual needs of the combined parishes could be provided for by the clergy of St. James's. Both parishes, he explained, were being rapidly industrialized, and dwellings were giving place to commercial buildings.

The parish of St. John's, it was stated, had a population of 1,743, but at the morning services on Sundays the attendance, including the choir, numbered only 25. At evensong only about half that number attended, and at weekday services only two or three persons were present. The two churches were only 200 yards apart. The parishioners did not oppose the merger.

COLONEL KING, Librarian of the Order of St. John, said that in the event of the Order's obtaining control of the church, regular services would be conducted there. They had 30 chaplains, a large number of them bishops. Commemorative services of great events in the history of the Order would be arranged, and memorial services for deceased members. The church would remain available for any parochial purposes that might be desired.

The inquiry was closed, and the recommendations of the Commissioners will be promulgated. The CHAIRMAN indicated that in the event of union of the parishes being recommended, the Commissioners would do what they could to restore the old church to the control of the Order of St. John.

EX-SERVICE MEN IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

A total of 148,297 ex-Service men were employed in the various Government departments on January 1, according to a White Paper [Cmd. 3576, price 1d.] published yesterday. Of these, 103,422 come under the heading "established"; 27,888 "unestablished whole time"; and 16,987 "unestablished part time." The total number of persons employed in all departments on January 1 was 303,956, of whom 75,469 were females.

News in Brief

Miss August Amsinck died at Brighton on Sunday, aged 100.

A correspondent, writing from Worcester Park, Surrey, states that he heard the cuckoo there on Saturday morning.

On the arrival of the trawler Eva Wales at Aberdeen it was reported that Ernest Annison, a member of the crew, and brother of the skipper, had been lost overboard off Shetland.

A fire at the Spitalfields Great Synagogue, Fournier-street, Commercial-street, E., early yesterday damaged the centre hall of the main building, but not seriously. The Scrolls of the Law were saved.

Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, stated yesterday that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister had written declining to accept his (Mr. Cook's) recent challenge to debate nationalization.

Provided at a cost of £27,000 by Durham County Education Authority, a new secondary school named after Dr. Dawson, retiring director of education, was opened at Wellfield on Saturday by Mr. Peter Lee, chairman of the county council.

After waiting in vain an hour and a half for the attendance of the defendant, the Deputy Chairman of the London Sessions (Mr. H. W. W. Wilberforce) yesterday postponed the case in which George Keeling Smith, 31, an estate agent, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences.

Dressed with bunting, the Great Western Railway Company's new steamer St. Patrick, which has been built on the Clyde for the Weymouth and Channel Islands service, entered Weymouth Harbour yesterday from Glasgow. Built to carry 1,000 passengers, she will make her first trip on Saturday night.

Mr. Patrick W. Donner, son of M. Ossian Donner, Finnish Minister in London from 1919 to 1925, has been adopted as prospective Unionist Parliamentary Candidate for West Islington. The present member is Mr. Frederick Montague, Under-Secretary of State for Air.

Alfred E. Rich, of Bath, was ordered to pay a fine of £1 and costs by the Plymouth magistrates yesterday for unlawfully presenting a new stage play before it was allowed by the Lord Chamberlain. Ernest Davey, the proprietor of the Grand Theatre, Plymouth, was similarly fined for unlawfully causing the play to be acted.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

An architectural reproduction of the Great Hall, or Apadana, of Darius and Artaxerxes at Persepolis, the ancient capital of Persia, is for sale. (p. 1)

A reward of £20 is offered for a lost small leather bag containing diamond jewelry. (p. 1)

The Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings invite applications for three posts as assistant inspectors of ancient monuments. (p. 3)

A reward of £10 is offered for a lost small Pekingese bitch. (p. 1)

Notice is given that Leo Ferdinand Michael Schmidt, of Highfield-avenue, N.W.11, has applied to the Home Secretary for naturalization. (p. 1)

A production manager is required by a firm of colour printing specialists. (p. 3)

SIR HERBERT LAWRENCE AND TRADE PROSPECTS

SIR HERBERT LAWRENCE, chairman of Vickers Limited, speaking at the annual dinner of the firm at the Hotel Victoria, on Saturday, said that the world was full of turmoil to-day and nobody could say that the prospects of trade in the future in the particular products of the Vickers group were very hopeful. However, the company had been reorganized on lines which seemed to lead to permanency. Mr. DOUGLAS VICKERS said that the process of reconstruction seemed to have put the Vickers group in a position to seize every opportunity that might arise when the ship of Britain's trade got into pleasanter waters. He was not too optimistic, however, and he thought that before that good time came England would have to pass through many difficult years.

FREE OPPORTUNITY TO VIEW THE WONDERS OF MODERN SURGERY

A cordial invitation to all in Great Britain, on the Continent, and Overseas to visit the world-famed, historic Mother Hospital of the English-speaking races, that all may see for themselves the progress Barts has already made in her Reconstruction and may appreciate her ultimate purpose and ambition of supplying ideal hospital provision.

Last week the citizens of enterprising Glasgow and other towns, keen on knowledge and experience, set a fine example by "making up" Motor-Coach parties to visit the Hospital. Other towns are invited to adopt this course.

Special facilities for school parties, accompanied by masters and mistresses, will be offered during any of the 16 hours between 6 p.m. and 10 a.m.

NEVER BEFORE.

NEVER AGAIN.

ONCE IN A LIFETIME.

HOW attractive the above phrases will always sound to every one of us! Barts is extending to the public to-day an invitation, of which these phrases are one and all actually true.

Never before has such up-to-date and complete provision for surgical work been offered to public inspection.

Never again will the absence of patients allow of full public review.

Once in a lifetime only can we be permitted to examine thoroughly and at our leisure these wonderful fruits of knowledge and skill, that we may appreciate them at their true worth.

Barts two great new Surgical Blocks are the very last word in construction, equipment and design; *and* the achievement of an 800-year-old institution; the newest thing in the oldest London hospital!

For there are no greater wonders, of more direct and vital significance to all, than the scientific discoveries of recent years, which have changed surgery from Pain and Terror to near Security and the Semblance of a Dream.

Hon. Treasurer:
The Rt. Hon.
LORD STANMORE, C.V.O.

Open to Visitors Day and Night

Including Sundays

THE major Operation Theatre! That beneficent Chamber, where the modern surgeon is an all-powerful monarch, and where he performs his miracles of healing, mending, and restoring bodies struck down by disease or torn and mangled by some mechanical monster of the road or factory! Who has not felt a thrill at the mention of it, and who has not longed to be permitted a glimpse inside it? Barts new great Operating Block contains not one, but six, such theatres!

The wards of beds where the surgeon continues and concludes and brings to fruition the marvels of restoration he began in the theatre, are to most of us equally unknown. If, indeed, we have been ourselves a patient, or visited a friend at a hospital, we have had no opportunity of inspecting the important service rooms attached, or their equipment.

Who would not give a great deal to be allowed a private and unfettered visit to the very latest Modern Operation Theatre and its amazing special annexes and to its wards with their vitally important, yet little known offices? For a few weeks only this interesting and exciting experience is yours for the asking. Without charge or obligation of any sort, and with no greater formality than applying for an admission ticket, you may see over, at any hour of the day or night, what are probably *the most remarkable operation theatres and surgical wards in the world.*

The Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew, the 800-year-old cradle of British medical science and training, the Mother Hospital of the English-speaking races, has built a *huge new Surgical Block containing 250 beds*, only for surgical cases, and *a great new Operation Block* of six theatres. These Blocks, which are rapidly nearing completion, are unique in design and embody numerous safeguards, appliances and apparatus never before assembled in any hospital.

Pending manufacture of further specially designed equipment and the "drying out" of these Blocks sufficiently to fulfil their humane work, arrangements have been made for the admission of visitors to enable them to see for themselves the most complete and up-to-date provision for surgical work yet in existence.

The guides who meet visitors at the entrance to conduct them round the buildings are strictly instructed not to ask for contributions.

AFTER THE THEATRE.

UP WITH THE MILKMAN.

THE ROUND OF THE CLOCK.

HOW much we all miss in life because there is no time, that is, not the particular time available! No man can be in two places at once.

But this cannot keep you from the non-stop Exhibition of the great New Blocks at Barts. All the odd hours when there is nothing else that must be done, are possible for you there.

You can run round *after the theatre*, through the silent, deserted City streets.

If you are staying up, or feel moved to rise up *with the milkman*, her doors are open.

Should your lunch-hour be extended, if you are "kept late" at the office, if your wife has an hour to spare after shopping; through all the *Round of the Clock*, Sundays included, you may enter there.

In fact, by being open all the 24 hours of night and day, Barts is suiting the convenience of Society men and women, the members of every profession, all manufacturers and business men—and every employee, be he day or night worker.

Appeal Director:
A. F. SHEPHERD, Esq.

To suit the convenience of intending visitors, these facilities are divided into Five Sessions. When applying for tickets, *which are available on any day you care to use them*, state how many are wanted, and *which Session is desired:* as below:—

SESSION No. 1.	SESSION No. 2.	SESSION No. 3.	SESSION No. 4.	SESSION No. 5.
At any time between	At any time between	At any time between	At any time between	At any time between
Midnight and 6 a.m.	6 a.m. and 10 a.m.	10 a.m. and 2 p.m.	2 p.m. and 6 p.m.	6 p.m. and Midnight
White Ticket	*Blue

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO. LTD.

COMFORT IS A POOR IDEAL

By CALLISTHENES

Pleasure is perhaps an ideal which brings its own refutation. The man who seeks only pleasure finds boredom, disillusionment—dyspepsia of the body and the mind. There is accordingly a tendency to adjust the ideal more to the human constitution, to set the aim a little lower, and seek comfort rather than pleasure.

But comfort, though it is a more respectable ideal, and of course more easily attainable, is still a rather poor affair. Sometimes we think we would rather see a man aim at pleasure. There is more pluck about the pleasure seeker and a hint of cowardice in the search for comfort. A man will do great things for pleasure, but most of the things he does for comfort are a bit petty.

Comfort, like every other ideal, implies a certain conception of human nature. It cannot be entirely passive. It must have some element of activity in it. The comfort of a cabbage is not the same thing as the comfort of a man.

No normal man regards it as comfort merely to lie in the sun and do nothing. He pictures himself as thinking something. If he wants to think nothing then he may as well be unconscious, as well be dead. Most men find idleness and passivity so irksome that they are the very opposite of comfort. Life is an activity. Comfort is therefore a form of activity. The question is whether it is to be an activity of only the lower faculties or of all faculties, including the highest.

Comfort so defined is part of the ideals of this House. We have little patience with the search for comfort as idleness amid a sort of modified luxury, for we know that comfort of that kind eludes search and is not worth seeking. But comfort as the harmonious activity of all our faculties, our will, our intellect—body and mind working swiftly and smoothly—is one of the things we aim at. It still has the taint and the flaw of being self-regarding. But if we include in it the activity of our spirit of service, comfort becomes truly worth while—but it then is something more than comfort. It becomes happiness in activity for the good of the community—which is the highest ideal of all.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

THE CALL OF THE SEA

"I must go down to the sea again . . ."
—sings Masefield.

ABOARD a graceful ship, slipping over the blue waters of the Mediterranean or nosing into the great fiords of Norway . . . the thrill of salt spray for those who love it, peace and quiet for those who require it, or the gayest of frivolity for those who want exhilaration.

A cruising holiday can be all things to all men. It is sure to be a pleasant and refreshing interval in the struggle of everyday existence. Everything is done for you, as you float along in a luxurious liner, which boasts a cuisine equal to that of the finest hotel. The cost is no greater than that of an ordinary holiday.

For full particulars of cruises by all lines write for Programme to

THOS. COOK & SON, Ltd., & WAGONS-LITS Co.,
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL."
BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1. & OFFICES.

Enos
NEW COLLECTION of MODELS from the Leading PARIS HOUSES also ORIGINAL DESIGNS
103 Mount Street, W.1

HUDSON GREAT 8
8-cylinder Luxury for £360

JEANNE LANVIN of PARIS is showing her new collection of Dresses, Coats and Hats at Hotel Splendide, 105, Piccadilly, LONDON, W.1, from the 24th to the 28th March inclusive.

Entertainments

STAGE SOCIETY

"SOCRATES"

BY CLIFFORD BAX

Meletus	GRAHAM STUART
Agathon	EMLYN WILLIAMS
Alcibiades	NIGEL CLARKE
Socrates	LEWIS CASSON
Aristophanes	GRENVILLE EVES
Cebes	ROLAND CULVER
Simmias	R. CLAUDE PASCOE
Kryxinachus	LAWRENCE IRELAND
Xantippe	DOROTHY MASSINGHAM
Aspitus	FRANK MOORE
Crito	OLIVER JOHNSTON
Phaedo	HOWESON CULFF
The Jailer	OSMUND WILSON

When it is said that contest and striving are of the essence of drama, the way is opened to a pretty argument in which Socrates himself would have delighted; for the saying may be variously interpreted, and dramatic theorists of every school, except perhaps the Expressionists, have founded their systems upon it. Some will have it that there can be no drama where there is no physical striving; they cry out for action, and their highest pleasure, we may suppose, is a prize-fight or, in the theatre, a horse-race on a revolving stage. Others insist that dramatic contest must be emotional in its effect. They speak of catharsis; they rely upon the Poetics, and they have a great part of the truth in them. But their theory has often been debased by those who, confusing effect with cause, pretend not only that drama must have a cathartic influence upon an audience, but that, in order to maintain this influence, it must be emotional in substance. The story, they declare, must be a story of the emotions: fear, greed, desire, pity must be displayed in the theatre or there can be no drama; and they have, on these grounds, sought to exclude intellectual contest from the stage and have scoffed at the idea that a performance of certain Platonic dialogues would be more acceptable, and more entertaining, than the sight of Miss X frantically deciding whether her worthless self shall be bestowed upon the rich gentleman in Monte Carlo or reserved for the romantic artist in St. John's Wood.

They will pat themselves on the back after seeing the Three Hundred Club production of *Socrates*, which was given at the Prince of Wales Theatre yesterday afternoon and on Sunday evening, claiming that its *longueurs*, for it has *longueurs*, justify their preference for the standardized emotionalism of the Sisters X. Their complacence will do them no credit. Mr. Clifford Bax's play is, for all its faults, one of the most interesting that has appeared under the auspices of the Stage Society. It breaks new ground in the theatre. Its emancipation from the customary themes of grab and greed, its concern with subjects that are of all time, its composure of manner and orderliness in thought, make it a delightful experience; and its weaknesses, far from being proof of the dramatic superiority of Miss X to Plato, arise from Mr. Bax's tendency to throw now and then a sop to the emotionalists and to thrust Plato aside.

The play may be considered from three points of view: as a portrait of Socrates, as an account of the conspiracy made by his accusers, and as a philosophic essay. The conspiracy is of no great dramatic value because Mr. Bax has weighted the scales too heavily against Meletus and has failed to show, though he has hinted at it here and there, that evilly-disposed men were not alone in condemning Socrates but that he was, and with reason, held by many honest citizens to be a menace to the State. The portrait suffers from a corresponding defect. Socrates is too consistently harmless and benign. Alcibiades is on one occasion allowed to strike the right note when, half in jest, he points out to Agathon "the danger of associating with Socrates";—

He will convince you that it is better to be good than to be successful, and by imitating him you will disappoint the hopes of your much more sensible parents, and end up by becoming as poor and unimportant as he. I warn you, if you wish to do well in the world, resist him with might and main. He and the world are at odds!

This is admirable, but the serious truth in it is touched too lightly and the genuine opposition between the Socratic and the common Athenian ways of life is too weakly indicated. Socrates is shown as one who has made his peace with heaven, which is well; but the portrait of him is incomplete unless we are enabled to see him also, with Athenian eyes, as a fierce, dangerous, subversive being, an enemy of the establishment whom it was a duty to resist.

Passing over a most irrelevant Faun and Dryad and passing over Xantippe also, for she and her children, in spite of Miss Massingham's well-governed tantrums and the charming appearance of Miss Ann Casson and Miss Gillian Dearmer, were a waste of precious time, we are driven back to Plato for the merit of the play. Mr. Bax has drawn liberally upon the Symposium, the Apology, the Crito and the Phædo, and the less he interferes with his great collaborator, the more absorbed is his audience's attention. The earlier speeches of the Symposium have been agonizingly compressed, even Aristophanes having been robbed (can it have been that Mr. Bax supposed that the Stage Society would be shocked?) of his legend of the original man with four arms, four legs and two faces, so convenient in explanation of the origin of sex. But Socrates on this occasion has a fair innings with the priestess, too short to enable him to develop fully the higher manifestations of the longing for the eternal good, but long enough to exhibit him as a man who has attained to "vision" and so to give meaning to the trances into which now and then he falls. That it is an incentive to Plato and, as far as it goes, compelling argument may also be said of Mr. Bax's treatment of the trial; the accusers' speeches are empty fragments, the questioning of Meletus by Socrates, which should have been good enough "theatre" to satisfy even the emotionalists, has almost disappeared, but Socrates in his own defence is still magnificent. When we advance to the death scene Mr. Bax's selectiveness is at its best. He has not attempted to cover all the ground, but has given what space he can to the immortality of the soul and the life after death. Mr. Lewis Casson, whose performance has from first to last a splendid dignity, rises here to the greatness of the theme. The Phædo in full or the Apology in full would have been worth, even in terms of the theatre, 50 such mixed narratives as that which Mr. Bax has written. Except on rare occasions, as, perhaps, in the Gorgias, Plato is not patient of compression, but this attempt to compress him is a gallant and enthralling one which may bring nearer the day when it is at last understood that the striving of a great mind for truth is no less dramatic than the limping of a trivial one after its appetites.

THE CROMER GREEK PRIZE

The Cromer Prize for an essay on a Greek subject, founded in the British Academy by the late Lord Cromer (of the annual value of £40), has been awarded by the Council of the Academy to Mr. R. E. Witt, M.A., University of Birmingham, Constance Naden Medallist and Prizeman, assistant master at the Grammar School, Eckfield, for an Essay on "The Debt of Plotinus to Stoicism."

VARIETY THEATRES

MR. ROBEY AT THE PALLADIUM

Mr. George Robey is always at his best when he does not remember the activities of provincial Watch Committees and try to see what breadth of humour a London audience can stand. Many people with a dislike of strict censorship might well have felt that the scene in which Mr. Robey appears as a barrister would have been the better for some judicious cuts, and the pity is the greater because Mr. Robey is so much at his funniest when his fun is least offensive. Observe him as a German musician giving immensely solemn and erudite demonstrations of the way to play the bells, the triangle, and the big drum. The entire Palladium orchestra is mobilized, the blare of their combined instruments fills the theatre, and, at long intervals, Mr. Robey breaks in with the jangle of bells, the discreet tinkle of the triangle, and the emphatic bang of the drum. His performance is at once a criticism of all artistic sententiousness and a demonstration of unsophisticated high spirits, and his whole turn would have been the better had it stood alone.

Miss Dorrie Dene, described on the programme as "The Indescribable," can very easily be described as a woman with an excellent voice and an amusing sense of burlesque, while Mr. Cortini, "The Counterfeiter"—who did all his conjuring tricks without the very valuable aid of patter—would obviously make a grotesquely large fortune should he choose a criminal career. Mr. Robb Wilton and Miss Palmer were not allowed by their "book" to make all that was possible out of the entertaining idea of the feelings of a soldier who was left in a trench and only discovered a day or two ago that the War was over, and Mr. Will Hay and the Misses Nellie and Sara Kouns were included in a programme that thoroughly amused a crowded house.

THE VICTORIA PALACE

Revues played twice nightly gain by the necessity for compression, and Mr. Francis Laidler's new production, *Funny Boy*, which is at the Victoria Palace this week, crowds 11 scenes, a score of musical numbers, and a lot of good fun into the space of two hours. Mr. Reg. Bolton provides most of the humour. His disguises are always obvious, and there is no attempt to draw any other character than Mr. Bolton in various transformations, but the broad comedy moves briskly. The other members of the company are chiefly occupied in playing up to the principal comedian. Miss Joan Brett, however, sings cheerful songs, Miss Norah and Miss Peg St. John provide bright dancing interludes, and there is a capital chorus.

THE COLISEUM

Mr. George Pickett has succeeded in writing that very rare thing—a good music-hall sketch, or, as the programme somewhat pompously calls it, a one-act play. A room in a house on the Thames at Walton is discovered in darkness when the curtain goes up, but soon it has two inhabitants, Cocky, Mr. Donald Calthrop, and Charles Grahame, Mr. Guy Middleton. Cocky is an ex-criminal with a sense of humour, a not unusual stage-type, but he is saved from banality both by the naturalness of Mr. Calthrop's manner and Mr. Pickett's knack of steering him away from facetiousness and moralising. Mr. Grahame is obviously a very dubious kind of man, and his promise of £100 if Cocky will guard a safe for the rest of the night is suspicious enough on the face of it, but it needed Muriel, Miss Dorothy Wilmer, to show him its full dastardliness. After some quick-witted manœuvres and a brisk revolver duel, Cocky dies bravely paraphrasing Sidney Carton, but, if Mr. Pickett's curtain is a little sentimental and obvious, he has introduced drama, suspense, and a certain unpretentious wit before it is reached. The rest of the programme is disappointing.

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

A SCHUBERT EVENING

It was possible at Queen's Hall last night as it usually is when Dr. Felix Weingartner conducts, to hear the whole of what the London Symphony Orchestra was playing, not merely a tune here and a blare of brass there, but subjects, counter-subjects, decorations and figures of accompaniment, which, incidentally, were played in correct time, triplets as triplets and doubly dotted notes as doubly dotted notes. The reason is that Dr. Weingartner seems not to regard the orchestra as a single instrument on which he is to play, as on a glorified piano, but as an *ensemble*, almost as a glorified chamber-music party, in which the balance of the different instruments is the chief object of attention and the most acute and delicate source of musical pleasure. Thus in Schubert's Unfinished Symphony the brass was not once too loud for anything else that was going on; other conductors, seeing the composer's mark *ff*, usually let the players play as loud as they like. Not so Dr. Weingartner, who sees every instrument, trombones included, in relation to what their lighter brethren, strings or wood wind, are playing at each particular moment. The result is that we hear the whole score, as the composer presumably heard it, when he distributed his tonal mass in detail among the component parts of the orchestra. We hear it clearly and we hear it whole.

It was a Schubert programme last night, and there was a large audience to hear it. Three numbers of *Rosamunde* music came first, and the C major Symphony last. The B minor Entr'acte is undistinguished as music, but with this exception the whole concert was absorbingly interesting. Not every one would agree with Dr. Weingartner's *tempi*, however. There is no particular harm in his not following the fashion for speed, but the Unfinished Symphony does present a problem which is not satisfactorily solved by taking the *andante* as fast as, if anything slightly faster than, the *allegro moderato* first movement. Again, a variation in *tempo* between first and second subjects may be legitimate, but surely not if the second subject is slowed down to the *largo* which Dr. Weingartner adopted. The variations of speed within each of the movements of the C major Symphony, on the other hand, were well-judged, with the single exception of the sharp pull-up in the coda of the *finale*, where the four reiterated minims assumed a positively grim aspect quite out of keeping with the gay feeling of the movement. Actually Dr. Weingartner's reading of this movement, consistent though it was in conception, did not commend itself to us as much as the more obvious interpretation, which regards it as a kind of translation into music of mechanical speed with the four minims as the fly-wheel of the engine. These things, however, are matters of personal taste—what is not a matter of taste or opinion was the clarity in the playing and the profound appreciation by the conductor of the lasting beauties of Schubert's finest scores. For conductor and orchestra, and in consequence the audience, quite forgot that this was old, familiar, not to say hackneyed, music. Because we knew it so well Dr. Weingartner was able to shed new light on it for us.

THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

The 19th annual International Horse Show will be held at Olympia from June 19 to June 28. It is expected that the competitions for the trophies presented by the King and the Prince of Wales will be of unusual interest. Already entries have been received from Germany, France, Belgium, the Irish Free State, and England, and it is hoped that Italy and Canada will be represented.

The leading feature of the show will be daily displays of horsemanship by a detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, of which the Prince of Wales is honorary commandant. The detachment will consist of one officer and 24 men. This will be the first time that displays will have been given by this noted force outside Canada. It may be recalled that a detachment of similar strength took part in King George's Coronation procession.

MISS ADELA STOBART'S PICTURES

The general impression—supported by the titles of many of the pictures—made by the water-colours by Miss Adela Stobart at the Arlington Gallery, 22, Old Bond-street, is that of a poetical rather than a strictly pictorial appreciation of Nature. Miss Stobart evidently feels her subjects, and she has an expressive way of handling her medium, but she does not pay much attention to the means of exciting emotion which consists in the relation of one natural object to another. "At the Edge of the Black Forest" is the best of her larger landscapes, but better still are "The Plough," "Beneath the Tall Grey Trees," and "Winter Mist." Some of the little flower studies are very pleasing in colour.

ART EXHIBITIONS

LEICESTER GALLERIES

Perhaps the best way to describe the combined effect of the two present exhibitions at the Leicester Galleries—of paintings by Berthe Morisot (1841-1895) and Mrs. Winifred Nicholson respectively—is to say that it anticipates the spring. Never was a combination more happily inspired. Berthe Morisot, who was Manet's sister-in-law, was more or less definitely an Impressionist; Mrs. Nicholson, though it would be difficult to relate her to any particular school, is her direct descendant as representing the positively feminine capacities and virtues in contemporary art. But these are merely attempts to "place" the subjects, and it would be difficult to recall an artistic experience in which not only labels, but technical considerations, were so completely forgotten in surrender to the emotional atmosphere, to the direct appeal of gracious personality in terms of light and colour.

Though Berthe Morisot was an Impressionist by adherence, there is not a trace of theorizing in her work. What it suggests, indeed, is the intuitively feminine interpretation of what was being reasoned out by men in the studios of her time. With the same unconsciousness she exhaled in her work the lingering fragrance of the 18th century, which reminds us of her collateral descent from Fragonard—an appreciation of social elegance as well as of natural beauty in her subjects. Most of her pictures are of young women and girls, placed on the canvas with the lightness of hand only possible to one who shared their lives and emotions. The most elaborately constructed of her pictures here is "Le Cerisier," a canvas dominated by the graceful reaching-up movement of the two figures gathering cherries and the downward thrust of the step-ladder. As a rule, however, she avoided elaborate compositions, trusting rather to the direct response of her sensibility to the mingled visual and psychological appeal of her subjects. "Monsieur Manet et sa fille," sharing the arrangement of a toy farm on a garden seat, is, for instance, an affectionate comment on the private life of a great artist. That Berthe Morisot had her limitations is seen in "Jeune fille assise," which, compared with the other pictures, is like the compelled statement of a person who habitually communicates in allusive asides and gestures; but one does not regret its presence. Its effect is rather that of the explicit remark of a charming and witty hostess necessitated by the stupidity of one of her guests. We look round for the fellow rather than at her in disappointment. Equally, in recalling the exhibition as a whole, we are conscious of that remark about butterflies and steam-hammers, and prefer to name "Sur le lac," "Fillette au chien," and "La Vasque" instead of trying to describe them in words.

Remembering what Mrs. Nicholson has done before, the obvious comment on her present exhibition is to say that she has now liquidated her resources. She was always an enchanting colourist in slight effects, but her more solid performances with the figure were haunted by the ghost of a realism foreign to her powers. Now, by a process of diffusion, she has brought everything into the world of spells and incantations in which she appears to have her artistic being. Of this change the domestic group "Ben and Kate" is the most striking example, but nearly all the pictures show a similar success in fusing observation and feeling—the substitution of expression for description. What distinguishes Mrs. Nicholson from Berthe Morisot, and so marks the time of day, is the recognition of bulk or volume as a factor in pictorial composition. It is the difference between Impressionism and post-Impressionism, intuitively understood by the feminine temperament and expressed with extraordinary lightness of hand and charm of colour, as in the still life "White Bunch" and the landscape "Pastoral." Cézanne without tears might be Mrs. Nicholson's motto. It is safe to say that no more magical picture than "Lilies in Moonlight" has been painted in our time. Better pictures have been painted, no doubt, but not one that works so directly by poetical distillation from the materials. Truly this is April's exhibition.

ENGLISH DRAWINGS

A very pleasant and profitable hour can be spent at the Savile Gallery, 29, Bruton-street, where there is an exhibition of 44 English 19th and 20th-century drawings. It is an uneconventional collection, bringing together Beardsley and Fuseli, Rossetti and Winterhalter. One effect of this great variety of styles is to put the emphasis upon the mind behind the drawing. There is a pretty illustration of consequences in the juxtaposition of drawings by Rossetti and Sir E. J. Poynter. There can be no question which are the more accomplished technically; beside Poynter Rossetti looks almost amateurish; but the emotional difference is that between a growing flower and a boot button. The lovely drawing of "Miss Liddall," by Rossetti, absorbs the spectator and permeates the room. In richness of content one would be inclined to place it before any of the others, and its quality may well inspire caution as to what really constitutes the origin of the artistic impulse. The drawings by Fuseli are particularly interesting. "Study of a Reclining Nude" has a loose generalization of form that one would not expect of his pseudo-classical period. Samuel Palmer is represented by his haunting "Self Portrait, as a Young Man," and by a very English drawing of farm buildings, "Donnington, Berkshire." Beardsley's "Messalina Returning from the Bath," and "Nude Study," by the late Gaudier-Brzeska, introduce the moderns, who include Mr. John, Mr. Sickert, Mr. Epstein, and Mr. Dobson. In another room there is a collection of 14 etchings by Mr. John, among which "The Big Grotto" and "Maenad Resting" may be named for their special beauty.

ABBEY GALLERY

The obvious comment upon the "Visions of St. John" and other pictures by Baron Arild Rosenkrantz, at the Abbey Gallery, 2, Victoria-street, is that it seems surprising that a disciple of Rudolf Steiner—who gave indications for some of them—should rely so much for his meaning on facial expression. That is to say, if we have understood rightly that the essence of Steiner's teaching is the direct action of rhythm and colour. But the pictures are not to be dismissed lightly. Those in colour are evidently composed upon a system of superimposed washes of different tones of the same colour—with an effect which resembles that of an X-ray photograph. Unfortunately, whatever it may do theoretically, the colour is seldom esthetically pleasing, and whatever "mystical" meaning the picture may have—indicated by such titles as "Self-sacrifice," "The Threshold," and "Communion"—is conveyed sentimentally by the heads. Personally we prefer the designs in which the faces are hidden, such as "The Spirit of Night," in tones of blue, though even here the symbolism is, so to speak, naturalistic. However, this is an interesting design, and so is "The Star in the East," which is a straightforward representation of the subject, with camels. The "Vision of St. John" designs are circular and in black and white. They—Nos. 24 and 28 particularly—are interesting symbolically, and in rhythm, but the heads are very insipid.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 27

A DURER DRAWING

ACQUISITION BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM

With the aid of a contribution of £2,000 from the National Art-Collections Fund and £2,000 from Mr. Campbell Dodgson, Keeper of the Department of Prints and Drawings, the British Museum has acquired an exceptionally fine portrait drawing by Albert Dürer. It is signed, dated 1505, and inscribed "Una Vilana Windisch"—presumably a countrywoman of the district now called the Vintschgau, which Dürer passed through on his visit to Venice. The drawing, which is now on view at the Museum, and represents a young middle-aged woman with an expression of great hilarity, was formerly in the collection of Henry Danby Seymour, M.P. (1820-77), of Knoyle, Wilts. It was sold at Sotheby's in 1927 for £2,500, the British Museum being the underbidder.

With the fullest recognition of the importance and value of this drawing, which excels in size and vigour any early portrait by Dürer in the collection, and of Mr. Campbell Dodgson's public-spirited generosity, it is impossible not to comment on the imperfection in the purchasing machinery of our national institution which results in a drawing sold in 1927 for £2,500 having to be purchased for £5,000 three years later. Assuming that in 1927 the British Museum was able and willing to bid up to £1,000, there would have been only £1,500 to find by subscription, instead of £4,000 as now. Things have to be done in a hurry in the auction room, but some provision might be made for prompter appeals to the National Art-Collections Fund by the museum authorities concerned.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Fund it was decided to purchase for £1,800 two panels of Austrian mid-14th-century stained glass, representing the Presentation of the Virgin and the Annunciation, for presentation to the Victoria and Albert Museum. There are only two examples in the museum of Germanic glass-painting earlier than about 1400, and there is no glass at all from Austria.

TIVOLI CINEMA

"THE SHOW OF SHOWS"

It says much for the technique of American film directors that, in spite of a conspicuous lack of originality and a colour as unpleasant physically as esthetically, *The Show of Shows* should still be a very good show. Much of its point has, of course, been lost in the passage across the Atlantic. "Star" worship is still one of the minor cults in England, and the announcement that Miss So-and-So is to appear next is in itself insufficient to create the frenzy which seemed to be expected. We are ignorant, too, of halitosis and the commonplaces of American advertising, and so one of the best numbers in the show—"If your best friend won't tell you, why should I?"—failed to draw the applause it deserved.

Fortunately there remained a variety of other turns of universal appeal, some in the tradition of the Folies Bergères, others from *revue*, and all too few from the music-hall. There was Georges Carpentier in person, doing physical exercises with a well-trained chorus; toe-dancing by the troupe which danced so well in *The Hollywood Revue*; a soliloquy from Shakespeare by Mr. John Barrymore which even the lurid background could not quite spoil; and "Singing in the bath-tub," a parody by Miss Winnie Leitner which brought a vain hope that film stars may one day have the courage to laugh at their public.

The music was tuneful and frequent, and the acting finished throughout. And if it was all a little more distant than such individual performances can afford to be, it was at least as varied a show as the films have yet been able to provide.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY.
ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
THURSDAY, March 27, at 8 p.m.
THE DREAM OF GERONTIUS Elgar
Miss MARGARET BALFOUR.
Mr. STEUART WILSON.
Mr. HAROLD WILLIAMS.
At the Organ—Mr. R. ARNOLD GREIR.
THE NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor—
Dr. MALCOLM SARGENT.
Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s. and 3s. 6d.; Gallery Promenade (1,000 seats), 2s. At Box-office, Albert Hall, and usual Agents.

WIGMORE HALL,
Wigmore-street, W.1.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26th, 1930.
At 8.15 p.m.
HARRIET COHEN LEON GOOSSENS
MARIA KORCHINSKA LIONEL TERTIS
THE ORIANA CHOIR (Professional)
Conducted by Kennedy Scott.
VIRTUOSO QUARTET.
Marjorie Hayward Edwin Virgo
Raymond Jeremy Cedric Sharpe
in a
RECITAL OF THE RECENT WORKS OF ARNOLD BAX
TICKETS (Incl. Tax):—Stalls, 12s., 8s. 6d., and 5s. 9d. Reserved Balcony, 3s. 6d. Admission, 2s. 4d.
NO FREE LIST.
Tickets and Plan of Hall at Box Office, Wigmore Hall. Murdoch, Murdoch and Co., 463, Oxford-street, W.1, and 23, Princes-street, Oxford-circus, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
EDWARD PARKER. Piano Recital.
Bechstein Pianoforte. Tickets: 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d.
PHILIP ASHBROOKE, 20, Old Cavendish-st., W.1.

ART EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition of Water-Colours by ADELA STOBART.
Closing March 28th.
ARLINGTON GALLERY, 22, Old Bond-st., W.1.

ABBEY GALLERY.
ARILD ROSENKRANTZ.
"Visions of St. John" and other pictures.
Abbey House, Victoria-st., S.W.1. 10-6. Sat. 10-1. Free.

PATERSON GALLERY, 5, Old Bond-st., W.1.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES
by Miss EVE KIRK.
Daily 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Admission Free.

GALLERY of ARTS (Phillips and MacConnal), EXHIBITION of SCULPTURE by Modern Artists.—98, New Bond-street, W.1.

THE BETTY JOEL GALLERY.
Modern Carpets and Rugs. Signed by DA SILVA BRUHNS (the famous carpet designer of Paris).
25, KNIGHTSBRIDGE. 10-6. Admission free.

CONNELL'S GALLERIES,
47, Old Bond-street, W.—On view,
Exhibition of English Landscapes and Portraits of Children by ARTHUR E. VOKES.

R.I.—ROYAL INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in Water Colours, 195, Piccadilly. 121st EXHIBITION. 10-6. Also the SOCIETY of MINIATURISTS.—W. T. BLACKMORE, Secretary.

LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.
Paintings by FREDERICK PORTER.

COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-st.
BERTHE MORISOT (B. 1841—D. 1895.)
First Exhibition in England of Works by B. MORISOT. Also Paintings by WINIFRED NICHOLSON.

LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester sq. 10-6.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD.
Exhibition of Paintings
JOHN, SICKERT, MATTHEW SMITH, DUNCAN GRANT, and PAUL NASH.
73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

CARDINAL AND HARFORD
(LONDON and PERSIA), Ltd.
COLLECTION of RARE PERSIAN CARPETS, RUGS of 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.
The largest and most unique collection in London.
Inquiries and inspection invited.
108-110, High Holborn, W.C.1.

R.W.S. Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours.
194th EXHIBITION. Daily, 10-5.30.
5A, Pall Mall East. S.W.

M. KNOEDLER & Co., Inc.,
15, Old Bond-street, W.1.
Exhibition of Contemporary British Paintings.
Daily, 10-6 (Sats. 10-1), until March 29.

CLARIDGE GALLERY, 52, Brook-st., W.1.
Owing to request the
EXHIBITION OF RUSSIAN BALLET DECOR
will be continued till March 27.
Admission 1s. Daily, 10-6, including Saturdays.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by ALEXANDER COZENS to H. G. HINE.
2. ARTHUR BRISCOE, A.R.E. (Last week.)
Sea Pictures in Oil and Water-colours.
3. HANS SEBALD BEHAM—1500-1550 Engravings.
148, New Bond-street, W. Admission free.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD.
IMPORTANT PAINTINGS
by MODERN FRENCH ARTISTS.
73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

BARBIZON HOUSE. PAINTINGS by ARMAND GUILLAUMIN and ALBERT LEBOURG. Coming Saturday. Also Pictures by Sickert and Russell Flint, now on view 10-6. Sats. till 1.—9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1.

WALLIS & SON.
Paintings by
MONET, PISSARRO, RENOIR, SISLEY, PANTIN, &c.
The French Gallery, 158, New Bond-street, W.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Props., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mat., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT
SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. Gerrard 6970.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
RENEE KELLY in
ALMOST A HONEYMOON
A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

BRIXTON. S. JULIA NEILSON & FRED TERRY.
Last Performance of the World-Famous Play.
SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY.
Wed., 2.30. Brix. 0050. Sts. bkd. 3s. 6d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
"ODD NUMBERS."
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arliss and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"... Abundant laughter. Cluster of brilliant performances ... Host of bright ideas."—*The Morning Post.*
"Laughter all the Way."—*Daily Chronicle.*
"Ingeniously planned farce."—*Daily Mirror.*
"Romping Jollity."—*Evening News.*
"Adventures Fast and Funny."—*Daily Sketch.*
"Audience Laughed Continually."—*Sunday Times.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
"MISALLIANCE."
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Esme Percy, Rosalinde Fuller, IRENE VANBRUGH.

CRITERION. 2.30 & 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
"THERE IS NO FINER ACTING IN LONDON. DOROTHY CHESTON, CLARE RAMES, AND ALLAN JEAYES GAVE ONE A DELECTABLE NIGHT OF SMILES AND SIGHS. . . . 'MILESTONES' WILL NEVER DIE. ONLY FOOLS WILL MISS THE CHANCE OF SEEING THEMSELVES AS THE FUTURE WILL SEE THEM."
—JAMES DOUGLAS.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
DENNIS HOEY DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
1st PERF., FRIDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock.
Subsequent Evgs., 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.
LILIAN DAVIES MARIE NEY
ARTHUR WONTNER ADRIENNE BRUNE
ULA SHARON LOUIS BEECHER
JERRY VERNO ROBERT WOOLLARD
RAYMOND NEWELL JACK LIVESEY
1st Matinee, Wednesday, April 2nd, at 2.30.

EVERYMAN. Evgs., 8.15. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE.
SYBIL THORNDIKE.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. (Tem. 8713.) 8.30. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
The Daniel Mayer Co. present
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS."

GLOBE. LAST WEEK. Gerrard 8724.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"CHARLES AND MARY."
A Play on the Life of Charles Lamb.
"Here is a very lovable play."—*Evening Standard.*

HAYMARKET. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, RENE MALLORY.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. (LAST WEEK.)

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION,
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

LITTLE. (Temple Bar 8501.) NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
"FRANKENSTEIN."
MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30. 50th Perf. To-night.

LONDON PAVILION. Thursday, at 8.
Subs. Evgs., at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Thurs., 2.30.
CHARLES B.
COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper

LYRIC, Hammersmith. LAST WEEK.
(Riverside 3012.) EVGS., 8.30. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
THE FAMOUS SPORTING FARCE

Imperial and Foreign News

NEW BELGIAN CANAL

DIFFICULT PROBLEM OF THE MEUSE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Outside Belgium and Holland little seems to be known of the difficult questions of the Meuse and its canals. Yet the problem has more than a local interest. For the British Empire the same issue is raised in the Canadian protest against the diversion of water at Chicago and in the question of apportioning the waters of the Nile. Shortly stated, the problem is: When a river flows across two or more States, can each do as it pleases with the water on its own territory, or are they bound by rules analogous to those which control the rights of riparian owners in private law?

This is one of the questions upon which international law is still in the making. The doctrine of "chacun chez soi roi est"—every one is master in his own house—has been formally asserted on various occasions by interested parties, but the doctrine of limited rights for riparian states is clearly in harmony with the general development of international law. No two of these problems are precisely alike. In the case of the Meuse

several factors have to be considered. In the first place, it is in part an international frontier, forming the boundary between Holland and Belgium for some 33 miles. Secondly, it is a navigable international river, and as such its character was recognized by the Congress of Vienna, as well as in the later treaties of 1839 and 1843. Thirdly, it forms the source from which the canals in Belgium and Holland are fed with water, and it has also a potential value as a source of hydro-electric power.

These may be called the human or political factors. The outstanding physical characteristic of the river is the tremendous variation in its flow. The Meuse is wholly fed by rain, and the normal variation at Maastricht in the course of the year is between 80 and 2,000 cubic metres per second. The extreme figures are approximately 30 and 3,000. In dry seasons the river in its natural state becomes useless for serious navigation. Artificial aid becomes essential, either by canalizing the stream itself or by building lateral canals fed from the river.

The first important canal was constructed in 1826, at a time when Holland and Belgium formed one kingdom. It ran from Maastricht to s'Hertogenbosch (Bois-le-Duc), and is known as the Zuid-Willemsvaart. No attempt was made to improve the Meuse itself below Maastricht, but afterwards the Belgians canalized the section south of Liége to the French frontier, and the Dutch have gradually extended the canalization upwards as far as Maasbracht, where the frontier section begins. A lateral canal, mainly on Belgian territory, was dug in 1850 to connect the canalized Meuse at Liége with the Zuid-Willemsvaart at Maastricht, but the frontier section from Maastricht to Maasbracht remains unimproved. Canalization here could only be achieved by agreement, and no such agreement has yet been reached. In the Meuse itself there is, therefore, an important gap.

The question of diversion first arose in 1843, when Belgium dug the "Canal de la Campine" to connect Antwerp with the Zuid-Willemsvaart at Bocholt. The main purpose of this canal was to connect Antwerp with Liége and eastern Belgium, and it also enabled lands in the Campine region to be irrigated and reclaimed. The necessary water was obtained from the Meuse, and this evoked complaints from Holland on the ground of material injury to important Dutch interests. This controversy was settled in 1863 by a treaty which limited the volume of water that Belgium might take for the canal. At the same time Belgium obtained the abolition of the Scheldt tolls that had been instituted in 1839.

ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP

The treaty of 1863 settled the problem for half a century, but about 20 years ago economic conditions brought it once again to the front. One factor was the serious congestion caused by the immense increase of traffic on the Zuid-Willemsvaart. Another was the development of the Dutch coalfields in South Limburg, which demanded better communications with the sea. But the dominating economic factor is the commercial rivalry between Rotterdam and Antwerp. Holland wishes to extend the "hinterland" of Rotterdam by making Rotterdam the outlet for the industrial area of South Limburg and the upper basin of the Meuse. Belgium wishes to make Antwerp the outlet for this district, and also to obtain for Antwerp a larger share of the Rhine traffic. For this reason the problem of the Meuse canals has been connected in the diplomatic discussions with the Belgian demand for a new canal mainly on Dutch territory linking Antwerp to the mouth of the Rhine. Belgium claims, while Holland denies, that the construction of such a canal is a duty imposed upon Holland by various treaties.

Holland has now canalized the Meuse itself as far up as Maasbracht. No agreement having been reached with Belgium for the improvement of the international section, she has acted on her own initiative and dug a canal of 2,000 tons capacity—the "Juliana Canal"—parallel to the right bank of the Meuse between Maastricht and Maasbracht. In this way Holland proposes to bridge the gap between her southern coalfields and the sea.

Belgium objected to this canal on the ground that it would take water from the Meuse in the international section. Holland replied that the construction of a lateral canal, which returned its water to the stream, was within her rights, and claimed that the diversion was authorized by the treaty of 1863. Apart from the point of law involved, the economic consequence to which Belgium objects is that the heavier tonnage will be compelled to follow the route to Rotterdam by the new canal and the Meuse. At present ships of less than 450 tons have the choice between Rotterdam and Antwerp.

The Belgian scheme is more ambitious, for it involves the diversion of water from the basin of the Meuse to that of the Scheldt. Belgium proposes to link Antwerp to Liége by a new direct canal starting from the Liége-Maastricht Canal near Haccourt, closely following the frontier round the semi-circular Maastricht enclave, and then turning westwards towards Antwerp. This plan will give Belgium a canal from Liége to Antwerp entirely on her own territory, whereas the existing route by the Campine Canal and the Zuid-Willemsvaart passes through Dutch territory at Maastricht.

The new "Grand Canal" will be designed to carry ships of 1,350 and possibly 2,000 tons. The water is to be supplied by a great reservoir to be created by damming the Gurthe and the Amblève, two tributaries of the Meuse, a little south of Liége. In the dry season this may appreciably diminish the supply of water available for the Meuse and for the Juliana Canal. The Belgian view upon the legal issue is that a State may divert water from a river at a point wholly within its own territory, provided that the diversion does not obstruct the international right of navigation. Belgium further maintains that Holland has herself acted upon this principle by digging the Juliana Canal without Belgian consent. Holland does not appear as yet to have made any diplomatic protest against the "Grand Canal" project.

If the question of the Meuse and its canals could be isolated, there would probably be little difficulty in reaching an agreement for the improvement of all the Meuse waterways by common action. The Meuse is, however, diplomatically connected with the question of a new canal connecting Antwerp with the mouth of the Rhine at Moerdijk, and the root cause of disagreement is the rivalry between Rotterdam and Antwerp.

INDIAN FINANCE BILL

THIRD READING CARRIED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 24

The Legislative Assembly spent the whole of to-day debating the motion for the Third Reading of the Finance Bill. Many of the speeches were evidently electioneering in character. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who was twice tackled by English non-official members for his remarks about them last week, to which they took strong objection, responded with a withdrawal and an apology.

The Government, replying to the European group, agreed to give special attention to the effect of the new oil taxation on small indigenous oil companies. Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, concluded the six-hours sitting with a long speech in which he complimented the non-official members on the character of their speeches and thanked them for their advice.

The Third Reading was then carried without a division.

Y.M.C.A. CONFERENCE IN ATHENS

COOPERATION WITH ORTHODOX CHURCH

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The conference over which Dr. John R. Mott, president of the World Alliance of Y.M.C.A.s, recently presided in Athens, as representing the Y.M.C.A. in the discussion of the best means for arranging cooperation between that body and the different branches of the Orthodox Church, was attended by a number of distinguished prelates and laymen.

The Church of Greece was represented by its Primate, Mgr. Chrysóstomos, Archbishop of Athens and President of the Holy Synod, the Metropolitan of Naupaktos, and the Metropolitan of Thessaloníka, whose diocese, together with those in the rest of New Greece, was transferred in 1928 from the obedience of the Œcumenical Patriarchate in Constantinople for conditional attachment to the Church of Greece; the Church of Yugoslavia was represented by Mgr. Nicolai, Bishop of Ochrida, and the Bishop of Nish; Bulgaria by Mgr. Stefan, the Metropolitan of Sofia, and the Protopresbyter, Dr. Stefan Zankoff; the Church of Rumania by Mgr. Simedrea, Vicar of the Patriarch-Regent, Mgr. Miron Cristea, and Mgr. Scriban, Archimandrite of Yassy; and the Russian Church by Mgr. Evlogie, who has the oversight of Russian Churches in Western Europe. Among the laymen of 10 different nationalities who were present were Professor Alivisatos, of Athens, Professor Zenkofsky, of the Russian Religio-Philosophical Academy in Paris and the Theological Seminary in Belgrade, Dr. A. Köchlin, of Basel, vice-president of the World Committee of the Y.M.C.A., and Dr. W. A. Visser't Hooft, of the Netherlands.

The conference discussed the best way of reaching modern youth in Orthodox lands, of bringing it into contact with and arousing and retaining its interest in religion and how best cooperation to that end might be arranged, and it adopted a programme wherein the normal Y.M.C.A. procedure was in many ways adapted to Orthodox requirements.

JAPANESE BUDGET ESTIMATES

NAVAL EXPENDITURE REDUCED

TOKYO, March 24.—The Estimates for the Budget, which have been drawn up by the Finance Department, will be considered by the Cabinet to-morrow.

The total expenditure, which is estimated at 1,606,000,000 yen (£160,600,000), marks a reduction of 146,000,000 yen over the figure for last year. The Estimates for the Navy amount to 262,000,000 yen, and for the Army to 210,000,000 yen. The figures for last year were:—

Total Estimates:—1,752,000,000 yen (£175,200,000); Navy, 268,000,000 yen; Army, 232,000,000 yen.—*Reuter.*

MINING CONGRESS IN CAPE TOWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 24

The Earl of Athlone, the Governor-General, opened the Mining Congress here this morning. The Mayor of Cape Town also spoke.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, in his presidential address, referred to the civilizing influence of the discovery of minerals in South Africa. The development of diamonds in Kimberley, of gold in Johannesburg, and now of copper in Northern Rhodesia had transformed the surface of the country, and was bringing great prosperity. Sir Ernest described the "dazzling prospects" of Northern Rhodesian copper, as the "remarkable regularity and great width of the recently proved deposits" enabled them to regard the find as "the greatest mineral discovery of our time."

CHURCHES DESECRATED BY COMMUNISTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 24

The desecration of churches by Communists in Berlin last week has inspired similar activity in Crefeld, where, as the Chief of Police officially announces, almost every church in the town was found yesterday morning smeared with red paint. Among the phrases painted up were "Religion is opium," "Not Rome against Moscow but Labour against Capital," and "Down with Rome; long live Soviet Russia."

St. Anthony's Church at Benrath, near Düsseldorf, was similarly treated. As in Berlin, the police have so far been unable to trace any of the culprits.

THE DISCOVERY'S VOYAGE

SEABIRD PASSENGERS

From Sir Douglas Mawson

ON BOARD THE DISCOVERY, MARCH 23

After the last deep station, which was carried out at a point in Jeffrey Deep, south of the Leeuwins, circumstances were not favourable for further continuance of marine work, and consequently the scientific programme is now practically concluded.

A few birds are still being caught and brought on board alive. It is strange that the stately albatross thus arriving on board is at once sick. The captives are allowed freely to walk about the deck because the "take off" is not suitable for them to rise and fly away. They sit about the decks in a more or less friendly and interested fashion, occasionally snapping with their great beaks at passers by. On one such occasion Mr. Howard, our chemist and hydrologist, was relieved of a considerable part of a most necessary garment. Sooner or later Mr. Falla, our ornithologist, relieves the captives of their parasitic *mallophaga* [bird lice] for the benefit of our collections, an operation popularly referred to on board as "delousing." The birds are then set free unless they happen to be some rare species not already represented in the collection.

There is much to be done in reconditioning gear and packing away, as is usual in preparation for future work; consequently we are all still busy. Commander Moyes, our survey officer, whose principal duty has related to the charting of the lands visited, is still occupied with a line of soundings which are being taken across the unsounded portion of the Great Australian Bight. Now all are anxious to finish the voyage. However, fortune is averse, for strong easterly head winds are prevailing instead of the usual westerly winds of this region. Our daily progress is thus greatly diminished.

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GERMAN NATIONALISTS AND YOUNG PLAN

STAHLHELM'S DISAVOWAL OF THE PRESIDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 24

President von Hindenburg's action in signing the Young Plan Bills, and his statement to the nation of his reasons for doing so, have moved the Nationalist Stahlhelm to disavow him as their honorary patron, and to declare their intention of doing everything possible to wreck the Plan.

Violent attacks upon the President from admitted extremists like the National Socialists and the Pan-Germans were not so unexpected, but a public "farewell" to him from so representative a Nationalist organization is a remarkable sign of the way in which his position in the German State has moved towards the political centre. The Field-Marshal was elected by predominantly Nationalist votes, and, though he quickly gained the confidence of the moderate parties, he was always regarded by them as a man of the Right. To-day it is the men of the Right who turn a deaf ear to his appeal to pull together in the common cause, while the Republican parties unite to acclaim him.

While the Nationalist Stahlhelmers thus publicly take leave of the President, the Republican Reichsbannermen are voting thanks to him. The Reichsbanner, an organization formed by the Republican parties as a counterpart to the Stahlhelm and other bodies, held a meeting yesterday at Weimar. This is the seat of the Thuringian Government, whose Minister for the Interior is that political stormy petrel and solitary Fascist Minister in Germany, Herr Frick. The meeting was held to protest against Herr Frick's declared ambition to use Thuringia as a basis for Fascist mining and sapping of the Republican State. At its close the head of the Reichsbanner, Herr Hörsing, expressed the thanks of "millions of Germans" to the President. "At this moment," he said, "those who elected the President in 1925 are deserting him; at the same moment the Reichsbanner and Republicans everywhere are rallying to him."

NATIVE LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA

NEEDS OF THE MINES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, MARCH 24

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Mines Mr. Martin, the retiring President, said that the native labour outlook, so far as the East Coast was concerned, was uncertain and unpromising, and necessitated the mining industry's doing everything feasible to obtain supplementary supplies from other sources. In reviewing the recruiting results in the Union, Mr. Martin said:—

Intensive recruiting efforts have been made by the industry to secure a larger share of the native labour available in British South Africa, as the result of which, together with the institution of the assisted voluntary scheme the average number of these natives in the gold mines rose from 103,957 in 1928 to 106,116 in 1929. During the current month we have actually established a new record in the number of British South African natives in service, the latest figure being over 117,000, the largest total ever employed in normal times. It must, however, be admitted that this increased supply does not represent any new source that has been tapped, but mainly consists of natives who would ordinarily have found employment in other industries. All our investigations and authoritative advice definitely indicate that the mines will, while confined to the existing available sources, experience progressively an increasing dearth of native labour, and that the strength will, on an average, be considerably below normal requirements."

Mr. Martin pointed out that one step in the right direction, a step easy to take and one which would help materially without harming any other interest, would be to end the anomalous and purposeless position under which gold and coal mines alone of all employers and industries in the Union were restricted from engaging natives from any area who might offer themselves for work.

PALESTINIAN ARAB DELEGATION

(FROM OUR JERUSALEM CORRESPONDENT)

The Arab Delegation left Jerusalem on Friday for London, where it expects to arrive at the end of the month. It consists of Musa Kazem Pasha el Husseini, president of the previous delegations; Haj Amin el Husseini, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and President of the Moslem Supreme Council; Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, who has been Mayor of Jerusalem for the last eight years; Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, who was senior Palestinian counsel for the Arabs during the sittings of the Commission of Inquiry; and Mr. Alfred Roch, an Arabic-speaking Christian planter, who is prominent in the municipal affairs of Jaffa, and claims descent from a French family of Crusaders.

M. Garrigon, Socialist-Republican, has been elected a member of the FRENCH Senate for the Lot.

TARIFF CONVENTION SIGNED

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MARCH 24

The conference for concerted economic action (tariff truce conference) held its final meeting this evening, with Count von Moltke in the chair, and the following documents were signed:—(1) The Commercial Convention (with Protocol); (2) the Protocol concerning future negotiations; (3) the Final Act. Germany, Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, and Switzerland signed all three documents. Denmark and Sweden signed the final act only. Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, and Portugal signed only the Final Act and the Protocol concerning future negotiations. Thus 11 States signed the Commercial Convention, 15 the Protocol concerning future negotiations, and 17 the Final Act.

In his speech closing the session the president reviewed the work of the conference, drawing attention to its predominantly European character, to the great interest of the personal contacts that had been established, and to the importance of the international agreements arrived at.

The actual Convention now concluded, he said, was very different in form, duration, and extent from the first conception. The Convention itself could not in any event become a binding legal engagement until November, when there would be a meeting to decide whether and when it was to come into force, and it was terminable in the following March. Moreover, within the few intervening months increases of duty or withdrawals from the Convention were legally possible. In such circumstances it was evident that the practical effect of the Convention must depend less on its legal prescriptions than upon the psychological and practical restraints it might impose upon the tendencies to increase hindrances to trade, less upon its immediate results than its possible future developments. It gave formal recognition, novel in character, to the interdependence of European commercial policies, and included an engagement to meet again to proceed with what had now been begun.

That being the character of the Convention it was obvious that everything turned upon the spirit in which it would be regarded and executed. Special importance, therefore, attached to the undertaking in the Convention itself that the signatory countries will apply it in a spirit of loyal cooperation. Similar observations suggested themselves with regard to the second part of the conference's task, the establishment of a programme of subsequent negotiations. The Protocol of that programme prescribed a procedure and timetable that were both elastic, and which would both depend more upon future intentions than upon present engagements.

In a word, if they had taken a first hesitating step on the road on which the Governments who met in the Assembly desired them to start, they had certainly done no more. Though the goal as defined in the Protocol was in terms closely corresponding with those of the Assembly's original resolution, the report of their transactions would enable the next Assembly in September to realize how distant still was that goal, how arduous was the path, and how many obstacles encumbered it. At the same time, the reasons for further progress became ever more insistent. The visible example of the advantage of large-scale production which secure access to a large market made possible to American producers and the unmistakable handicap of Europe in the absence of such an advantage, still reinforced what had been the dominant idea of the Assembly's discussions and of the movements which had resulted in the tariff conference—namely, the need for freer and wider markets in Europe for European producers. Neither precept nor example was lacking, and the reward of action was great. For the economic advantages which it promised were, in plain and popular language, nothing less than the raising of the standard of living of millions of the peoples of Europe.

EMPIRE FARMERS

CONFERENCE IN WELLINGTON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, N.Z., MARCH 24

An Empire farming conference was held in Wellington to-day, when the parties of British, Canadian, and South African farmers who have been touring New Zealand met the executive of the New Zealand Farmers' Union for the discussion of matters of common interest.

The conference was opened by Lord Bledisloe, who would have been present as the chief member of the British party but for his appointment as Governor-General. Lord Bledisloe said that the tour was likely to be a landmark in the history of the Empire and would certainly do a great deal in fostering sympathy and knowledge between the agriculturists of Great Britain and the Dominions.

The conference agreed to a proposal to hold a convention of farmers representing all parts of the Empire every second year to discuss the farming industry throughout the Empire with a view to cooperative action where that was possible. It was recommended that the first conference be held in South Africa in 1932. The conference heartily supported the principle of preference for Empire products.

N.S.W. COAL DISPUTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 24

The New South Wales miners' delegate convention met to-day and consulted Mr. Theodore, the Federal Treasurer, and Mr. Beasley, Assistant Minister of Industry, on the possibility of the Federal Government's renewing its offer of a subsidy of 9d. a ton in aid of wages [previously rejected by both owners and men]. It is expected that the miners will negotiate to-morrow for a further conference with the owners.

The New South Wales railway unions have appointed a committee to frame a reply to the Government's announced intention of restoring the 48-hour week in the service. It is thought unlikely that the reply will be an unqualified rejection of the Government's suggestions.

NEW AUSTRALIA—ENGLAND FLIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

SYDNEY, MARCH 24

Mr. David Smith, a young Sydney airman, with Lieutenant Shiers, who accompanied Sir Ross and Sir Keith Smith on their pioneer flight from England to Australia, left Sydney to-day in a Ryan monoplane for England. They were reported safe this afternoon from Blackall, Queensland.

PORT DARWIN, MARCH 24

The New Zealand airmen, Flying Officers Piper and Kay, who left Croydon on February 9 on a flight to Australia, arrived here at 2.30 this afternoon. They intend to fly as far as Sydney and go thence by steamer to New Zealand.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" OF CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 24.—The *Englishman* will cease to appear as a daily newspaper from the end of this month, but will appear weekly instead. Its policy will remain unaltered.

The newspaper was founded in 1821, under the title of *John Bull in the East*, by two servants of the East India Company.—*Reuter.*

MME. HANAU'S ESCAPE TO PRISON

STILL ON HUNGER-STRIKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 24

The escape last night of Mme. Hanau, the former director of the *Gazette du Franc*, from the Cachin Hospital, where she had been hunger-striking in custody, and her successful demand for hospitality at the Saint Lazare Prison a little later, has been received by the public as the most refreshing practical joke since the hoax which released M. Léon Daudet from prison nearly three years ago.

The police, as the victims, show rather less appreciation of what is, in the circumstances, a remarkable feat. As soon as he heard the news, M. Chiappe, the Prefect of Police, who had been nursing a severe cold in the country, returned to Paris during the night and began an immediate inquiry into the circumstances of the escape. To this investigation another soon had to be added, as it has been discovered that some 50 of the documents relating to Mme. Hanau's case have been stolen from an official safe.

It has been established that Mme. Hanau left her room by the window, lowering herself some six feet to the ground by means of a sheet tied to the radiator. Two police inspectors who were on duty in the corridor outside her room were given no reason to suspect anything unusual. On the pillow of her bed she pinned a note addressed to the director of the hospital explaining that, as she was disgusted with the violence to which she had been subjected, she was leaving for Saint-Lazare. Finding a taxicab near the hospital she drove to the prison, and there, after asking for admission, collapsed.

The most remarkable feature of the affair is that Mme. Hanau had been almost entirely without food for 23 days. When her struggles, only prevented by 12 men, against forcible feeding became useless, she carried her determination to the point of biting through the feeding tube. Yesterday, however, she voluntarily took a small quantity of coffee and milk, presumably to prepare for her exploit of the evening. The police consider that she could not have escaped without an accomplice, and her maid, who has disappeared, is being searched for.

Meanwhile, in spite of medical warnings of the danger she is running, Mme. Hanau announces that her change of quarters does not mean a change of heart, and that she intends to continue her hunger-strike until her request for an independent investigation of her case is granted.

FUNERAL OF MR. G. ADAM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 24

The funeral of Mr. George Adam, formerly chief correspondent of *The Times* in Paris, took place to-day at the New Cemetery, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. A memorial service was held at noon in the Wesleyan Church, Rue Roquepine. The Rev. W. Allen, who officiated, delivered a short address.

Mrs. Adam and members of the family were present at the service. The British Ambassador, Lord Tyrrell, who was unavoidably prevented from attending, was represented by Sir Charles Mendl. The large congregation included a delegation from the Anglo-American Press Association, the Paris correspondents of the principal British, Dominion, and American newspapers, members of the British colony, and the representatives of the Franco-British Society, in which he had a wide circle of friends.

GREEK BRIGAND BAND DISPERSED

LEADERS KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, MARCH 23

The forces engaged in rounding up the Tzatzas band of brigands succeeded in surrounding the outlaws this afternoon at Mikro-Keserli, near Larissa. A fierce engagement ensued, resulting in the deaths of the notorious brigands Tzatzas, Karantonis, and Tsamburas. Another member of the band was seriously wounded and was taken prisoner to Larissa. Thus the last of the notorious brigand bands has been wiped out.

It will be recalled that Tzatzas captured a party of 70 excursionists near Trikkala last September. The party included Senator Hadjigakis, who was later released, against a promise of ransom, owing to the close pursuit of the brigands by the authorities. Tzatzas was over 50 years of age. He was outlawed in 1921, and after being captured he escaped from prison.

Four hundred convicts imprisoned in the Palaion Stratona Prison, in Athens, to-day declared a hunger-strike, demanding a general pardon on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of Greek independence.

OPPOSITION TACTICS IN RUMANIA

GOVERNMENT AND ALARMIST AGITATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, MARCH 24

Since the New Year the Opposition parties, and particularly the Liberals, have tried to discredit the National Peasant Government by launching fantastic rumours in the Opposition Press.

First there was the rumour of an alleged concentration of Soviet forces on the Rumanian frontier, then a series of alarmist reports about the political situation in Bessarabia, where Communism was made out to be assuming dangerous proportions, and, finally, a rumour to the effect that the Government had decided to revalue the leu at 2,200 to the pound.

Although the Government generally succeeded in denying the earlier rumours and in calming the public, there is no doubt that the reports did a good deal of harm by creating a disquieting atmosphere, so that when it got about that the leu was going to be revalued the Government decided that it was time to take strong measures, and hurried on the Bill for the defence of the peace and credit of the country, which was passed by the Chamber on Saturday. This Bill provides for three months' to three years' imprisonment for persons found guilty of having spread tendentious rumours likely to damage the credit of the country.

As part of its campaign against the alarmist agitation started by the Opposition the Government to-day confiscated the editions of several afternoon newspapers which contained accounts of a meeting of General Averescu's party yesterday. The temper of the meeting was openly against the Government and the Regency, and loud cheers were raised when M. Anastasescu advocated the return of Prince Carol, the King's father.

KANCHENJUNGA EXPEDITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24

Colonel Tobin, of Darjeeling, local secretary of the Himalayan Club, has joined the Kanchenjunga expedition as transport officer.

Telegrams in Brief

A memorial plaque has been unveiled at the house in LIÉGE where M. Eugène Ysaye, the violinist, was born.

Dr. Herbert Shipman, Suffragan Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died in NEW YORK yesterday at the age of 60.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Edmund Abbey, a well-known Canadian character actor, was taken ill after a performance in TORONTO on Saturday, and died yesterday.

Mr. Alan Butler, chairman of the Aircraft Operating Company, who is flying to Northern Rhodesia accompanied by his wife, arrived in ATHENS on Sunday evening.

The number of cases of trichinosis caused at STUTTGART by the consumption of bear meat served at a restaurant has risen to 41, and there have been six deaths.

M. Marinkovitch, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, is in PARIS, where he is discussing with the French Government Yugoslav relations with Bulgaria and Eastern European reparations.

Professor C. Keller, of ZURICH University, was found drowned on Sunday in the Lake of Zurich. Professor Keller, who was 82 years old, had made a special study of the fauna of Somaliland and the Red Sea.

Howard C. Latham, the former secretary of the OTTAWA Housing Commission, pleaded "Guilty" in the local police-court yesterday to misappropriating £10,000, the property of the city, and was remanded.

A contract has been signed between the Central Government in China and the Telefunken Company of Berlin for the erection in NANKING of one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world.—*Reuter.*

The Governor of JAMAICA has appointed a Commission to inquire into the feasibility of holding an intercolonial exhibition in Jamaica, in which the other West Indian Colonies and Canada should be invited to take part.

Dr. Walkó, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, has arrived in Turkey in order to return the visit which Tewfik Rüshdi Bey made to Budapest. Dr. Walkó will be the guest of the Government during his stay in Angora.

Dr. A. C. Goodings, a graduate of the University of Leeds, has been appointed to an important post under the ONTARIO Research Foundation on the recommendation of Dr. S. G. Barker, of the Woollen and Worsted Research Association. Dr. Goodings's studies have covered a wide field, including the chlorination of wool and similar subjects.

On his appointment as Governor of the LEEWARD ISLANDS, in succession to Sir Eustace Fiennes, Colonel Johnstone applied to the Secretary of State for a grant of £13,000 from the Colonial Development Fund for the purpose of building 200 concrete cottages for the poor people of Antigua. The request was granted, and the scheme will therefore go forward, on the hire-purchase system.

GERMAN REPARATIONS

MR. OWEN YOUNG'S DOUBTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 24

Mr. Owen D. Young, in his Charter Day address at the University of California this morning, dealt at length with the reparations question and said that nothing was clearer from the experience of the last 10 years than "the necessity of keeping our economic machinery from the domination of politics." Politics, he said, was for ever at odds with economics, which pays the bills and makes wheels go round.

The Allied nations had undertaken to collect from Germany a sum approximately 50 per cent. greater than their aggregate debts to the United States, even under the most favourable settlement arrived at. "Yet," he said, "they have paid Germany the compliment of assuming that she can bear the burden of them all, together with a substantial premium. I have great confidence in Germany's ability to pay all, though only time will tell whether the burden placed upon her shoulders is too great."

"The isolation of America," he continued, "either economic or political, is impossible. Let no man think that the living standards of this country can be maintained permanently at a measurably higher level than those of other civilized nations. America is too rich to be loved. She is well enough off to be envied."

Other Foreign News on following page

"A wonderful Car and a joy to drive"

Says a Hillman Owner—

February 6th, 1930.

Dear Sirs,

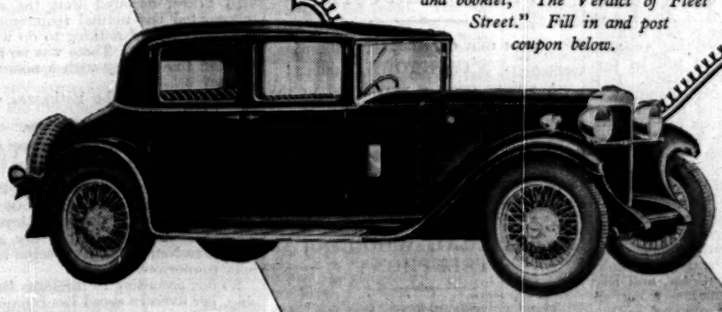
Just a line to let you know how pleased I am with the Hillman "Straight Eight" you sold me in October.

I've not written sooner as I wanted to give it a proper test before forming an opinion.

All I can say now is that it's a wonderful production at the price, and a joy to drive.

Not being a mechanic I wanted something that would not give trouble and it seems that you've put me on to a winner—for which many thanks to you.

Every motorist should write for a catalogue—and booklet, "The Verdict of Fleet Street." Fill in and post coupon below.



The car illustrated is the Straight Eight Segrave Model at £495.

STRAIGHT EIGHT		FOURTEEN	
Tourer	£430	Tourer	£310
Safety Tourer	£445	Safety Tourer	£325
Saloon	£445	Saloon	£325
Safety Saloon	£485	Safety Saloon	£375
6-Light Weymann Saloon	£485	6-Light Weymann Saloon	£375
Segrave Model	£495	Segrave Model	£385
Drop-Head Coupé	£510	Drop-Head Coupé	£415

Sunshine Roof on all closed models £10 extra.
Triplex Glass on Safety Models. Dunlop Tyres.

HILLMAN

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To the HILLMAN MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd., Coventry.

Please send me the Hillman Catalogue (H37) and your booklet "The Verdict of Fleet Street."

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ITALY AND THE CONFERENCE

SIGNOR GRANDI'S PROPOSAL

AN ADJOURNMENT FOR SIX MONTHS

IMMEDIATE THREE-POWER PACT

Last night there was an important development in regard to the Naval Conference, which, though it may not have any immediate decisive result, is bound to have a serious effect on the development of the work of the Conference. It followed a two-hour meeting between the Prime Minister and Signor Grandi in the former's room at the House of Commons.

Mr. MacDonald had invited Signor Grandi to visit him, as he has done on many occasions before, to talk over the position of the Conference in the hope that out of such a conversation some means might be found of ending the deadlock between France and Italy, which holds up the whole work of the Conference. Throughout these conversations and in his talks with members of the other delegations during the past fortnight the British Prime Minister has acted in his capacity of president of the Conference rather than as a representative of Great Britain. In that capacity he has put forward many proposals, but he has never made any effort to dictate terms either to France or to Italy. Last night, however, the proposal came from Signor Grandi and not from Mr. MacDonald.

The long discussion made it plain that in Signor Grandi's view the resolution passed by the Grand Council in Rome renders it impossible for him to recede from the position that Italy has always taken up—namely, that she cannot produce any definite figures of naval requirements beyond generally asserting her right to parity with the strongest European Continental Power. At present, therefore, it is clear that there is no immediate way out of the deadlock, and it is this that has given rise during the last few days to the renewed talk of a Three-Power pact failing a comprehensive Five-Power treaty.

ITALIAN SUGGESTION

Last night Signor Grandi made the following suggestions. Steps should be taken with as little delay as possible to secure a formal adjournment of the Five-Power Conference for six months. Italy and France should agree that this adjournment would not debar America, Japan, and Great Britain from negotiating a Three-Power treaty as soon as possible. In the six months' period France and Italy should continue their conversations to see whether any way out of the deadlock could be devised. If an agreement could be arrived at the question of enlarging the Three-Power treaty into a Five-Power treaty should be taken up at the resumed conference. Italy and France should give an undertaking that in the six months they would not begin any new naval building.

Finally Signor Grandi made the suggestion that Mr. MacDonald should continue in his office as president of the Conference in order that he might act as chairman of any discussions which might take place between France and Italy before the adjourned Five-Power Conference meets again, a tribute to the many hours which the Prime Minister has spent in trying to discover a way out which would be agreeable to all the Powers.

It is understood that at last night's meeting the Prime Minister expressed his deep gratitude to Signor Grandi for bringing forward his suggestion as a contribution towards the general desire to reach a settlement. He made it clear, however, that at that juncture it was impossible for him to express any views on the merits of the proposal. While M. Tardieu and M. Briand are away from London nothing can be done which might give the appearance of going behind the backs of the French delegation, but the proposal is obviously one which will receive the careful consideration of all the other delegations. Clearly Mr. MacDonald could not accept such an invitation until the whole position had been most carefully explored.

FIVE-POWER PACT DESIRED

Officially a Five-Power treaty as the result of the present Conference has not been ruled out. Neither France nor Italy has intimated that it will be unable to subscribe to such a treaty, though it is generally recognized that the possibility of procuring a comprehensive Five-Power treaty dealing with definite proposals for naval disarmament and not merely with formulæ has become remote. While there is the slightest chance of obtaining a Five-Power treaty no other proposal can be considered. But once it were definitely ruled out, Signor Grandi's suggestions would become of considerable importance.

None of the Powers desires a Three-Power treaty instead of a Five-Power treaty; but if the latter is not feasible, then it is generally believed that America, Japan, and Great Britain will be prepared to consider the alternative. It is known that the proposals submitted to the Japanese Government in Tokyo as the result of conversations between Mr. Matsudaira and Senator Reed have the full support of the British delegation and the British Admiralty, and private messages which reached London yesterday from Tokyo suggested that the possibility of their acceptance is brighter than it was a few days ago. A telegram from our Tokyo Correspondent this morning explains that the delay in replying need not cause uneasiness, and that the outcome of the discussions which are now proceeding can be awaited with a fair amount of confidence.

BRITISH CRUISERS

It is felt that the prospects of a Three-Power treaty would be improved if it were known in advance that neither France nor Italy had any objection to such a treaty. If Italy and France agreed not to begin any new building until the adjourned Conference is held, a Three-Power treaty could be drafted on the basis that it would be reviewed in the light of any subsequent development. One suggestion which has been made in the last few days is that, failing a Five-Power treaty, it might be necessary to raise Great Britain's proposed cruiser strength from 50 to 54 vessels, and that this might be effected by retaining the four ships of the Hawkins class which have been provisionally marked down for scrapping.

It is unlikely that there will be any further development arising out of Signor Grandi's proposal until M. Briand returns to London, but there was a feeling in Conference circles last night that, at any rate, it opened the door to interesting possibilities.

Before Mr. MacDonald met Signor Grandi yesterday there had been a meeting of the British delegation and a conference between the British and the American delegations.

On behalf of the King, Lord Stamfordham presented to each member of the American Delegation yesterday an autographed gramophone record of his Majesty's speech at the opening of the Naval Conference in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords on January 21. Lord Lewisham, the Lord Great Chamberlain, called upon M. Dumesnil, Minister of Marine, M. de Fleuriau, the French Ambassador, and M. Massigli to present autographed records to the members of the French Delegation. It is understood that records of his Majesty's speech are to be presented to the members of the other delegations.

*** A speech by the First Lord of the Admiralty at Guildhall last night is reported on page 18.

JAPAN AND THE U.S. PROPOSAL

DISCUSSIONS IN TOKYO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MARCH 24

The delay in the Japanese Government's reply to the American compromises proposal need cause no uneasiness. Great questions are not settled here by the equivalent of a Presidential fiat or even by Cabinet decision. All the interests concerned have to be considered, and where sharp divergences in opinion exist, as in the present case, time must be allowed.

Discussion of the Reed-Matsudaira formula has now become a question of internal poutics, in which the antagonism of the Naval Conservatives naturally attracts all political elements inimical to the present Government, including sections of the House of Peers and the Privy Council, and the Cabinet cannot act precipitately. The discussions which must precede a decision are now actively proceeding, and their outcome can be awaited with fair confidence.

A so-called Naval draft reply which was given to the Foreign Office on Friday is now explained to be an unofficial statement representing the consensus of the views of members of the Naval General Staff. In effect it reiterated former Japanese demands. The Government, believing that after all the discussion that has taken place in London it is impossible to base a reply to the American proposal on a mere repetition of the terms which the London conversations have modified, has in effect rejected the draft. The next step will probably be the preparation of a draft reply by the Foreign Office. This will have to be discussed and some measure of common agreement reached before it is dispatched.

M. BRIAND'S PLANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 24

It was stated unofficially this evening that M. Briand would perhaps return to London on Wednesday, when the Foreign Affairs Estimates had been passed through the Senate.

MISSING RUSSIAN GENERAL

STATEMENT BY FRENCH POLICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 25

According to information given by the police to representatives of the Press late last night, the authorities have no longer any doubt that General Koutepof, the White Russian leader who disappeared on January 26, was kidnapped by Soviet agents in France and placed on board a vessel off the French coast. Throughout their investigations the police have maintained the greatest reserve, and it may therefore be assumed that their communication is well founded.

The police state that their suspicions have been confirmed, after thorough investigation by the evidence of a witness, whose name is withheld. He alleges that he was walking along the sea front between Cabourg and Deauville on January 26, when he saw two cars, corresponding to the description already given by other witnesses, draw up near the shore, and that several men, including one dressed as a policeman, removed a man wrapped up in a dark overcoat. He was unable to follow closely what happened afterwards, but he plainly saw a motor-boat come ashore from a ship standing out to sea. The men from the car embarked in it and set out for the open sea again.

The police had already given serious attention to the possibility of the General's removal by boat from the Normandy coast, as the evidence of other witnesses had led to an investigation in this direction. It is still admitted that actual proof does not and cannot exist until further definite evidence is received. But this new evidence, though still circumstantial, is considered sufficiently strong to warrant the statement given.

CRISIS FEARED IN THE DIAMOND INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 24

A serious crisis is threatened in the diamond industry. The Government board refuses to accept the new quota suggested by the diamond companies, and it is feared that there may be a complete breakdown at to-morrow's conference, resulting in the abandonment of the quota system.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS TELEPHONY

The correspondence between the Cabinet Committee on Overseas Wireless Telephony and the two experts consulted on the comparative merits of the Marconi and the Post-Office systems of wireless telephony was issued yesterday as a White Paper by the Postmaster-General. The questions submitted by the Committee and the reply of the experts are given on page 11.

"THE LETTERS OF QUEEN VICTORIA"

In the autumn Mr. Murray will publish volume I. of the third and final series of "The Letters of Queen Victoria." The editor is Mr. George Earle Buckle, who edited the second series, and the correspondence is published by authority of the King. "The Life of Lord Rosebery," by Lord Crewe, is to be published in two volumes by Mr. Murray next year.

M. TARDIEU'S POSITION

DEFEAT IN SENATE COMMITTEE

PRECARIOUS SUPPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 24

The Finance Committee of the Senate to-day refused by 16 votes to 14 to grant the necessary credits for the Under-Secretaries' offices. The decision was taken after M. Tardieu had made a personal statement. These credits had already been refused by the Finance Committee of the Chamber on March 11, but were afterwards passed on a vote of confidence.

This second check to the Government, coming so soon after the refusal of the Senate committee to be responsible for restoring the balance of the Budget, is a reminder of the precariousness of M. Tardieu's position, and a symptom of the feeling that exists against the expedients by which he formed his Cabinet.

The Opposition does not admit that M. Tardieu is entitled to special treatment as a "national" leader. Such treatment was accorded for two years to M. Poincaré, whose long career of public service, including the War-time Presidency, raised him to some extent above party politics. But M. Tardieu is essentially a party man, and appeals for a party truce in his name are dismissed as party manœuvres by his opponents in Parliament.

Apart from the impossibility of such a truce, M. Tardieu's position in the Chamber is uncertain, because he does not command the wholehearted support of any large body of Deputies. The Right, though it supports him on principle, knows that he cannot adopt its programme. The Left sees "reaction" in control at the Ministry of the Interior and wants still more tax reductions for the small voter. The Left dislikes the Young Plan because of the International Bank; the Right dislikes it as a departure from the Treaty of Versailles; and the Government is obliged to demand its ratification. Only a small section in the Centre is content with the Government's programme, and that section is split by every concession. The Radicals who lead the Opposition are in militant mood. They object to M. Tardieu's programme of "prosperity" and "realism" on the ground that that industrial materialism is his only political philosophy, and that all the social and economic reforms which they desire will be impossible as long as he and his friends are in power.

If M. Tardieu holds out until the summer holidays he may have a long spell of office before him; but he is quite likely to be defeated on some minor question or out-voted on a clause of the Budget in the near future. One fact is in his favour—he has found a powerful ally in M. Poincaré, who marked his resumption of political activity to-day by an intervention in the Senate on M. Tardieu's side.

FRENCH BUDGET IN THE SENATE

"ILLUSORY BALANCE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 24

The Senate to-day began the debate on the Budget. A large part of the time at disposal was taken up by the ventilation of the complaint that the Chamber had been very remiss in sending the Budget to the Senate at so late a stage in the financial year. There remain only seven days if the Budget is to be passed by March 31 and the votes on account avoided. But the Senate made such good progress this morning and this afternoon that the general discussion was completed and the examination of the Ministerial estimates was begun.

In the course of the general discussion the critics of the Government pointed out that the Budget as presented by the Chamber showed an absolutely illusory balance of 10,000,000f. [£80,000], whereas the actual state of affairs revealed a deficit of 358,000,000f. [£2,864,000]. It appeared that the Senate Finance Committee, by accepting certain evaluations of cost against its own better judgment, had succeeded in bringing down the amount of the deficit, but that by no arithmetical fictions had it been possible to transmute it to a balance. It was asserted that the present Budget reflected all the political and economic blunders committed by successive French Parliaments for the last 10 years, the most notable of which was the progressive abandonment of claims upon Germany. Opposed to that was a progressive extravagance, and several Senators pointed out that if the ratio of the stabilized franc to the former franc were taken as a standard, no Budget ought to exceed 25,000,000,000f. [£200,000,000], whereas the amount of the Budget under discussion was 50,000,000,000f.

M. Chéron, the former Finance Minister, gave a long exposition of the principles which had guided him in his period of administration, and pointed out that when the Budget left his hands there was not only a Budget with a surplus of 43,000,000 francs [£344,000] but also a large Treasury reserve.

The Budget Minister, M. Germain-Martin, replying to critics who complained that the note circulation of 71,000,000,000 francs was excessive and was leading to high prices, declared that the amount represented the normal requirements of business. It had nothing to do with the increase of prices. There was no need to frighten the country with a non-existent danger.

The debate on the Estimates will be resumed to-morrow.

THE EUROPA'S VOYAGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 24

The new North German Lloyd liner Europa, which is making her maiden voyage to New York, is expected to reach port to-morrow.

So far, according to messages from the ship, her average speed has been over 28 knots, whereas her sister ship, the Bremen, on her record-making trip reached an average speed of 27.8 knots. It seems clear, therefore, that the Europa has proved herself the faster ship, although she is slightly larger than the Bremen. If she does not actually create a new record to-morrow for the crossing this will probably be due to the fact that she has followed a route longer by about 70 nautical miles.

At noon to-day the ship was 520 miles from the Ambrose Lightship, which, it is calculated, she must pass by 11.30 to-morrow morning in order to break the Bremen's record.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KAMPALA (UGANDA), MARCH 24

The Prince of Wales, who has obtained some excellent photographs of white rhinoceros, crocodiles, and elephants, has now left Uganda for the Belgian Congo.

COMMONS AND THE ARMY

FUTURE OF CADET CORPS

LEFT WING REVOLT

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

Forecasts of the report of the Palestine Commission caused the PRIME MINISTER to be asked in the House of Commons to-day whether the report could affect the Government's policy. He made it clear that the discharge of the Mandate could not be called in question, although the precise method of discharging it might be reconsidered in the light of the report—for example, the setting up of a Royal Commission to review the present method was a point which would have to be examined.

The debate on the Army Estimates possessed an unusual political interest, owing to an amendment put down by Socialist malcontents advocating progressive unilateral disarmament in general and the withdrawal of grants to the O.T.C. and Cadet Corps in particular. MR. SHAW frankly challenged them as "theorists and speculative philosophers" whose premise that if we destroyed our Army other nations would rush to destroy theirs had been confounded by actual facts. The Government would not advance beyond the official party policy of securing disarmament by agreement, and, moreover, while always ready to take the lead in negotiation, would carry disarmament no farther except by agreement. That was his answer to those who were suffering from "a bad attack of inverted nationalism." He administered another snub by refusing to withdraw grants from the O.T.C., which was a voluntary and valuable nursery for the recruitment of officers, and not at all the incubator of militarism which it was asserted to be by those who had had nothing to do with it.

For some unexplained reason, however, this acquittal was not extended to Cadet Corps and the Church Lads' Brigade, from whom not only the grant, but also official recognition of any kind would be withdrawn. This sop to the pacifists came too late to earn more than a grudging cheer, which was at once silenced by Mr. Shaw's refusal to interfere with the practice of compulsory church parades unless those who criticized them showed that their views were shared by those who attended them.

DECLINE IN RECRUITING

Upon the details of his Estimates Mr. Shaw repeated his misgivings at the decline in recruitment. A lower physical standard had permitted the enlistment of 3,000 recruits who would have been otherwise rejected, but the total had fallen, and only 39 per cent. of those offering themselves had been fit enough to be accepted. He suggested that the reason might be that the recruits of to-day had been children during the War years. In any case, he did not think showy uniforms would attract more men, and he quoted a seductively phrased advertisement for recruits for the Light Dragoons which had failed in an earlier age.

The Army itself continued to be a rationalized and humanized service. Soldiers could get as good an education as civilians, and 76 per cent. of those trained obtained work on leaving the Army. Promotions from the ranks would be encouraged. Mechanization would proceed as fast as was economical in an experimental age; and, finally, his saving of £605,000, achieved in spite of the return of the Army from the Rhine and the continuance of a force in China, would not be effected at the cost of the health and amenities of the soldier.

THE DISCUSSION

SIR LAMING WORTHINGTON-EVANS contended that it had involved dangerous raiding of reserve stores, and protested strongly against the official excommunication of Cadet Corps, but neither he nor SIR ROBERT HUTCHISON had much criticism of principle to offer. That was reserved to MR. COVE, who, with paradoxical truculence of attitude and vocabulary, launched a "fight against armaments." These monsters were entirely due to the desire of imperial capitalists to protect their foreign investments, which gave them riches but lost the working man his job.

MR. W. J. BROWN made the text of the malcontents clearer by explaining that the policy of disarmament by agreement had definitely failed, that armaments did not guarantee peace, that our armaments were in any case of the wrong kind, and that the next war would end civilization.

MR. SHINWELL bitterly reproved the unpractical idealism of his friends, who so suddenly disdained their party's policy of pursuing arbitration, and concluding pacts and treaties tending to induce disarmament. He courted them only so far as to explain that the Government were resolved that the minds of children should not be depraved by military training. This caused MR. BROCKWAY to admit the good of disarmament by agreement, but not to desist from pressing for unilateral disarmament. The House rejected the amendment of the deserters by 274 votes to 21.

Later there was some trouble over the alleged neglect of the Government to supply work for those discharged from the arsenals, and their alleged reluctance to encourage the Territorial Force, which, MR. SHAW had already announced, is to be trained in closer collaboration with the Regular Army. LORD WINTERTON reminded Mr. Shaw that he had voted for the abolition of the Force 18 months ago, and asserted that the whole Socialist Party were propagandists against recruiting. MR. SHAW made an *amende honorable* to the Territorial Force, and indeed denied that he had ever slighted it, and this ended the general debate.

THE GERMAN SHIPPING COMBINE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 24

The cooperation agreement between the two leading German shipping companies, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-Amerika Line, was approved unanimously to-day by the supervisory board of the Hamburg-Amerika. The board of the North German Lloyd meets to-morrow. The agreement has still not been officially published.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

British Enka Artificial Silk.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking.
International Automatic Telephone.
Mazawattee Tea Company.
Polikoff Limited.
S.T.D. Motors.
Scottish Power Company.
Southall Brothers and Barclay.
Swan, Hunter and Wigham-Richardson.
Thomas Tilling, Limited.
Y.O.C. Holding Company.

CRISIS IN SUGAR INDUSTRY

PROPOSALS TO HELP WEST INDIES

GOVERNMENT POLICY

The report of the West Indian Sugar Commission was issued last evening, and at the same time the report by Sir Francis Watts on the Mauritius sugar industry. The West Indian Commission consisted of Lord Olivier and Mr. D. M. Semple, and their duty was to consider the causes of the depression in those West Indian Colonies in which the cultivation and production of sugar is an important industry, and to make recommendations.

The Government, in publishing these reports, took the course last night of issuing with them a "statement of policy" in regard to them.

Below is a summary of the West Indian Commissioners' recommendations for general assistance to the industry:—

1.—His Majesty's Government should make a resolute endeavour to eliminate, in concert with other Powers, the disturbing factors of high tariffs and subsidies.

2.—Meanwhile, a single purchasing agency should be set up to purchase all sugar for the United Kingdom, buying Imperial sugar at £15 per ton c.i.f., and other sugar at the market price.

3.—By way of an immediate moratorium, the British preference on Imperial sugar should be raised as quickly as possible to 4s. 8d. per cwt.

4.—Pending the conclusion of an international agreement, or the establishment of a single purchasing agency, the duty on sugar should not be reduced below 4s. 8d., under which tariff Imperial sugar would be admitted free provided the total price obtained does not exceed £15.

As a condition of the assistance recommended, the Colonial Governments should take effective action to prevent the sale of foreign sugar in the Colonies at less than the f.o.b. price of Imperial sugar.

The Commissioners also make certain recommendations for further scientific research, for improvement and better organization of cultivation, transport, and manufacture, and for the development of alternative industries and the promotion of peasant settlement and cooperation.

In his report on the sugar industry of Mauritius Sir Francis Watts recommends that for at least five years a grant should be made by his Majesty's Government equal to the difference between the general cost of production, estimated at £13 a ton, and the general or average selling price. Sir Francis Watts also indicates certain lines of research and improvements in cultivation and manufacture.

NO GUARANTEED PRICE

The Government's statement of policy on these recommendations is in the following terms:—

As regards the first of these recommendations, it is obvious that no early result can be expected from any action that may be set on foot, but his Majesty's Government will consider what steps they can usefully take in this matter.

In so far as the proposals in the third and fourth recommendations involve the British import duty on sugar, it is impossible in any way to anticipate the Budget statement, but it may be observed that on July 9 last the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House of Commons that the Government would not deal with the difficulties of the sugar industry by way of preference, but that so long as there was a duty on sugar the preferences would be maintained.

An Import Board with a guaranteed price of £15, as recommended by the West Indian Commission, and the grant proposed by Sir Francis Watts would both in effect require the community in the United Kingdom to contribute some millions of pounds a year to the sugar industries in the Colonies concerned. His Majesty's Government are not prepared to ask Parliament to impose on the community a burden of this magnitude.

His Majesty's Government have already shown their sympathy with the sugar producers in the Colonies by the offer which they have made to associate themselves with the Colonial Governments in bearing a portion of any loss that may be incurred in financing the cultivation of the coming crop. All possibilities of scientific research are being actively investigated, and will continue to receive earnest attention. Other detailed suggestions for improvements in the industry will be sympathetically considered, and, in particular, the Government will be prepared to examine, in consultation with the Governments of the Colonies concerned, how far any, or all, of the measures indicated can be assisted under the Colonial Development Act.

A summary of the reports will be found on page 9.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

SIR RONALD LINDSAY AND THE CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 24

Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, presented his letters of credence to President Hoover this afternoon. After conveying to the President the friendly greetings of the King and his Majesty's earnest hope for the happiness and prosperity of the United States, the Ambassador said it was the earnest desire of his Majesty's Government that relations of the utmost cordiality and a spirit of close cooperation should prevail between the British and American peoples, and trusted he would receive the support of the President in the honourable task of drawing still closer the ties uniting the two countries. The Ambassador continued:—

The principal effort of diplomacy to-day is directed towards the noble task of making impossible any future war. . . . In this task the cooperation of all Governments is necessary, and no cooperation is more important and none more completely assured than that which so happily subsists between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain.

The Naval Disarmament Conference now sitting in London is part of this inspiring effort, and it is the hope of my Government that it will result in an agreement satisfactory to all its participants, marking a long step forward along the path to permanent peace.

The President, in his reply, acknowledged the good wishes of the King, and echoed cordially the Ambassador's remarks on cooperation between the two Governments. He did not, however, make any reply to that part of the Ambassador's speech which referred to the Naval Conference—a fact which gave rise to some comment.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE AT RANGOON

It is officially announced that the King has approved the appointment of Mr. Justice Arthur Page, K.C., a Puisne Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon in succession to the late Sir John Guy Rutledge.

THEIR MAJESTIES' PARTY

The doors of the Palace (Grand Entrance) will be opened at 3.30 p.m. for the reception of the guests invited to their Majesties' Afternoon Party at Buckingham Palace to-day.

U.S. TARIFF BILL

PASSAGE THROUGH SENATE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 24

Attempts made at the eleventh hour to impede the passage of the Tariff Bill in the Senate were heavily defeated this morning. Senator Lafollette, one of the leaders of the Progressive Republicans, made, however, an impassioned speech denouncing the Bill as an outrage on the agricultural interests of the United States and a blow to foreign trade and to international good will. The Bill was passed late in the afternoon by 53 votes to 31. So far as British trading interests in the United States are concerned, the feeling will probably be mainly one of relief that the period of uncertainty with regard to tariff rates is drawing to a close.

It still remains to be seen what happens in the Joint Congressional Conference. There remain in the Bill three provisions to which the regular Republicans are hostile. One is the so-called agricultural debenture plan. The other two are administrative provisions, one of them the "flexible provision" by which the power to alter rates on the advice of the Tariff Commission is transferred from the President to Congress, the other the "anti-monopoly" amendment passed a few days ago which makes it the duty of the President to suspend duties on commodities in which American producers have established a domestic monopoly. Both the debenture plan and the anti-monopoly amendment, it is expected, will be dropped in the Conference in exchange for some other concession to those who sponsored them.

Whatever effect the Bill may have on the foreign trade of the United States, it is now evident that domestically it will fail of the effect which it was originally intended to produce—namely, to reduce the "spread" between agricultural and industrial prices from which farmers have been suffering since the deflation of 1921. As in the German tariff of five years ago, efforts to close the famous "scissors" by raising agricultural prices without altering industrial prices have been neutralized by the success of the industrialists in raising industrial tariff rates *pari passu* with agricultural rates. The failure to close the "scissors" by means of the tariff very greatly enhances the interest and importance of that other effort to close them by State action which was undertaken by the Hoover Administration with the establishment of the Federal Farm Board.

THE NEW PLANET

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT BLOEMFONTEIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BLOEMFONTEIN, MARCH 24

Two photographs of the new planet have been taken at the Harvard Observatory at Mazelspoort (outside Bloemfontein). Dr. Paraskevopoulos says that the object is certainly a planet. It is an extremely small object moving "westwards" at the rate of about 10 seconds of an arc in 24 hours in close proximity to the star of 3.5 magnitude known as Delta Geminorum.

As to the computation of its orbit, Dr. Paraskevopoulos says that the Harvard Observatory in the United States, from its store of photographic plates, will be able to trace the object and measure each position for the last 40 years. Once the orbit is determined the exact position of the new planet in the sky can be calculated for hundreds, even thousands of years hence. The discovery of the planet will prove of the greatest importance in theoretical and dynamical astronomy, and throw light on the problem how far the force of gravitation of the sun extends, in addition to other important questions.

DR. JACKSON'S COMMENT

Dr. J. Jackson, of Greenwich Observatory, commenting last night on the foregoing message, said it confirmed the previous observations of the appearance and motion of the new member of the solar system.

There are two general methods (he said) of distinguishing comets from planets—namely, the shape of their orbit and their appearance in the telescope. Generally, planets move in nearly circular orbits and comets in elongated orbits, but comets and minor planets are known that do not follow this rule. If a comet is fairly near the earth there is usually no trouble in deciding its nature from its appearance, but very faint, distant comets often look like stars or minor planets. So far as the observations go the body may be considered as a small planet, but from its faintness it cannot be nearly as large as that predicted by Lowell, nor can it even be as large as the earth.

There are known over a thousand minor planets, all within a distance of ten units from the sun, and mostly within five units. The new body is apparently over 40 units distant. The masses of all the major planets have been determined by their attraction of other bodies, and particularly their own satellites. Every attempt which has been made to determine the mass of a comet has failed, and it is useless to attempt to determine the mass of a minor planet as it is obviously much too small. It seems certain that the new body will be so small and so far distant from other bodies that it will prove impossible to determine its mass. In this case, if it reveals a cometal appearance and moves in a more or less circular orbit it may be regarded as a remote minor planet, of which, for all we know, there may be many.

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN IN MADRAS

A POOR RESPONSE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, MARCH 24

Madras Presidency is in general unmoved at the threats of *Satyagraha* [passive resistance] against the salt monopoly at Tranquebar or Vedaranyam, and members of Congress are despondent at the poorness of the response to their appeals for volunteers. With the object of making *Satyagraha* more attractive, the South India Congress leaders propose to add the picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops to their programme. It is expected that the campaign will begin on April 6, but it is doubtful if its results will be impressive.

Moslem opinion approves the extension of the term of office of Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman as a member of the Governor's Council. It is believed that his experience will greatly strengthen the Government during a critical period. His firmness during the boycott demonstrations on the occasion of the visit of the Simon Commission to Madras is recalled with approval, and the expectations are that should such critical times recur he would be equal to the task of meeting them. The Governor's Council as at present constituted is regarded as an admirable combination of experience and liberalism towards Indian aspirations.

*** It was announced by the India Office last night that the King had approved the retention for a further year by Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman of his seat on the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, which he will have held for a period of five years on March 30 next.

POLITICAL NOTES

WEST INDIAN SUGAR REPORT

LABOUR INDEPENDENTS AND THE ARMY

The House of Commons will have an opportunity of debating the report of the West Indian Sugar Commission on the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill on Thursday. Captain Peter Macdonald, the Conservative member for the Isle of Wight, who has just returned from a visit to the West Indies, intends to raise the question of the position of the West Indian sugar industry. Among the Conservative members who desire to speak on the subject are Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. A. A. Somerville, Mr. Tinne, Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Captain Crookshank, and Mr. Marjoribanks. Special reference is likely to be made to that part of the Commission's report which states that "the market for West Indian sugar for future delivery has already been for the present destroyed by uncertainty as to the policy which may be contemplated by the British Government, possibly in connexion with the next Budget, with regard to the sugar duties." On the same day the Liberals intend to call attention to the present condition of the cotton industry.

In spite of the official warning given to them at the party meeting last week the Independent group of the Parliamentary Labour Party carried to a division last night against the Government Mr. Cove's amendment in favour of extensive reductions in the *personnel* and material of the military forces. The amendment was defeated by 276 votes to 23, including tellers, the minority being one fewer than that last Tuesday on a motion in favour of the abolition of the Air Force. There were, however, a good many changes in the composition of the minority. Among those who did not vote last week, but who went into the lobby against the Government last night, were:—Mr. J. Bromley, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Kirkwood, and Mr. Maxton (all of whom were away from the House last Tuesday), Mr. Horrabin, and Mr. E. F. Wise. Mr. Cove would have voted in the minority had he not been called away owing to the illness of his daughter. Those who voted with the Independents on the Air Force Estimates, but abstained last night, were Mr. F. W. Jowett and Mr. A. Bevan. Mr. H. F. Owen, the Liberal member for Hereford, again supported the "rebels." Taking into account last Tuesday's division, it will be seen that the Independent group numbers well over 30, and the Labour leaders will have a difficult task when they attempt to deal with their malcontents at the party meeting to-morrow. It is understood that, if any great emphasis is laid on the question of party loyalty, Mr. Maxton will ask some pointed questions as to the alleged informal conversations between certain Ministers and Mr. Lloyd George last week.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO CHILE

FIRST APPOINTMENT

The Foreign Office announces that the King has approved the appointment of Mr. Henry Getty Chilton, C.M.G., his Majesty's Minister to the Holy See, to be his first Ambassador in Santiago de Chile.

Mr. Chilton, who becomes the first British Ambassador to Chile in virtue of the King's recent decision, announced in *The Times* on March 15, to raise his Legation in that capital to the rank of an Embassy, entered the Diplomatic Service in 1902. His first appointment abroad was to Vienna (March, 1903) and from there he was transferred to Copenhagen (July, 1905), then to The Hague (February, 1907), and a few days later to Brussels. In October, 1910, he was transferred to Berlin and thence returned, in April, 1913, to The Hague, where he remained during the greater part of the War, until he was appointed for the first time to Washington in June, 1918. From there he went to his first appointment in South America as Counsellor of Embassy in Rio de Janeiro (January, 1920). A year later he was gazetted C.M.G., and was sent back to Washington, where he acted seven times as Chargé d'Affaires and was promoted (July 10, 1924), Minister Plenipotentiary. In September, 1928, he was appointed to succeed Sir Odo Russell as Minister to the Vatican.

In Santiago there are already six other Ambassadors, representing Argentina, Brazil, Germany, Mexico, Spain and the United States, and a Papal Nuncio, who ranks as an Ambassador and is *doyen* of the Diplomatic Corps.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	2.30 & 8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Everyman	FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE	8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
New	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOUR IS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Vaudeville	ENCHANTMENT	8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MISS JOYCE McGOWN CLARK	8.15
Grotrian Hall	MISS ORREA PERNEL AND MISS KATHLEEN LONG	8.30
Queen's Hall	DREAM OF GERONTIUS	8
Wigmore Hall	MR. EDWARD PARKER	8.15

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	NO, NO, NANETTE	12 to 11
Astoria	ALI'S BUTTON	12.45 to 11
Capitol	MIRTH AND MELODY	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE. 2.45, 6, & 8.45	
Empire	CHASING RAINBOWS	12 to 12
Kensington	WHEEL OF LIFE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	ROOKERY NOOK	1.30 to 11
Palace	HUNTING TIGERS IN INDIA	2.30 & 8.30
Plaza	THE LAUGHING LADY	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SALLY	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE SKY HAWK	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE SHOW OF SHOWS	12 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light variable winds; fine after morning mist; mild during day, rather cold at night, with some ground frost.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Fair in the South-East, becoming milder generally, with south-westerly winds. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

There was an important development in regard to the Naval Conference last night. Signor Grandi proposed to Mr. MacDonald that the Five-Power Conference should be adjourned for six months, that in the interval there should be negotiations, with Mr. MacDonald as chairman, to end the Franco-Italian deadlock, and that Great Britain, the United States, and Japan should be free to conclude a Three-Power Pact now. (p. 16)

The West Indian Sugar Commission, in their report, propose the establishment of a central authority to buy and distribute all the sugar consumed in Great Britain, the fixing of a guaranteed price of £15 a ton for Empire sugar, and an increase in the preference to 4s. 8d. a cwt. The Government, in a statement yesterday, refused to adopt the recommendation for a guaranteed price. (pp. 9 and 16)

Particulars are published of the varied programme which has been arranged by the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral for the Festival of Commemoration to be held in the Cathedral in June. (p. 13)

Most of the operatives' unions in the wool textile industry of the West Riding have by ballot rejected the employers' proposals for a reduction of wages based on the findings of Lord Macmillan. (p. 18)

In his presidential address to the National Federation of House Builders yesterday, Mr. O. C. Roberts said that during the last five years private enterprise without assistance from the authorities had provided houses for 3,750,000 people. (p. 5)

Lord Melchett, on his return yesterday from his visit to South Africa, spoke of the interest shown there in the question of Empire economic unity. (p. 18)

The Prudential Assurance Company has under consideration a scheme for providing suburban flats at low rents. (p. 13)

A Government committee of inquiry has been appointed to consider whether any of the trade practices by which special conditions of resale are imposed upon retailers are detrimental to the public interest. (p. 9)

A White Paper was issued by the Postmaster-General yesterday containing the questions submitted to, and replies received from, the experts consulted by the Cabinet Committee on the Marconi and the Post Office systems of wireless telephony. (p. 11)

At the annual meeting of the N.R.A. yesterday the question of restricting women competitors to the all-comers' events at Bisley was not raised. Discussion took place on a motion to include in the council a representative of the public schools. (p. 13)

Miss Bondfield, Minister of Labour, yesterday opened the International Laundry and Allied Trades' Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. (p. 13)

An address was given by the Lord Chief Justice, from Savoy Hill last night, on "Law, Ethics, and Legislation." (p. 10)

POLITICS

Mr. Shaw, Secretary of State for War, introduced the Army Estimates in the House of Commons yesterday. After a Labour member's motion calling for disarmament had been rejected by 274 votes to 21, the House went into Committee, and the Votes for men and money were passed. (pp. 8 and 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Finance Committee of the French Senate yesterday refused by 16 votes to 14 to grant the necessary credits for the Under-Secretaries' offices. (p. 16)

The Tariff Bill was passed finally in the United States Senate yesterday by 53 votes to 31. (p. 16)

The third reading of the Indian Finance Bill was yesterday carried without a division in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi after a discussion lasting the whole of the day. (p. 15)

Dr. Paraskevopoulos, of the Harvard Observatory at Mazelspoort in the Orange Free State, says that from two photographs taken there, the object observed at the Lowell Observatory, Arizona, is certainly a planet. Dr. Jackson, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in a commentary on Dr. Paraskevopoulos's statement, discusses the difficulties of distinguishing between a planet and a comet. (p. 16)

Mr. Chilton, the British Minister to the Vatican, has been appointed the first British Ambassador to Chile. (p. 16)

Sir Ronald Lindsay, the new British Ambassador in Washington, presented his credentials to President Hoover yesterday. (p. 16)

COURT AND PERSONAL

Under the will of Lord Balfour, his nephew, Mr. Robert Arthur Lytton Balfour (now Viscount Traprain), son of Mr. Gerald Balfour (who succeeds to the earldom), is to be the new laird of Whittingehame. (p. 19)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

Play in the first round of the Amateur Doubles Rackets Championship was concluded at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Investment Activity ; the Increase in Production ; Canadian Pacific Railway's Year ; John Barker's Balance-sheet ; Wholesale Druggists' Profits ; "Johnnies" Group Results ; Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Meeting ; the Shipbuilding Outlook ; and Short and Long Term Life Assurances. (p. 22)

In Lombard-street money was in fair demand. Discount rates displayed a firmer tendency at the close. The New York, Swiss, German, and Italian exchanges moved in favour of sterling, but the Paris and Belgian exchanges were slower. A decline occurred in the Buenos Aires rate. Silver declined ¼d. to 19¼d. per oz. (p. 22)

The general tone of the Stock Markets yesterday continued firm, but the rapidity of the recent rise led to reactionary movements in some directions. Further gains in British Funds and Railway stocks were not fully maintained. Industrial shares and South African Mining shares advanced, and there were sharp rises in Argentine Railway stocks. (p. 22)

THE TREASURY AND THE SERVICES

Once more, according to established custom, the House of Commons has agreed to the Estimates of the Votes for the needs of what are commonly known as the fighting—or, as they should more correctly be called, of the defensive—Services for the coming year. After three debates, mainly occupied in each case by a long explanatory statement from the Minister responsible for the Department, the figures of the prospective expenditure on which the safety of the country and of the Empire depends have been perfunctorily examined and found correct. In order not to embarrass the Government while the Naval Conference is still sitting, the discussion on the proposed reduction of £4,126,000 in the Estimates for the Navy was conducted with an additional degree of reticence and restraint on the part of members who might have been expected to be critically disposed. The effect of the Vote is that Naval expenditure is brought down nearly to what it was in 1914, or, allowing for differences in prices and wages, to about the standard in the early years of this century. Last Tuesday, before a moderate attendance of members, the present and late Ministers for Air joined in a well-deserved tribute to the relative cheapness and efficiency of the country's air policy, and after the motion for the reduction of the Vote proposed by the extreme members of the Labour Party had been heavily defeated the House sanctioned an increase of £1,650,000 on the Air Estimates of the previous year. Last night it was the turn of the Army, and once more the Labour extremists aired their views on the iniquity of spending money on military forces. Like the Senior Service it has to put up with a reduction, though in its case the saving only amounts to the comparatively small amount of £605,000. For the present, until the results of the Naval Conference are known, the Government have decided to make no provision for new naval construction during the coming year. If we are to build only up to the reduced standard of fifty cruisers, the amount of the supplementary estimate required for this purpose must in itself be very considerable. Still, on the whole, after making allowance for this prospective addition to the Estimates, there can be no question that the Treasury and the three Service Departments have planned, and the Commons have voted, with all possible respect for the claims of national economy.

The Labour members who supported MR. BECKETT'S motion for the reduction of the Air Force by 30,000 men tried to bolster up their case by reminding the PRIME MINISTER that in 1928, when the party was in Opposition, he and nearly every occupant of the present Front Bench voted in favour of a similar amendment calling upon the Conservative Government to put forward a programme for the abolition of military and naval air forces. Their return to the charge last night in the debate on the Army Estimates was no more popular with the majority of their own party than with the rest of the House. MR. SHAW characterized them as theorists and speculative philosophers suffering from a bad attack of inverted nationalism. He refused to see any gleam of common sense in their advocacy of progressive unilateral disarmament, and declared that the Government would not advance beyond the official party policy of securing disarmament by agreement. Whatever their motives, the only effect of the intervention of the declared pacifists in these Service debates has been to show how utterly they are out of sympathy with the vast majority of their fellow citizens in Parliament and throughout the country. The folly of the proposal to denude the Empire of its defences without any regard for the intentions and acts of the rest of the world is so manifest that it can only make its advocates look ridiculous. With the responsibility of office upon their shoulders no Government could possibly give it their support. In the organization of national defence, as in every other department of the nation's life, economy is of course the bounden duty of the people's representatives and of those responsible for the expenditure of their money. But it is not the only, nor is it necessarily the most vital, consideration. It is essential that the economy should be of the right kind. The Estimates have been prepared, as usual, behind the scenes. They are the result of the three annual tugs-of-war between the Treasury and the Services. The Departments are, or should be, collectively responsible for the scheme of Imperial defence. But they have to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer as three separate teams, and broadly speaking the Chancellor, with the weight of the Budget behind him—to say nothing of his position as coach to the Ministerial heads of Departments in their preliminary heats with the military experts—always stands to win. The role of the Commons is hardly even that of spectators. They are informed of the result of each event after it is over, and have no option, as the saying is, to take it or leave it. It may be criticized but practically must be accepted. Nor have they any real means of judging if the champions of their defence have dug in their heels and pulled their weight, or on the other hand how far they may have been dragged by the Chancellor across the line which in their opinion is the margin between risk and safety.

The question arises whether this system of framing the Service Estimates should continue to be regarded as the only or the best means of determining the necessary strength and relative proportions of our military forces—the three-legged stool of Imperial Defence. It is a system of annual haggling and progressive cheeseparing which runs the grave danger of gradually sapping the efficiency of the Services, an annual contest in which the Chancellor—whose natural and praiseworthy concern is to make the two ends of his Budget meet—necessarily carries the biggest guns. In these days no one of any common sense wishes the armed forces of the Empire to be stronger or better equipped by one gaiter-button than is absolutely essential. But there is a limit below which we dare not go. It may be possible, as SIR SAMUEL HOARE suggested in the debate on the Air Estimates, that by rationalizing our defence and scrapping obsolete methods we might improve the efficiency of Imperial Defence and at the same time lessen its cost. As a convinced and ardent believer in the rapidly increasing value and importance of air power and air communications he pointed to the large savings in military expenditure (and in loss of life) effected in the Middle East under the system of air patrols which he has called "Control "without Occupation." He urged that the right policy for this country would be to increase the strength of the Royal Air Force and to use it as a substitute for, instead of merely a supplement to, other forms of defence. That is a proposal as to which there is clearly room for much diversity of opinion. On the other hand, it would be a proper and profitable subject for consideration in the comprehensive and impartial inquiry into the whole problem of Imperial defence and the preparation of the Service Estimates, for which, on broader lines than those connected solely with the Air Force, there is undoubtedly a strong case.

Colonial Sugar Reports

The report on West Indian sugar prepared at the request of the Government by LORD OLIVIER and MR. D. M. SEMPLE—together with the report of SIR FRANCIS WATTS on the plight of the industry in Mauritius—has at last been published. With the two reports the Government have issued a brief statement of their attitude towards the difficulties disclosed and the recommendations made to them. The Mauritius report is dated December 20, 1929; LORD OLIVIER'S was presented on February 1 of this year. No reasons are given for the subsequent delay in placing them in the hands of Parliament and the public. Yet LORD PASSFIELD and the Government have had ample warning of the urgency of the case. On December 31 LORD OLIVIER and his colleague were so much impressed by the grave state of the West Indian sugar industry, and by the further threat of its virtual extinction owing to the possible loss of preference, that they felt bound to telegraph to LORD PASSFIELD a preliminary report of the purport of their general findings. In their cabled message they said that timely appreciation of the true situation by HIS MAJESTY'S Government appeared to them to be essential, with a view to the early alleviation of immediate conditions and the mature consideration of an effectual Imperial policy. Between the dispatch of their telegram and the delivery of the full report they saw no reason to modify the conclusions at which they had arrived. The recommendations of December 31 are practically identical with those of February 1. The Government have therefore been in full possession of the main views of LORD OLIVIER since the beginning of the year. In spite of his urgent plea for haste they have taken nearly three months to make up their minds what their policy was to be, and meanwhile, because of the disastrous effects of their silence on the credit of the sugar producers, the position in the West Indies has been growing steadily worse. The warning given by SIR FRANCIS WATTS was no less serious and no more effectual. Without the existing measure of protection the sugar industry of Mauritius and other British Colonies would, he told them, immediately collapse, with the consequent loss of the large amount of capital employed, the disappearance of employment for all concerned, and the utter ruin which must infallibly ensue—consequences, he added, too appalling to contemplate.

The main recommendations of the West Indian report are that the Government should make an effort, in concert with other Powers, to get rid of high tariffs and subsidies ; that a single purchasing agency for sugar should be set up in the United Kingdom ; that, by way of an immediate moratorium, the British preference on Imperial sugar should be raised as quickly as possible to 4s. 8d. a cwt. (at present it is about 3s. 9d.) ; and that till the first two recommendations have been carried out the duty on sugar should not be reduced below 4s. 8d., under which tariff Imperial sugar would be admitted free provided the total price obtained does not exceed £15. SIR FRANCIS WATTS recommends that for at least five years a grant should be made by HIS MAJESTY'S Government equal to the difference between the general cost of production, estimated at £13 a ton, and the general or average selling price. To these proposals the rejoinder of the Government is that they are not prepared to ask Parliament to sanction the cost of the Import Board with a guaranteed price of £15, as recommended by the West Indian Commission, and the grant advised by SIR FRANCIS WATTS. They will consider what steps they can usefully take to carry out LORD OLIVIER'S recommendation that they should work for the elimination of high tariffs and subsidies, but in respect of his two final proposals they cannot undertake to anticipate the secrets of the Budget. They are apparently quite unmoved by the statement in the report that the market for West Indian sugar for future delivery has already been for the present destroyed by uncertainty about the policy which they may be contemplating, possibly in the coming Budget, in regard to the sugar duties. "The utterances of the Chan-"cellor of the Exchequer on July 9 and of "December last have made it impossible to ob-"tain any quotations." At the present moment the Government have not only done nothing to alleviate the disastrous effects of the uncertainty caused by MR. SNOWDEN'S utterances, but have rather aggravated them by declining formally to say what he means to do. In an appendix to the "statement of policy" now issued they reprint their telegram to the Governments of the West Indies and Mauritius conveying their conditional offer of financial assistance to the planters in the shape of guarantees to the banks. But by this time they must be aware that the sugar producers regard this offer as a gesture which does nothing for their credit and will not lead to the planting of a single acre. It has done nothing to improve their position. The lead, as MR. PERCY HURD wrote in a letter yesterday, still remains in the hands of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

A Way Out

SIGNOR GRANDI has made a suggestion which, if accepted by the other delegates, may prove the means of saving the Naval Conference from what yesterday seemed inevitable and imminent failure. Such faint hopes of a five-Power agreement as were aroused by M. TARDIEU'S visit to Chequers last Sunday week had not been justified in the interval. There had been no progress towards solving the difficulty created by the Franco-Italian deadlock. Indeed that deadlock had become, if anything, more pronounced, since both sides had entrenched themselves in positions from which it was almost impossible for them to recede. The time seemed at hand when the failure of the Conference, as a conference of the five Naval Powers, would have to be acknowledged, and—seeing that France and Italy found it impossible to settle their differences—the other Powers would have to leave them out of the negotiations and conclude a three-Power agreement among themselves. SIGNOR GRANDI now proposes that this situation should be frankly recognized and that the best should be made of it.

His suggestion is that a three-Power agreement should be signed by Britain, the United States and Japan—between the first two of whom a complete agreement has been reached, while the negotiations between the United States and Japan have reached a stage at which agreement may confidently be expected; that the Conference, as a five-Power Conference, should be adjourned for six months, during which, with MR. MACDONALD as mediator, France and Italy should seek a settlement of their differences; and that, if and when they reach an agreement, that agreement should be incorporated into the three-Power Treaty so as to complete the task which the Conference set itself to accomplish. At first sight this seems the best hope in the circumstances of achieving something along the lines originally laid down ; but MR. MACDONALD, to whom it was submitted as chairman of the Conference, must clearly wait to get the opinions of the other delegates before giving it his blessing. It has at least the merit that it preserves the results which have been achieved in the negotiations and leaves the door open for further results to be added to them.

Whiskers by Weight

The quotations made yesterday from *The Times* of 1830 included one which suggests that even in that dark backward and abysm of time—four years before ARTEMUS WARD was born—American humour was already at its wicked work. "An upholsterer in Montreal offers twelve "cents per pound for gentlemen's whiskers" : thus stated some "American paper" of which the name has undeservedly escaped perpetuation. An upholsterer in Montreal—not, it will be observed, in the American Republic. When a Frenchman wants to tell a shamelessly tall story, he tells it of a Gascon ; and the American jester, in want of someone to act the part of the *moros tis* of the Greek exercise book, took care to cross the frontier and choose a Canadian. An upholsterer, then, in Montreal was offering twelve cents per pound for gentlemen's whiskers. There are some pretty domestic felicities in the notion. Imagine the pride of the wife and mother of strong men as she leaned back against a cushion which she knew to be stuffed wholly with the whiskers of father and the boys. But were gentlemen's whiskers so much more springy than the other portions of their face-fittings that they alone should be worth buying ? How many gentlemen's whiskers would it take to make up a pound weight ? How much of the twelve cents (sixpence) would each gentleman be likely to get ? Was it a fair price? Marty South's hair was cheap (so all her admirers feel) at the two sovereigns which was all that Percomb gave her for it; and even Marty South's hair cannot have weighed eighty pounds.

More questions aroused by this admirable American jest come crowding in upon the mind. In 1830 were Canadian gentlemen very hirsute on the cheeks ? In England at that date all male faces were clean-shaven; it was not till the eighteen-fifties that the Crimean War ushered in that era of the beard and the whiskers, of which the many elegant and fanciful varieties now cause delight to irreverent young contemners of the Victorian age. But doubtless in the Montreal of those days (by no means a purely Anglo-Canadian city) there was but little of the Anglomania which later, as the Americans of other towns declared, used to persuade some gentlemen of Boston, Mass., to put up their umbrellas on fine days because it was "raining cats and dogs in London." The dramatists had not yet discovered Canada (still less Australia) as the source of the strong, silent, and virtuous man who comes to rebuke the effeminacy of the English male and the luxury of the English female; but he would have made a striking figure indeed on the stage of Drury Lane or of Covent Garden with all his manly hair about his honest face. But all these considerations about the past must fade before the urgency of a single question about the present. If one hundred years ago an upholsterer in Montreal would give twelve cents a pound for gentlemen's whiskers, how much will an upholsterer, a rag-and-bone man, a knacker, any one in London offer for them to-day, with the moustaches thrown in ? But there is little hope. Indeed there is none. The tooth-brush moustache, the sticking-plaster whisker are not worth buying. The only wonder is that anyone finds them worth wearing.

HOME-GROWN TIMBERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Empire Marketing Board, in their endeavour to promote the use of Empire timbers, are often asked where notable examples of the use of different woods are to be found in this country. They are preparing, so that they may be able to satisfy inquirers, an index of such examples.

In accordance with their general policy of putting home-grown produce first, they want to secure an ample list of examples of the uses of home-grown woods. Some of our own fine woods, such as oak and walnut, have been used for centuries throughout the country in public and domestic buildings. But of some of our other woods the Board would be glad to have additional records. I, therefore, venture to ask if any of your readers can tell us of notable examples of the use for structural or decorative purposes of home-grown beech, ash, Scots pine, larch, poplar, sycamore (the "plane" of Scotland), sweet chestnut, spruce, and elm (in any of its varieties).

Yours faithfully,
PASSFIELD.

Dominions Office, Downing-street, S.W.1,
March 24.

BRITISH TRADE

A NEW SPIRIT WANTED

THE FISCAL QUESTION IN PERSPECTIVE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I hope I shall not be considered too bold if I try to call attention to what I believe to be the true perspective of the fiscal question.

The critical position of British industry is so serious, and at the same time the possibilities of an Empire market seem so limitless, that any patriotic man may be forgiven if for a moment he is dazzled by Empire Free Trade and mistakes it for the star to lead us out of our present difficulties. I have therefore much sympathy with Lord Beaverbrook, and desire to give him every credit for his bold effort and for his material point of view. At any rate he has done what no one else has done. He has shaken British public opinion and British politicians out of the apathy with which they have been watching the gradual throttling of our industrial position.

But the remedy he prescribes—the building up of fiscal union within the Empire—if it is designed to meet the urgency of our case, will be, I am afraid, of little avail. As an ultimate aspiration it is fascinating, and I earnestly hope that the discussions at an Imperial Conference foreshadowed by Mr. Baldwin will bear fruit. But Lord Beaverbrook's policy is not going to save us now. Let us assume that his hope can be realized. How long does he suppose it will take to convince Canada and Australia? How long to adjust the intricate fiscal structure of the Crown Colonies to the new relations ? How long to persuade British public opinion that in certain circumstances it is reasonable to tax bread ? I agree that we ought not to be terrified by difficulties. Down with Safety First ! But surmounting difficulties takes a considerable time—in this case obviously, even if we are sanguine, it will take a good many years. What is going to happen to British industry in the meantime ? Are we to leave it to sink further and further into disaster ?

The fruits of this policy, in fact, do not belong to the immediate future; and unless this be fully grasped it may not merely be useless, but dangerous. The genuine enthusiasm with which it has been preached, the favour with which it has been received, include a subconscious effort to escape from the truth, and it is only by recognizing the truth that we can be saved. The truth is that as an industrial nation we have become demoralized—that is to say, not all of the nation, of course, but a critical proportion of it has become demoralized. With all our ability, our resource, and our organizing capacity, we are as a people by nature indolent and incurably optimistic, and a century of unchallenged industrial supremacy has been all but fatal. If Lord Beaverbrook wants to know why we cannot compete in the markets of the world let him read the Balfour Report and he will find that an essential cause is the out-of-date equipment and organization of our factories and a low standard in their higher control; or let him read the D'Abernon Report and he will find that British merchants show a want of adaptability and enterprise; or let him study the current debates in the House of Commons and he will find that our miners want to work half an hour or an hour less a day for the same wage, and that the best contribution the present Government can make to the relief of industry is increased taxation and a rise in the price of coal. I am no Cobdenite, but what is the good of relying at this moment upon tariff reform, the results of which must in any case be years ahead, when the real reason for industrial depression is patent before our eyes ? What we require is a new spirit in capital and in labour, a spirit of cooperation with a system free from bad organization on the one side and unreasonable trade union restrictions on the other, and, above all, we require a new spirit among politicians and local authorities.

If, as we Conservatives hope, we can promote industrial confidence by an extension of safeguarding, by all means let us lose no time in setting about it. Industrial confidence is indispensable. But it is much more important to have economy. The findings, published this morning, of the Trades Union Committee on the effect of taxation on prices emphatically hit the nail on the head. It is fatal, as they declare, to eat up capital. That is most truly said. The idea that we can help industry whilst we bleed the direct taxpayer white must be abandoned. Fundamental administrative changes are always expensive ; they must be forgone. Even social reform, costly social reform, unless it be urgent, must be postponed. We must first of all get out of the rut of industrial stagnation. Upon this everything—prosperity, employment, standard of living, social progress, Imperial development—all really depend. There is, of course, no reason, so long as we bear this in mind, that we should not also pursue the long view policy, the evolution of Imperial fiscal consolidation. On the contrary, I believe this to be perfectly sound. But do not let us be misled into thinking that political change can be a substitute for personal effort and cooperation, and for the removal of handicaps that hamper personal effort. In our present situation these are the essentials.

I am your obedient servant,
SALISBURY.

21, Arlington-street, S.W.1, March 22.

THE SAVOY OPERAS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The leading article on the Savoy Operas in to-day's issue must have been read with keen satisfaction by many of your readers, and, if I am venturing to comment on it, it is only to suggest that it might have been amplified by the addition of some little reference to the third member of the triumvirate who were responsible for the original production of the operas, Mr. Richard D'Oyly Carte.

To Mr. Carte Londoners owe a deep debt of gratitude. It is probably not generally known that *Trial by Jury* was written by Gilbert and composed by Sullivan in 1875 at Carte's suggestion, to fill the place of a curtain raiser at the Royalty Theatre which had failed to attract the public. This was their first joint production, and Carte, having secured their collaboration, proceeded to produce their work, first at the Opéra Comique, and then at the Savoy Theatre, which was conceived and built solely by him and proved to be a great advance upon the then existing London theatre. Incidentally it was the first London theatre entirely lighted by electric light.

How well he served the public by his part in the production of the Savoy operas needs no word from me; it is within the memory of comparatively young playgoers. He did not, however, confine his activities to the theatre; the Savoy Hotel, the first hotel erected in London that in any way comes up to modern notions, was his work and continued under his personal care from its opening till his last illness. Two other important London buildings owe their existence to his activities; the Palace Theatre, which was opened with the production of Sir Arthur Sullivan's opera *Ivanhoe*, a production that still lives in the memories of those who witnessed it, and the rebuilding of Claridge's Hotel.

I remain your obedient servant,
W. F. FLADGATE.

Hollanden Park, Tonbridge, Kent, March 22.

THE NEW PLANET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is to be hoped that the happy suggestion of Miss Biggs—to name the new planet after the Spirit of Wisdom—will bear fruit. None other is so appropriate as the patroness of the intellectual skill by which the discovery was made. But, will she permit a modification of the name to Athene ? The Greek name is not only more attractive in sound but also better reminiscent of the people to whom that spirit was dear, and to whom the science of astronomy and the processes used in this discovery owe their ultimate origin. For a Greek name among the planets there is a precedent in Uranus.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. H. TYLER.

Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk.

The King will hold a Council on Friday, March 28.

TOKYO REBUILT

CHARACTER OF THE NEW CITY

CHANGES SINCE THE EARTHQUAKE

Yesterday the Emperor of Japan inspected the work of reconstruction in Tokyo, which was largely destroyed in the great earthquake of 1923.

(By Our Tokyo Correspondent)

Six new bridges spanning a river as wide as the Thames in London, 400 smaller bridges over the city's moats and inlets ; 600 miles of new roads ; three new parks, 51 open spaces ; 875,000 acres of smoking waste again covered with houses, shops, and factories—those figures sum up the task which the citizens of Tokyo, aided by a paternal Government, have carried out in 6½ years. The work was described in some detail in *The Times* of October 9 last. It may now be interesting to try, though with little hope of success, to tell readers in England what manner of city they would find if they were able to adapt Dr. Johnson's advice and take a walk down the Ginza (hard G, please).

Tokyo has a soul, and her architecture expresses it with startling clearness once the key has been found, but there are many contradictions and diversities to lead the eye astray. It is not an easy city to know. The newcomer is bewildered by contrasts of a violence almost inconceivable to the dweller in an old city like London. The new office blocks, like the motor-cars, might have been shipped from Seattle in parts and assembled in Japan, and the beauty of the old residential quarters, almost unchanged since the feudal lords and the Shogun's bannermen inhabited them, is singularly unobtrusive.

Even before the earthquake and fire of 1923, the architecture of the city was an unconscious mirror of the characteristics of modern Japan, and reconstruction has heightened the contrast between new and old. The city, like her citizens, leads a double life. Here East and West, ancient and modern, feudalism and capitalism, have had to come quickly to terms. It is an age of transition everywhere, but the swiftness

of Japan's conversion from an Oriental feudal life to the modern age makes the traces of her transition unusually vivid. The ten-storey steel and concrete office building stands beside a Japanese house every line of which reminds us that "the Japanese genius touches perfection in small things." The same man inhabits both and finds nothing incongruous in doing so, for this duality of life is the condition into which most Japanese now alive have been born. The citizen of Tokyo leads a double life. He clothes himself with a business suit in the morning and spends eight hours in bank or office among calculating machines, typewriters, and filing systems, wrestling with problems of production and salesmanship. But it is not quite the world into which he was born, and when the day's work is over he turns for refreshment of soul to old Japan. The hot bath taken, he puts on a kimono, sits on his soft, matted floor, eats Japanese food from a table that looks like a low stool.

If he goes to the theatre it is to watch a classic drama of love and chivalry, and, much as he enjoys Hollywood, three-fifths of the films he sees depict the adventures of the two-sworded men of whom his grandfather or perhaps his father was one. Every Japanese newspaper carries two serial stories—one of modern life and one of cloak and sword. The Japanese who has spent the day at his office or factory will entertain you in the evening in a room whose style has not changed in three centuries and every inmate of which, from the host in his flowing silk to the geisha who pours out your wine, is attired in the garb you see in Harunobu's prints. These beautiful tea-house buildings, as charming as a colourprint and as speckless as a new pin, express old Japan's ideas of splendour, hospitality, and beauty, and they give to-day its escape from the machine age. Thus they survive amid the steel and concrete and give the city a distinctively Oriental character.

SCENES OF CONTRAST

Old Japan had a beautiful and organic public architecture. It may be seen in the black and white watch-towers and gateways of the Imperial Palace, and it is completely exemplified in the castles of Nagoya and Himeji. It lends itself to large buildings and has been used, somewhat flamboyantly but with impressive effect, in the new Kabuki-za Theatre. Its character is distinctly Japanese, and if Tokyo had only developed more slowly—in a few centuries instead of fifty years—it might have given Japan a city of noble regularity with an individual and national cachet.

But the change came too quickly. The old architecture could not be readily adapted to the new life Japan was to make for herself in haste, and Japan is consequently without any architecture she can call her own. Her new buildings are, with few exceptions, copies of Western architecture, and being copies they are worse. She has two magnificent banks—the Mitsubishi, severely Greek, and the Mitsui, built and designed by a New York firm on classical lines adapted to modern requirements—but most of her important new buildings are plain, large office blocks which, being without architectural pretension, might be worse than they are. An exception must be made for the Imperial Hotel, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. Local opinion still quarrels over it. It is at least unique, and the first sight by night of its lotus pond and curiously aristocratic entrance is a thrill which the tourist does not soon forget.

The street scene is fascinating. Some cities have one street which is so redolent of their past that it draws the visitor to it again and again. Kagurazaka of Tokyo compares with the Merceria of Venice and the Sierpes of Seville in picturesqueness and character. But let us begin as the tourists do by taking a walk on the Ginza, which is the Strand and Bond-street in one. It is broad and straight, lined with gay shops and filled day and night with a lively throng. Night is its best time, for then the *mobo* (modern boy) and the *moga* (modern girl) appear in all their glory. He wears a little round hat and a bow tie and a coat that ends well above the level of the chair when he sits and a pair of bags into either of which his slim body might be slipped. Add a cane, a cigarette, and the conviction that he is "it." His *moga* has her hair bobbed, or in specially bold cases shingled—a desperate act which stamps her as emancipated ; her face is beautifully painted, its native ivory disguised in pink and white, and Cupid's vermilion bow adorns her lips. Of her hat the less said the

better; hats are very new in Japan. Her skirt stops at her knees. Like her escort she is the cynosure of every eye and draws reserves of moral courage from the fact.

But despite her inquisitive glance claiming kinship of fashion with the tourist, his eyes are on the quietly dressed girls who wear the charming dress of their country. This winter the prevailing colours of the outer wrap have been soft shades of brown or crimson. In summer the correct colours are those of the sky and sea, white and blue. They make a wonderful combination with the pale, clear ivory complexion, the dark eyes, and the masses of black hair.

The living pictures the tourist sees prevent him from noticing the architecture, and it is as well, for the general effect is as if a Japanese architect after a tour of the world had awakened in Coney Island and proceeded at once to draw elevations. The present Ginza is the fourth in half a century. The first was the old Japanese Ginza, dating from before the Restoration. Then came a street of regular two-storey brick houses which owed their form to Victorian England. They were burned—old Japan was burned down on an average of three times in a century—or become too small, and they were replaced by a street in which every style in Europe and America grew up cheek by jowl in two-storey structures of lath and plaster.

The fire of 1923 licked them up like stubble, and the present Ginza is five years old. It is more "jazzy" than ever, the chief difference being that concrete or tin or copper fronts have replaced plaster or wood, and the architectural riot which results from every shopkeeper owning his own small site is partially repressed by an increasing number of modern department stores in steel and concrete. It is best to see the Ginza by night, when its architecture is lost in the soft, dark sky that is so close to the roofs of the small houses and when the tourist is conscious of nothing but a lighted promenade filled with gay figures in fancy dress.

The Tokyo streets, like the *mobo* and *moga*, are not fit to be seen till night. But there are some bits of unpremeditated town planning inherited from the past which cannot be omitted from any account of Tokyo's external appearance. Medieval Tokyo was an agglomeration of villages growing around a fortified camp where the Administrator of the Empire dwelt with retainers and feudal lords encamped around him. It was defended by a triple moat, high earthworks, and massive walls. The western semi-circle of this moat, shut off by the intervening spaces of the Imperial Palace from direct contact with the city's traffic, is still as it was in the old days. The houses escaped the fire and have kept their Japanese character—fine woodwork, paper windows open to the sun, heavy, tiled roofs grown with weeds. Like Princes-street in Edinburgh, the street has but one side, a moat instead of a railroad fills the ravine, and the far side is crowned not with Gothic buildings but with ancient pines, whose enormous branches stretch over the bank like a giant's arms. To walk around it on a winter Sunday morning when the sun floods the broad space and the wild ducks are on the water is an exhilarating experience. At the farther end rises Kagurazaka, a narrow, steep street of shops with a variegated crowd. At sunset, when the irregular lights come out and the sky is still blazing red, to walk up Kagurazaka is like walking on some incredible stage scene.

CELEBRATIONS IN TOKYO

EMPEROR'S DRIVE ROUND THE CITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MARCH 24

The three days set aside to celebrate the completion of the reconstruction of Tokyo began to-day, when the Emperor drove round the city in an open Rolls-Royce car at the head of a procession of 30 cars.

The route, 20 miles long, was decorated with bunting and lined throughout with holiday crowds enjoying the spectacle and the superb sunny weather. Halts were made at various centres, where the Emperor gave audience to hundreds of citizens who had assisted in the reconstruction.

One of the most striking impressions of the journey was the bird's-eye view of a large part of Tokyo obtained from the ramparts of the castle moat at Kudan. Six years ago, as far as eye could see, the district was a smoking waste without roads, vehicles, or intact buildings. Now it is pierced with broad arterial roads and its slopes are covered with new buildings, the pale concrete colours of which blend not unpleasingly with their surroundings.

At the Hall of the Nameless Dead, erected where 33,000 persons perished in one holocaust, the Emperor paid reverence to their enshrined ashes. Among the most interesting places visited was the new primary school in the poor district, the admirable equipment of which strongly impressed the visitors. One hundred and seventeen schools have been built; nothing has been spent on external ornament, and nothing has been spared in efficiency of equipment.

Enormous numbers of country people have come in for the celebrations, and the illuminated streets are crowded with merrymakers.

BOTANY IN SOUTH AFRICA

NEED OF RESEARCH WORKERS

(FROM OUR TRANSVAAL CORRESPONDENT)

Professor C. E. Moss, head of the Department of Botany of the Witwatersrand University, has made an interesting statement on botany research in South Africa, in which he supported the view expressed by Dr. Arthur Hill, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, that one of the most pressing needs is the strengthening of the staff at Kew to cope with the classification problems of South Africa. There was, he said, only one South African botanist on its staff.

There is, Professor Moss says, an urgent demand for fully qualified men in South Africa. Every year he receives two or three applications for qualified botanists which he is unable to fill. There are too many "semi-skilled" botanists in the country, and the result is chaos. Plants are frequently determined wrongly, sometimes with serious consequences. Some time ago the Government wished to exterminate a poisonous plant. Hundreds of pounds were spent and the work was completed, when it was found that owing to an incorrect determination a perfectly harmless plant had been destroyed, while the poisonous variety was still flourishing. There is great scope for fully qualified botanists. Apart from the making of fresh discoveries, an immense field awaits them for research among plants already known.

SAFETY FIRST AWARDS TO PADDINGTON DRIVERS

Paddington Works Committee report that of 47 of the borough council's carmen and motor-drivers who entered the drivers' freedom-from-accidents competition of the Safety First Council, 42 qualified. One, who has been 11 consecutive years free from accidents and had already been awarded a gold medallion, was awarded an oak leaf bar. Five others were awarded silver medals for five years' freedom from accident, 10 were awarded bars to medals already gained, and 26 awarded diplomas for 1929. The committee recommend a gratuity to each man of £1. The Safety First Council gives a silver medallion to a driver who has been free from accident for five years, a gold medallion if he has been free for 10 years, and for each year after that an oak leaf bar is awarded.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE EMPIRE

INTEREST IN TRADE RELATIONS

LORD MELCHETT'S TOUR

Lord Melchett, the chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, returned to England yesterday morning from a visit to South Africa which has occupied 10 weeks. During a business tour he made use of many opportunities to discuss the subject of Empire economic unity with leading statesmen and industrialists, and in a statement made a few hours after his arrival in London he gave his impression of the attitude of South Africa towards closer trade relations with other parts of the Empire.

Lord Melchett said that a great deal of harm was being done by so many people at home continually asserting that no progress could be made in the matter of Empire economic unity because the Dominions were unwilling to take any steps towards it. Even if this were true it would be an extremely foolish thing to say, but it was not even true. Difficulties might have been expected in discussing the subject in South Africa. He had addressed a well-attended dinner of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, an important meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Federation in the Legislative Assembly at which members of all political parties were present, and meetings in Johannesburg, Durban, East London, and Port Elizabeth. He had had discussions with the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the South African Dominion, with General Smuts, a number of allied industrialists, and presidents of chambers of commerce. While everybody realised the difficulties which existed, the general spirit was certainly quite favourable towards anything that would tend towards closer trade relations within the Empire.

"EMPIRE FREE TRADE"

"Naturally there is a large amount of misunderstanding of aims and objects," Lord Melchett continued. "The use of the words 'Empire free trade,' which I myself have always deprecated, creates misunderstanding. Many difficulties were also raised as to how the scheme could be carried through. I pointed out in every speech I made that any scheme for the benefit of the Empire must benefit every part of the Empire. They must not consider that I came there asking them to do something for Great Britain. I asked them to think of their own position, which is serious enough. As primary producers of foodstuffs and raw materials they require our markets as much as we require theirs. The whole problem is not a problem of Great Britain going about cap in hand asking for kindness to be extended to us because we are in a bad way, but it is a question of a reasonable business deal among people who are largely mutually dependent upon each other for their prosperity. I found after I had swept away preliminary misconceptions a sympathetic feeling, particularly among business people with whom I am in close contact, and among agricultural elements, and a desire to get to grips with the question."

Lord Melchett made the comment at this point that he could not emphasize sufficiently the disastrous effect of the kind of controversy which had been going on at home. We simply bewildered our friends, who could not understand in the least why people who had the same objective entered into a colossal kind of fight on what were after all merely secondary questions. The result of his short visit to South Africa, he added, had been extremely satisfactory. He had induced Sir Abe Bailey to undertake the formation of a South African Empire Economic Unity Committee, and he had the assurance of support from a number of important industrial and commercial people. The fact that they could do this in South Africa, which was perhaps the least favourable ground for the topic, ought to be a stimulus to other Dominions to follow on similar lines. He felt more convinced than ever that the problem was one which essentially would have to be dealt with largely by men conversant with industrial and agricultural conditions and by real hard work.

Speaking of the talk of abolition of all tariffs within the Empire, Lord Melchett said that while this might be an enormous step forward he felt as a practical person that it could not be done in the present circumstances. The Dominions had already established so many industries under their own tariff walls. Empire economic unity, however, applied as much to raw material as to the exchange of goods. In fact raw materials provided the bigger question and it was a matter which as yet had scarcely been considered. Imperial Chemical Industries were an Imperial merger. They had their works in Canada, South Africa, and Australia, and sought with their friends in the Dominions a combination of British technical knowledge, business experience, and capital. This was an example which could be followed by other industries. He did not see any reason why they should not rationalize the steel output of the Empire.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

Concerning what had happened at home in his absence, he said he was very glad indeed to read Mr. Baldwin's last announcement. He thought this was becoming the policy of the Conservative Party, and it was on very sound lines. He was extremely pleased that Lord Beaverbrook was apparently in perfect agreement with it. He felt strongly that they should not tie their hands in any direction. Taxes were only one way, and a crude way, of achieving many objects. If they could agree on objects then they could study ways to achieve those objects. He hoped that those who cared for the Empire would pull together and not make what was an absolutely essential and urgent cause, requiring the cooperation not only of people in this country but of the people of the Dominions and Colonies, into just a controversy of words and definitions.

In a few words on the business side of his trip, Lord Melchett said he had visited the extensive and important factories in which they were interested and had discussed with the local boards problems of development and extension both in the Dominion of South Africa and in Rhodesia. Plans had been sanctioned for considerable extensions and the introduction of new processes with the help of the Imperial Chemical Industries' technical staff. He also visited various places which had been under investigation in view of the possibility that South African coal could be turned locally into petrol. There were huge coalfields there which were practically untouched. The coal was near the surface and could be brought to the pithead at a cost of about 4s. 6d. a ton. Imperial Chemical Industries had been working at a process of getting petrol from coal in this country, and the question had been studied in South Africa for two years. They were confronted, of course, with the question of the suitability of the coal. He was hopeful about the thing, but would not put it higher than that at present.

Asked about the native problem, Lord Melchett said that his general impression was that if they could develop the economic purchasing capacity of the native it would be the key to the solution of the future prosperity of the country. South Africa had difficult racial problems. He did not think anybody professed to see an actual solution of them at present, but he had no doubt they would be solved.

THE IMPERIAL CAMEL CORPS MEMORIAL

To-morrow at noon a wreath will be placed on the memorial in Victoria Gardens, Embankment, to the officers, N.C.O.s, and men of the Imperial Camel Corps who fell during the Great War in Sinai, Palestine, and Arabia. The wreath, which has been provided by subscriptions from former Australian members of the Corps and brought from Australia in ice, will be placed by Lieutenant-Colonel Langley, who commanded one of the Australian battalions. The High Commissioner of Australia, Sir Granville Ryrie, will be present as well as Mr. Stanley Bruce, former Prime Minister of Australia, Sir Newton Moore, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel R. V. Buxton, and Lord Winterton, M.P., of whom the last two were officers in the Corps.

The Imperial Camel Corps comprised four battalions—three composed of New Zealanders and Australians (mostly recruited from the New Zealand Rifles and Australian Light Horse); and one composed of British *personnel* (mostly recruited from the Yeomanry)—and had attached to it an Indian Mountain Battery. The brigade was commanded by the late Brigadier-General Leslie Smith, V.C.

Mrs. Williams, of Vineyard Hill, Wimbledon Park, mother of Mr. Herbert Williams, the former Conservative member for Reading, is 90 years old to-day. Her health is still good.

DIVIDED LIBERALS

OFFICIAL RESIGNATIONS AT DEVIZES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DEVIZES, MARCH 24

At the annual meeting of the Devizes Division Liberal Association on Saturday three notable resignations were announced. Sir James Currie, president and chairman of the association, sent a letter in which he said:—

"I am entirely in sympathy with Lord Grey, I neither respect nor trust the present leader of the Liberal Party, and as long as he is there my position is impossible, and it is in nobody's interest that I hold it. I think the present Labour policy, so far as foreign affairs are concerned, has been admirable. If I had equal confidence in their economics I would join them to-morrow, but I have not, so I want to stand on the touch-line for a year or two."

Sir James Currie has for many years been one of the principal supporters of Liberalism in the division, and has stood unsuccessfully as a candidate for Parliament, as has also Lady Currie. At the time of the rupture between Lord Grey and Mr. Lloyd George a few years ago he and Mr. Eric Macfadyen, former Liberal member for Devizes, issued a letter announcing that they were on the side of Lord Grey. The letter from Sir James Currie was sent because he is on his way to South Africa.

At the same meeting Mr. Macfadyen wrote that for reasons quite unconnected with politics there was no question of his standing as candidate again. Mr. Macfadyen was elected in the General Election of 1923, after two or three weeks' campaign, before which he was unknown in Wiltshire. He was defeated in 1924, and again in 1929.

A third resignation was that of Mr. Herbert Leaf, treasurer of the association. Mr. Leaf has for very many years been one of the mainstays of the Liberal Party in East Wilts. He was formerly an assistant master at Marlborough College. His resignation will perhaps be even more regretted by the party than those of Sir James Currie and Mr. Macfadyen, whose connexions with Wiltshire Liberalism are more recent.

Mr. Leaf gave a statement of his reasons for resigning to the executive committee in private. He said he felt uncertain where he was in politics, and he felt he could not go on holding an official position. He added that he remained a convinced Liberal, and he hoped to live long enough to see the Liberal Party united again. In the circumstances the meeting elected no officers, but appointed a committee to go into the whole question of the organization.

Sir Edmund Davis, of Chilham Castle, Kent, announced at a Conservative meeting at Chilham that, although formerly he had been the president of a Liberal Association, he now intended to give his full support to Captain M. Knatchbull, prospective Conservative candidate for the Ashford Division of Kent.

BOOT-MAKING IN THE EAST END

SWEATING ALLEGED IN REPORT

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

An interim meeting of the National Conference of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives was held yesterday in London, with the independent chairman, Mr. W. Addington Willis, in the chair, to consider a report by Dr. A. D. Denning on the conditions in which the boot and shoe industry is carried on in the East End of London. The report contains a sweeping criticism—"damnably inhumane" is one phrase—of the sweating conditions in which it is alleged the industry is conducted in many cases.

"It is not (the report says) until one has wandered through many side streets . . . peered into cellars, and poked into entries that one becomes aware of the terrible prevalence of drab, hole-in-the-corner, small-scale working." The sweating is attributed in large measure to the methods of commission agents. "Some are past-masters in cut-throat bargaining." London is credited with the production of about one-fourteenth of the national output of boots and shoes, and the report insists on the need for checking abuses in price-cutting by means of wage regulation, for workshop inspection, and for a general improvement of the standards of employment.

A sub-committee representing the employers and the union was appointed to confer with representatives of Government departments and local authorities on the practicability of giving effect to the suggestions which the report contains; to take such action as may best remedy the existing evils; to recommend to the National Conference what changes, if any, are needed in the existing law to secure more satisfactory conditions for the industry; to bring about such alteration in the manufacture of boots and shoes in the East End as will ensure the full observance of the national agreements; and to give such publicity to the subject as may be deemed desirable. It was also decided to prepare an official summary of this report for publication.

The joint meeting afterwards considered the scheme for a British mark of origin, and decided to proceed with the registration of an approved design and to prepare, with legal advice, the form of licence under which permits to use the mark shall be granted.

LONDON RATES

INCREASES IN SEVERAL BOROUGHS

Recommending a rate of 6s. 6d. in the £ for the half-year ending September 30—an increase of 3d. compared with the figure for the current six months—the Battersea Borough Council Financial Committee states:—

"The estimates, precepts, and grants during the coming year are all affected by the new system of finance created by the Local Government Act, 1929. The total estimates, including provision for the customary working balance of £10,000, involve a rate of 13s., or an increase of 6d. on the rate for the current year. The rate for the standard year (1928-29) on which Government grants are based, was 12s. 10d. The rate for the current year—mainly owing to decreased Poor Law precepts—was 4d. lower than in the standard year."

Hackney Borough Council will be asked to-morrow to make a rate of 5s. 8d. in the £ for the coming half-year. The Hammersmith Council Finance Committee recommend a rate of 5s. 10d., an increase of 4d. compared with the current half-year, and of one penny compared with the corresponding period last year. The St. Pancras Finance Committee recommend a rate of 5s. 1d., 2d. more than the rate for the current half-year.

Finchley Borough Council last night decided to reduce the rates from 9s. 2d. to 8s. 6d. in the £ for the ensuing year.

ACTION AGAINST SCHOOL PROPRIETORS

An action for damages for injuries received in an accident in a school laboratory was heard at the Birmingham Assizes yesterday. The plaintiff was Daphne Grace Partridge, 17, who sued through her father, Ernest Partridge, of Albrighton, Salop, and the defendants the Abbey, Malvern Wells, Limited, proprietors of the Abbey School, Malvern Wells. Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., counsel for the plaintiff, said that while the girl was in the school laboratory a bottle containing nitric acid fell from a shelf. The bottle cracked and the acid flew up in her face. The first thing to be done in such a case was to dilute the acid with water or alkali. Instead of that, the girl was led to another part of the building and then brought back, after which some preparation was applied to her face. By that time the acid had eaten into the flesh and done irreparable damage. The acid had caused destruction of the flesh and drawn up the corners of the mouth, so that it was difficult for her to speak. The girl gave evidence, and the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

MARGATE MURDER CASE

It was stated yesterday that no arrangements have yet been made for appeal by Sidney Harry Fox against his conviction, at the Sussex Assizes last week, for the murder of his mother at Margate. A decision may be taken to-day. The solicitor and counsel for the defence had no knowledge of any special steps being taken by the Home Office to investigate Fox's mental condition.

WOOL TEXTILE WAGES

REDUCTION PROPOSALS REJECTED

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The operatives in the wool textile industry of the West Riding have declined to accept the findings of Lord Macmillan on the wages issue. Lord Macmillan's main recommendations were the reduction of time workers' earnings by 9¼ per cent., leaving them 72 per cent. above pre-War full-time earnings, and of piece workers' earnings by 8¾ per cent., leaving them about 90 per cent. above the pre-War level. Most of the unions took a ballot and the result was given to the employers at a meeting yesterday of the Joint Industrial Council in the form of percentages of the total vote as follows:—

For acceptance of the employers' proposals	21.2
For rejection	72.1
Neutral	6.7

Mr. Arthur Shaw, the secretary of the operatives' side of the joint council, also presented the following resolutions which had been passed by the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade:—

That the proposal of the employers to make a new agreement in accordance with the recommendations of the Macmillan Court of Inquiry, as modified by the employers' suggestions, be and is hereby rejected; that the employers be informed that their proposals have been rejected by every union which has taken a ballot vote of its members; that the result of the aggregate vote be conveyed to the employers.

The official report of the meeting merely added that Mr. G. Whittaker, the employers' chairman, said that "it was very unfortunate but there was no ambiguity about the resolutions and the employers regretfully accepted them. Nothing was left for the employers but to take such a course as they might think proper."

The possibility of an agreed settlement of an exceedingly protracted dispute has therefore disappeared. Miss Bondfield's reasons for appointing the Court of Inquiry were the absence of a wages agreement in the industry; the failure of negotiations to secure agreement; the occurrence of sectional disputes; and the grave effect on trade and industry of the unrest in the industry. The inquiry and Lord Macmillan's report have, however, failed, as completely as the direct negotiations, to bring about a settlement. There is, indeed, only a slightly smaller majority against acceptance of the Macmillan terms than there was last October against acceptance of the employers' own terms. The employers' final terms, it may be recalled, were rather more favourable to the workpeople than those suggested by Lord Macmillan.

It now remains for the employers to consider the next step. They are, of course, in a strong tactical position for demanding the reductions which the unions have refused to concede. Their action will, however, be governed by considerations of expediency, and whether they will take united action or leave the district associations free to make new local agreements will probably be decided at an early meeting.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

SCHOLARSHIPS AT OXFORD

OXFORD, MARCH 24

The following elections have been made at Brasenose College:—In Mathematics.—To a Junior Hulme Scholarship.—B. L. Welch (Bede Collegiate School, Sunderland). To a Hulme Exhibition.—J. F. Coplestone-Boughey (Shrewsbury School). In Natural Science.—To an open scholarship.—D. Whitaker (Pocklington School). To a Hulme Exhibition.—G. P. Lewin (Monoux Grammar School, Walthamstow).

The following elections have been made at Christ Church:—To an open scholarship in mathematics, Gerald James Whitrow (Christ's Hospital). To a college exhibition in mathematics, Robert Lyal Richards (Christ's Hospital).

At Wadham College Bernard Vincent Rollin (Watford Grammar School) has been recommended for election to a scholarship in natural science, and John Laker Harley (Leeds Grammar School) to an exhibition in natural science.

Elections at Keble College have been made as follows:—To open scholarships in natural science, James Henry Gosborne (Nottingham High School) and Robert H. H. Morley (The College, Plymouth). To an exhibition in natural science, Edward Chad Varah (Worksop College).

The Master and Fellows of University College have elected Sir Lewis Amherst Selby-Bigge to an honorary Fellowship.

LONDON, MARCH 24

The Council of Westfield College has elected Miss Ruth Harrison, B.A. London, and Miss M. Reeves, B.A. Oxon, to Research Studentships for 1930-31.

Miss Christina Barrett, M.A., of Somerville College, Oxford, sometime Classical Lecturer at Royal Holloway College, has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Classics at Westfield College.

DUBLIN, MARCH 24

At a meeting of the Senate of Dublin University graces were passed for the following honorary degrees, which will be conferred in July:—M.Comm., Charles Eason, a well-known Dublin business man; LL.D., William Macneile Dixon, Regius Professor of English Literature at Glasgow University; Litt.D., Leonard Woolley, the archæologist, and Otto Jespersen, formerly Professor of English at the University of Copenhagen; Sc.D., Sir James Hopwood Jeans, F.R.S., and Niels Bohr.

DURHAM, MARCH 24

The University classical scholarship has been awarded to Philip Watson (St. John's College). J. A. Barber (St. John's College) has been elected president of Durham Union Society.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 24

Mr. C. K. Munro has been appointed to the Shute Lectureship on "The Art of the Theatre" for the session 1930-31.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school awards are announced:—

TRENT COLLEGE

Elected to a Music Scholarship:—J. Mullins (Cathedral Choir School, Oxford); to a Music Exhibition:—R. H. Elliott (Mr. J. E. Rhodes, Merton House, Penmaenmawr, N. Wales.)

FUTURE OF HAMPSTEAD CHURCHES

VICAR'S STATEMENT ON SALE OF ADVOWSON

The news has just been made public that the advowson of the parish church of Hampstead changed hands last autumn. It is understood that the vicar, the Rev. H. T. Carnegie, did not know of the transaction till a fortnight ago. A resolution of protest was passed at the annual parochial church meeting last week, and reported in *The Times* on Saturday.

The former patron of the living was Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson, the lord of the manor of Hampstead, who has disposed of it to Sir Charles King-Harman, of Ouse Manor, Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire. Five livings are affected by the sale, since the vicar of Hampstead is himself the patron of St. Stephen's, St. Saviour's, and St. Paul's, Avenue-road, besides having a controlling vote in the appointment to St. Mary's, Primrose Hill, as chairman of the trustees. Mr. Carnegie became vicar of Hampstead in 1926, and has done much to promote harmonious relations between all types of Churchmen in the parish. To-day the church accommodates different schools of thought, and provides each with the form of service it desires. The vicar said yesterday:—"I look upon this place as representing what is, in fact, the position in the Church of England. That position is that there are various schools of thought, and each one has a right to its existence."

Mr. Carnegie said also that his parishioners were naturally apprehensive for the future, and were asking what would happen if he were to leave the parish. Had it been known that there was any possibility of the advowson changing hands, the parishioners would certainly have bought it themselves. The Church Assembly has set up a committee to consider the sale of advowsons, and at the next session of the Assembly the Bishop of Chichester is expected to introduce a Measure providing that, before negotiations for the purchase of an advowson are begun, both the Bishop of the diocese and the church council concerned shall be informed.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

MR. ALEXANDER'S PLEA

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, responding to the toast of the "Naval Conference," proposed by Lord Wakefield at a dinner of the special Reception (Naval Conference) Committee of the City of London to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at Guildhall last night, said:—

The aim of the Conference is to secure an agreement on the reduction and limitation of war vessels on a basis of mutually-accepted naval strengths. In the words of the Prime Minister at the first plenary session held in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords the object we have in view is to end competitive building, reduce expenditure on ships, bring down fleets in size, and as a result present to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission sitting at Geneva an agreement which can be related to its wider work and form part of the material which will ultimately go before a general disarmament conference.

It is no use hiding from ourselves the fact that the Conference has found itself up against difficulties and that an important and critical stage has been reached. I deprecate, however, the extreme pessimism assumed by large numbers of our critics at a time when every person of good will should rather be asking, How can I help?

I do not complain in general of the treatment of this matter by the Press of this country, which on the whole has not only been restrained when it felt it could not help, but has generally been so conspicuously helpful. Nothing more harmful to the cause we are engaged in could be imagined, however, than the attack in a newspaper on the Prime Minister yesterday (Sunday), who, before the Conference is over, is blamed for a failure which has not yet happened, and which we are all striving to avert. So far from the Conference having failed, there is every indication that substantial progress in certain directions is likely to be made, and the Prime Minister is using every one of the powers he possesses (and these are not a few) to secure and extend that progress with a view to arriving at a Five-Power agreement.

I agree with the expressions of many leaders of influential opinion during the week-end that it would be a tragedy if for any reason an agreement which made for real progress in the direction of disarmament and peace was not secured.

I desire our countrymen to know that so far as we are concerned there is no difficulty in the way of such an agreement. We have made it perfectly plain where we stand in the cause of disarmament and I repeat what I said in the House of Commons on the Naval Estimates Debate that no Naval Power in the world has made such a voluntary reduction of naval strength as this country made in the hope that all Naval Powers would be equally willing to effect real reductions. We thereby indicate our willingness to implement our faith in the *bona fides* of other Powers who are signatories of the League Covenant, the Pact of Paris, the Locarno Pact and the Optional Clause, and we believe that every country represented at the Conference recognizes our genuine desire to help in this matter.

The essential thing for all of us in this important Conference is to endeavour to get rid of haunting fears which are not justified if we really meant our signatures to indicate our trust in and support of the international political agreements I have mentioned and, in face of our solemn declaration in 1928 on behalf of all our countries here represented for the renunciation of war, it is surely inconceivable that delegates who have come to London for the express purpose should be unable to arrive at agreement which will indeed and in truth record progress in disarmament.

THE ROOF OF CENTRAL ASIA

DR. TRINKLER ON HIS EXPLORATIONS

The German explorer and geologist DR. EMIL TRINKLER, addressing the Royal Geographical Society last evening, described his explorations in the Eastern Karakoram and in the Western Kunlun in 1927-28.

The lecturer said that he twice crossed the high mountain ranges and plateaux separating the Upper Indus Valley of Ladakh from the Tarim Basin of Chinese Turkistan or Sinkiang. As his party traversed these regions on two different lines they had the chance of studying two different sections across those high mountain regions. This was very important for the geologist of the party, Dr. de Terra, who by a thorough study of the structure of the rocks and mountains got a good idea of the geological history of this part of the world. The speaker himself made a plane-table survey covering the area from the Pangong lake across the high barren plateaux to the Upper Kara-Kash river. His main aim, however, was to obtain a good idea of what the Ice Age on those plateaux had been like.

Several of the valleys in the mountainous region to the south of the Aksai Chin were really valley plains. He found that these big valleys ran in quite a different direction from that shown on the maps. These valleys, filled with immense gravel deposits and sand, must once have contained great rivers.

The beautiful salt lake on the Aksai Chin, with its turquoise-blue colour, also everywhere showed signs of desiccation. The shore around this lake consisted of salt-encrusted clay deposits, very often cracked into polygonal fields. On the shores of the lake the ground was very muddy. Skeletons of wild donkeys and wild yaks, embedded in the mud, showed that these animals did not succeed in getting out of the swampy ground. The white clay terrace bordering the lake in the south were dissected by innumerable corridor-like fissures and gullies with many tributary gullies joining them. At the end of one of these he discovered a real cemetery of antelopes and wild yaks. The whole ground was covered with the bones and horns of these animals, which had been driven into this trap by wolves, who knew quite well that their prey could not escape, because the walls of these gullies were too steep to allow any escape.

When one day the comprehensive scientific results of the expedition had been worked out and were properly published, Dr. Trinkler concluded, he hoped to be able to return to Central Asia to start special systematic investigations. There was an immense territory still to be explored, not so much from a topographical as from a geological and geographical point of view.

BOXING

WELSH LIGHT-WEIGHT'S VICTORY AT THE N.S.C.

Alby Kestrell, of Cardiff, won his contest at 9st. 9lb. with Jack Hudson, of Manchester, in the ring of the N.S.C. at the Stadium Club last night. The contest lasted the 12 rounds, and Kestrell's victory was a comfortable one on points.

This success should ensure Kestrell the serious consideration of the officials responsible for selecting challengers for a title. Kestrell proved that he is a quick leader with the left and, in physique and balance, a boxer who looks as if he might join the championship class, as it is understood in this country at the present time. On the other hand, he showed few signs of possessing those other essential attributes of the real champion fighter, personality and resource. Last night Kestrell's opponent had little to commend him beyond steadiness, a good upright stance, and an occasional—a very occasional—right-cross to the jaw, but Kestrell was content to win his fight in the most commonplace manner, wasting all his advantage in speed and, incidentally, a lot of valuable time. Any boxer of ideas who had at his command such a swift straight left, assisted by the additional advantage of quickness of foot, must have demolished an ordinary opponent in three or four rounds. It is conceivable that Kestrell was not sufficiently extended to reveal his best form, but, on its face value, his victory last night was an uninspired, if fairly workmanlike, performance. British boxers have yet to learn the twin secret of many American and Continental successes, perfect training and concentration of effort.

LEN HARVEY'S EASY WIN

Len Harvey the British Middle-weight Champion, easily defeated Francois Stevens, of France, in a 15-round contest at The Ring, Blackfriars, last night. Harvey knocked out his man in the third round with a left hook.

BURGLARS AT CHELSEA MAYOR'S HOUSE

Burglars entered the house of Sir Edmund and Lady Phipps, at Carlyle-square, Chelsea, during Sunday night by using a ladder, and secured a quantity of jewelry. It will be some time before the value of the jewelry stolen can be approximately estimated. Lady Phipps is the Mayor of Chelsea. Neither she nor Sir Edmund was at home at the time of the burglary.

THE WEATHER

FINE AFTER MORNING MIST

Meteorological Office, March 24

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A belt of high pressure stretches from the Azores across the British Isles to Southern Scandinavia while a depression south of Iceland is likely to move north-eastward. Weather will be fair generally apart from Western and Northern Scotland, where unsettled conditions will prevail.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., S.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., W., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Light variable winds; fine after morning mist; mild during day, rather cold at night with some ground frost.

ENGLAND, N.W., MIDLANDS, N., WALES.—Light variable to moderate southerly or south-westerly winds; fair after morning mist; mild during day, rather cold at night with ground frost locally.

SCOTLAND (except S.E.), ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS, AND SHETLANDS.—Fresh to strong southerly to south-westerly winds, reaching gale force at times locally; cloudy, some rain; mild during day.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Fair in the South-east. Becoming milder generally with south-westerly winds.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate north-easterly to light variable winds; fine; local mist early and late; sea moderate or slight.

IRISH SEA (crossings from Holyhead, Liverpool, Heysham, and Stranraer).—Fresh to strong southerly or south-westerly winds; fair; sea rather rough.

ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL (crossing from Fishguard).—Fresh southerly or south-westerly winds; fair; sea rather rough to moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind light and variable in S.E. England; north-easterly on the Continent, 10-15 m.p.h. at surface and 20-25 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Fine; local morning mist in South-East England. Visibility improving to 4-8 miles in most places, but 1,000 yards locally early.

Sun rises, 5.55 a.m.; sets, 6.19 p.m.
Moon rises, 4.52 a.m.; sets, 12.44 p.m.
New Moon, March 30.
Lighting-up time, 6.49 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 10.45 a.m. and 11.7 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 24, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1025.6mb. (30.29in.), rising; temp., 45deg.; humidity, 53 per cent.; wind, N.E., light; weather, fine.

Sunday, 6 p.m. to Monday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 36deg.; rainfall, nil.

Monday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 50deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 10.6 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 2¼; Kingsway, 1¼; Clacton, 6; Lowestoft, 7; St. Andrews, 2¼; Southport, 2; Torquay, 2; Ventnor, 6.

FARMWORK IN CANADA

QUOTA FOR TRAINING THIS YEAR COMPLETE

The Ministry of Labour stated yesterday that it could accept no further applications for training for farm work in Canada this season under the joint scheme by which the Canadian Government guarantees an opening for men who are single and between the ages of 19 and 35 years. Under the quota for the year about 1,100 men are now in training at the Ministry's three centres—Brandon (Norfolk), Claydon (Suffolk), and Carstairs (Lanarkshire)—and the first party of about 150 will sail for Canada on Friday.

This is the fifth year the scheme has been in operation. Applications for training under next year's scheme will be considered in the coming autumn.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	10·0	—	34	47	Fine, some haze.
Banff	9·6	—	31	44	Fine.
B'wick-on-T.	8·2	—	34	44	Fine.
Bexhill	9·1	7	39	49	Mainly fine.
Blackpool	6·6	—	31	51	Fair, some haze.
Bognor Regis	9·0	1	37	51	Fine.
Bournem'th	10·3	0·3	34	52	Fine.
Bridlington	9·4	—	35	48	Fine.
Brighton	8·2	2	38	51	Fine.
Buxton	10·2	—	33	50	Fine.
Cheltenham	8·9	—	33	49	Fine.
Clacton	9·0	—	38	49	Fine.
Cleethorpes	10·5	—	37	44	Fine.
Colwyn Bay	3·9	—	30	45	Bright intervals.
Cromer	10·4	—	38	43	Fine.
Deal	8·0	2	41	47	Fine.
Douglas	8·6	—	33	45	Fine, some haze.
Dover	8·0	9	41	46	Mainly fine.
Dovercourt	9·1	—	37	48	Fine.
Eastbourne	9·2	6	39	50	Fine.
Exmouth	9·3	—	34	49	Fine.
Falmouth	10·1	0·1	39	50	Misc.
Felixstowe	9·2	—	37	48	Fine.
Folkestone	7·6	11	40	48	Rain, then fine.
Guernsey	8·8	—	41	48	Fine.
Harrogate	8·1	—	33	47	Fine.
Hastings	7·7	13	39	49	Mainly fine.
Ilfracombe	10·5	—	37	48	Fine.
Ilkley	7·5	—	33	49	Fine.
Jersey	7·3	—	42	49	Cloudy to fine.
Lerwick	5·8	0·2	31

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SMALL WOMAN'S TAILORED SUIT in Cumberland Homespun; coat lined crêpe de Chine and finished with novelty pockets: well-cut skirt. Stocked in three sizes and a few good colours. PRICE 8½ Gns

SMALL WOMAN'S WELL TAILORED THREE PIECE SUIT, coat and skirt in tweed; jumper in novelty woven material to tone. Stocked in a few good colours and three sizes. PRICE 10½ Gns

SMALL WOMAN'S WELL TAILORED TWEED COAT, lined throughout and trimmed on collar, belt and pockets with leather to tone. In shades of brown stocked in three sizes; 40½, 41½, and 43 inches entire length PRICE £5.18.6

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 24

His Excellency the Polish Ambassador (Monsieur Constanti Skirmunt) and Sir Percy Loraine, Bt. (High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan) had audiences of The King this morning.

The Earl De La Warr and Sir Edward Wallington have succeeded Brigadier-General the Viscount Hampden and Colonel the Hon. Claude Willoughby as Lord and Groom in Waiting to His Majesty.

The Queen of Norway has arranged to leave Bergen on Saturday on a visit to England, states a Reuter message.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Chatsworth from Co. Cork, and will spend a few days there before returning to Ireland. The Duchess of Devonshire is at Lismore Castle, Co. Waterford.

The Duke of Argyll has left London with Colonel Bennett-Dampier for an extended time on the Continent, and will be away for some weeks.

Princess Ottoboni is giving a dance for her niece, Miss Elizabeth Humphreys-Owen, on May 29.

The Marchioness of Titchfield will return to 16, Portman-square at the beginning of next month from India.

The Marquis and Marquise de Casa Maury have moved to 73, Portland-place, W. (Welbeck 4694.)

The Earl and Countess of Leven and Melville are leaving to-day for the United States, and will be away about six weeks

The Countess of Bandon will leave 23, Princes-gardens on April 10 for Laxton Park House, Stamford, where she will remain for a fortnight. She will leave for Ireland immediately after Easter.

The Countess of Cavan, who has been seriously ill for some time, is now making satisfactory progress and is leaving London on April 12 for Italy, and will not be back until the beginning of May.

Lady Henry Grosvenor has arrived at 16, Wilton-street. (Telephone, Sloane 9430.)

Viscount and Viscountess Furness have returned to London from East Africa.

Lady Helen Cassel will give a dance for her daughter, Miss Hermione Cassel, on Wednesday, May 14, at Brook House, Park-lane.

Lady Winefride Elwes will leave to-day in the Stella Polaris for a cruise in the Mediterranean. She will return to 20, Ennismore-gardens in about two months' time.

Lady James Douglas has left the Ritz Hotel for St. Leonards.

Lord and Lady Glanely will leave 12, Hill-street at the end of this week for Exning House, Newmarket.

Lord and Lady Invernairn will return to 21, Upper Grosvenor-street to-morrow from Jamaica.

Lady Bateman has returned from a three weeks' visit to America, and has joined Lord Bateman at Mentone. They are returning early in April to their house in Paris.

Lady Lovat will return to 48, Bryanston-square on April 10 from Greece.

A daughter was born on March 21, at Nanyuki, Kenya, to the Hon. Mrs. Gallagher, wife of John Francis Patrick Gallagher, F.R.C.P.

Sir Charles and Lady Addis, who have been on a visit to Gibraltar, will return to London on Friday in the Kaiser-i-Hind.

Lady Jessel and Mrs. Harvey Kearsley will give a dance for their daughters, Miss Vanda Swetenham and Miss Ursula Kearsley, on Monday, May 12.

Sir Thomas and Lady Hohler have arrived at 20, Jermyn-street from the British Legation, Copenhagen.

Sir Thomas and Lady Augusta Inskip will leave 10, Eaton-square at the beginning of next month for Scotland.

Sir Walter Gibbons is confined to bed with a severe attack of thrombosis, and has been compelled to cancel all engagements.

Admiral Mark Kerr left London yesterday morning for the West Indies and the United States on a two months' cruise in the yacht Enchantress.

Dr. Rushbrook Williams has returned to St. James's Court after his visit to India for the annual session of the Chamber of Princes at Delhi.

Mrs. Peter Larkin and Miss Larkin have returned to 94, Lancaster-gate from Canada.

Miss Preston, who has just returned to 20, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, from Blickling Hall, Norfolk., sailed yesterday for the West Indies to join Mr. and Mrs. Aymar Johnson in their yacht The Enchantress.

Mr. Cyril Bryce-Smith, who recently met with a serious hunting accident, during a run with the South Notts Hounds, has left Nottingham Hospital for further treatment at a Shropshire nursing home.

Mrs. Leonard Adams and family wish to express their grateful thanks for all the lovely flowers and kind sympathy shown to them in their deep sorrow. They hope to answer all letters in time.

The Household Brigade Steeplechases will take place at Hawthorn Hill on April 1 and 2—first race at 1.30 each day.

The committee of the Musicians' Benevolent Fund wish to make it clear that they had no part in the organization of the "Out-of-the-ordinary" ball, the abandonment of which was recently announced.

LUNCHEONS

THE LADY MAYORESS

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress received at luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday some of the members of the Corporation, namely:—

Sir Henry Kimber, Mr. George H. Heilbuth, Mr. A. H. Heath, Mr. S. R. Simonds, Mr. William Leow, Mr. A. W. Brace, Mr. W. J. Trice, Mr. T. J. Harrowing, and Mr. F. H. Brundle.

On Friday their guests at luncheon were:—Mr. Samuel Alderton, Mr. F. A. Mestro, Mr. T. A. Skeate, Mr. J. W. Berry, Mr. C. P. Whitney, Mr. Walter Fortescue, Mr. G. Laviaston, and Mr. J. D. Mounsey.

MRS. PRATT

Mrs. Pratt entertained the following guests at luncheon at the Ritz Hotel yesterday:—Mrs. Stimson, Lady Lowther, Lady (Spring) Rice, Lady Walston, Lady Fisher, Mrs. Dawes, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Henrihahan, Mrs. Varnell, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Fisgie, Mrs. Copley-Hewitt, Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Lovering, Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Rosenwald, Mrs. Lough, and Mrs. Galbraith.

THE WEDGWOOD BALL

The Marchioness of Blandford is chairman of the committee of the Wedgwood Ball, which will take place at the Park Lane Hotel on May 29, in aid of the village settlements of Papworth and Enham and the Pottery and Glass Trades Benevolent Institution. The ball is being organized in connexion with the Wedgwood bi-centenary, and among the members of the committee are the Duchess of Portland, the Marchioness of Linlithgow, the Marchioness of Titchfield, Lady Kathleen Rollo, Lady Henry Bentinck, Viscountess Plumer, Lady Rolleston, Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, and Mrs. Frank Wedgwood.

THE LATE LORD BALFOUR

Owing to the recent death of his father, Colonel Malcolm, at Poltalloch, Sir Ian Malcolm was prevented from attending either the funeral at Whittingehame, or the Memorial Service at Westminster Abbey to the Earl of Balfour, to whom he was for several years private secretary, and for 30 years a devoted admirer, supporter, and personal friend.

Sir Halford Mackinder was prevented owing to absence abroad from attending the memorial service in Westminster Abbey for the Earl of Balfour.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. C. PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE AND MISS GELSHENEN

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Christopher, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Stuart and Mrs. Pleydell-Bouverie, of High Barn, Godalming, Surrey, and Kathleen, only daughter of the late William Henry and Mrs. Carpenter Gelshenen, of New York, and 7, Cadogan-gardens, London.

MR. J. J. DENISON-PENDER AND MISS PEMBERTON

The engagement is announced between John Jocelyn Denison-Pender, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Denison-Pender, of 65, Eaton-place, S.W., and Camilla Lethbridge, only daughter of the late Willoughby A. Pemberton and Mrs. Pemberton, of 74, Eaton-place, S.W.

LIEUTENANT C. J. WOOD, R.N., AND MISS K. HALLARAN

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place to-day in Hong-kong, between Lieutenant C. J. Wood, R.N., H.M.S. Iroquois, eldest son of Colonel and Mrs. Wood, of Driftways, Farnham, Surrey, and Katie, younger daughter of the late Colonel and the late Mrs. Hallaran, and grand-daughter of the late Mrs. Bayley, of Crawley Rise, Camberley, Surrey.

CAPTAIN D. CALVERT-FISHER AND MISS F CORNISH

The marriage between Captain Dacre Calvert-Fisher, The Gloucestershire Regiment, and Miss Frances Cornish will take place quietly at Newington on Thursday, April 10.

CAPTAIN A. R. CORMACK AND MRS. V. N. BOOTH

The engagement is announced between Captain Arthur Richard Cormack, M.C., elder and surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cormack, of 14, Guildford-avenue, Surbiton, Surrey, and Vera Newbon Booth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Shephard.

CAPTAIN C. A. OSBORNE AND MISS MEARES

The engagement is announced between Captain Coles Alexander Osborne, The Ludhiana Sikhs, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Osborne, of Bromley, and Joyce, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Meares, of Sydney, N.S.W.

THE REV. R. O. PHILIPS AND MISS MITCHELL

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Rev. Ralph O. Philips, assistant priest at St. John's Church, Waterloo-road, youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Phillips, of Hollington, Staffordshire, and Doris, eldest daughter of the late William Woods Mitchell, of Arundel, Sussex.

DR. L. C. HILL AND MISS ROBERTSON

The engagement is announced between Leslie Charles Hill, M.D., M.R.C.P., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hill, of Penn, Wolverhampton, and Marion, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Robertson, of Moorcroft, Buxton.

MR. D. F. A. NEILSON AND MISS C. GLYNN-OUSELEY

A marriage has been arranged to take place at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, April 25, 1930, at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, S.W.1, between Drevor Frederick Acton Neilson, F.R.C.S., of 40, Queen Anne-street, W.1, elder son of Dr. Henry J. Neilson, C.B.E., and Mrs. Neilson, of Inchcape, Woking, and Celia Glynn-Ouseley, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gore Glynn-Ouseley, of Blakesware, Teddington.

MR. J. K. HARRISON AND MISS ALLEN

The engagement is announced between John Kirk, only son of the late John Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, of Holmside, Parkgate, Cheshire, and Margaret, only daughter of the late Percy R. Allen and Mrs. Allen, of Treefield, Hartford, Cheshire.

MR. C. A. HALL AND MISS WALTON

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place on May 29 at Harpenden, between Charles Archibald, third son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hall, Cecil Lodge, Abbots Langley, Herts, and Oporto, Postugal, and Phyllis, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Walton, Welcombe, Harpenden, Herts.

MR. E. J. I. WHITCROFT AND MISS DOUGLAS-WILSON

The engagement is announced between Edward John Ives, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Whitcroft, of Shankill, Co. Dublin, and Gladys Margaret, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. Douglas-Wilson, of 3, Ripon-road, Harrogate.

MR. G. B. TRAILL AND MISS M. E. MULLER

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Gilbert Barsham Traill, M.C., Colombo, Ceylon, and Margaret Ewart (Peggie) Muller, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Muller, of Woodside, Lymington, Hants.

MR. C. J. BRIDGE AND MISS NEVILLE

An engagement is announced between Cyprian John Bridge, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. C. Bridge, of Turville Park, Henley-on-Thames, and Estelle Cardwell Neville, elder daughter of the late Mr. George Wilder Neville, of Portsmouth, Virginia, and Mrs. Neville, of New York. The marriage will take place shortly in America.

MR. T. D. FINDLAY AND MISS N. NEWBIGGING

The engagement is announced between Thomas Dunlop Findlay, only surviving son of the late Robert Findlay, of Easterhill, Lanarkshire, and Nancy, younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Charles Newbigging, 3, Lansdowne-crescent, Edinburgh.

MR. R. W. K. NOTT AND MISS FRANCIS

A marriage will take place early in June between Richard, eldest son of Major and Mrs. L. H. Nott, of Beckenham, Kent, and Phyllis Mary, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Francis, of Cross House, Northam, Devon.

MR. L. HARTLEY AND MISS L. D'ALKAINE

The marriage arranged between Mr. Lister Hartley and Miss Lucila d'Alkaine will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 12 noon on April 30.

RECEPTIONS

BARONESS RUBIDO-ZICHY

The Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy held a reception at 35, Eaton-place last evening. The reception was preceded by a small dinner-party, at which Princess Helena Victoria was entertained.

The musical programme included several songs by Gabriele Joachim, and violin recitals by Adila Fachiri. Among those present were:—

The Italian Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador, the French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Regis de Oliveira, the Turkish Ambassador, the Austrian Minister, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, the Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, the Liberian Minister and Mme. Dresselhuys, the Norwegian Minister and Mme. Vogt.

Mr. J. T. Marriner, Mr. L. Oliphant, Mr. H. Channon, Lady Bingham, the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Stonor, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hawtrey, Mr. L. Michelli, Mr. and Mrs. Courtauld, the Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeldt, Count Dentrice Frasso, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Sir Hubert and Lady Montgomery, General Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton, Prince Ferdinand Lichtenstein, Lord and Lady Melchett, Lord Thomson, Lady Ribblesdale, the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. Edward FitzRoy, Sir Henry and Lady Beaumont, Sir Robert and Lady Gower, Mr. and Mrs. Dieckhoff, the Hon. George and Lady Agnes Peel, Brigadier-General and Mrs. E. L. Spears, Lieutenant-Colonel A. and Mrs. Biddy, Major-General Sir John and Lady Ellerbury-Williams, Viscount and Viscountess Bearsted, Mrs. Ernest Cunard, Mr. J. B. Monck, Countess Elizabeth Seefried, Mr. and Mrs. A. de Baisa, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Packe, Brigadier-General Sir Charles Delme-Radcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, Lady Struthers, Miss Raphael, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, Sir William Goode, Mrs. Ruby Lindsay, Lady Alastair Innes-Ker, Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, Lord and Lady Ashwith, Lady Mainwaring, Miss Derra de Moroda, Mrs. Allfrey, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Mrs. Alice James, Princess E. and Princess M. Wiadechzeratz, Sir Frederick and Lady Leith-Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Quilter, Comte de Rogeris, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lazlo de Lombos, Count Joseph Potocki, Major and Mrs. McNeil Moss, Mr. Geoffrey Eastwood, Mrs. Marshall.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, Colonel G. C. Girn, Viscount and Viscountess Dimedin, Lord and Lady Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. D. Stanclood, Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Vaughan-Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hanbury, Sir Montague Barlow, Sir Otto and Lady Niemeyer, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Sir Frederick and Lady Lewis, Sir Robert Donald, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Konrassy, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, Lady Winifred Renshaw, Mrs. Crocker, Mr. Fitzwilliam, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Lady FitzGerald, Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott, the Hon. Sir Derek and Lady Keppel, Lady Sydenham, Lady Cory, Mr. H. C. Norman, Lady Dallas, and Mr. and Mrs. Selby.

THE DUCHESS OF NORFOLK

The Duchess of Norfolk was at home yesterday afternoon at Norfolk House to meet the hosts and hostesses of the dinner and dance which will take place at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday, May 7, in connexion with the Heritage Craft Schools, Chailey. Sir Owen Seaman, in speaking of the organization of this dance, explained that funds were urgently needed for new buildings at the Schools. During the afternoon Miss Hebe Simpson played the violin and sang, and others present included Lady Riddell, Lady Hodges, Lady (Donald) Maclean, Lady Kleinwort, and Mrs. C. W. Kimmins, of the Heritage Craft Schools.

LORD BALFOUR'S WILL

NEPHEW TO SUCCEED TO WHITTINGEHAME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, MARCH 24

The trust disposition and settlement of Lord Balfour, which was lodged in the Register House, Edinburgh, to-day, is entirely private, and does not disclose the amount of his fortune. The trustees under the settlement are Lord Salisbury, Lord Robert Cecil (now Viscount Cecil), Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) E. W. S. Balfour, Younger of Balbirnie, and Major the Hon. Edward Cecil Lascelles.

Lord Balfour directed his trustees to hand over to his brother, Gerald William Balfour (now Earl of Balfour), and to the life-renter in possession for the time being of his estate of Whittingehame, all his private papers, diaries, and correspondence, so that they, along with any others they may assume to act with them, may examine and divide the same into two categories, political and private, and preserve or destroy such portions as they may deem expedient, and of which they are appointed the sole judges, with power to publish all or any part of such papers, diaries, or correspondence or to lend for publication. He further directed that any profits over in each year arising from the publication shall be paid over to the life-renter for the time being.

In another clause Lord Balfour said:—"Considering that I am possessed of various pictures and other works of art, such as ornamental and antique furniture, china, jewels, and plate, my desire is that these should be treated and become family heirlooms in the family." To his sister Alice, if she so desires, he gave the life rent use of the dwelling house on the Whittingehame estate known as Redcliffe, as at present occupied by the estate factor. The trustees are directed to continue to pay all existing pensions to old servants or others which Lord Balfour may have been used to pay at the time of his death.

SAVING OF ESTATE DUTY

With regard to the whole residue of his means and estate, heritable and movable, real and personal, Lord Balfour directed his trustees to pay over the net revenue or income for the behoof of a series of heirs, the first of whom is his brother Gerald William Balfour, in life rent, whom failing the heir male of his body; but by a codicil the testator altered this provision, stating that, having consulted his brother Gerald and the other members of the family interested, and with his and their full approval, he cancelled the nomination of Gerald as the first life-renter to be called to the succession of the residue, and instructed that in his place the heir male of his body shall be the person first entitled to succeed. This means that the new Laird of Whittingehame is Viscount Traprain (formerly Mr. Robert Arthur Lytton Balfour), son of Mr. Gerald Balfour, who has now succeeded to the earldom. In the codicil Lord Balfour said:—"I wish to say that I have made this alteration to save my heirs as much estate duty as possible." The trustees are directed to put the life-renter of the residue into personal occupation, use, and possession not only of his landed estates of Whittingehame and others in Scotland, but also of the furniture and plenishing in and about the mansion house of Whittingehame; and also into personal occupation of his leasehold house in Carlton-gardens, London, and of any other residence he may possess. Lord Balfour expressed the wish that the home farm of Whittingehame, which includes Overfield Farm, should be carried on as he had been in the habit of carrying it on.

The will is dated at Whittingehame on January 1, 1923, and is witnessed by Sir Robert Horne, M.P., and by the Rev. Marshall Lang, minister of Whittingehame. The codicil altering the immediate succession is dated at the same place on December 30, 1927, and witnessed by Mr. A. S. Blair, W.S., Edinburgh, and Frank Edward Coleman, the butler at Whittingehame. By a further codicil dated at Fisher's Hill, Woking, on September 20, 1929, Lord Balfour appointed his niece, Mrs. Blanche Elizabeth Campbell Dugdale, wife of Captain E. T. S. Dugdale, of 1, Roland-gardens, London, to be his literary executor and to act along with those already named.

FUNERALS

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS HOWARD

The funeral of Major-General Sir Francis Howard, of Castle Godwyn, Painswick, took place yesterday. Requiem Mass was sung at Stroud Roman Catholic Church, the celebrant being Father Dunstan Sargent, who also officiated at the burial in a small private cemetery close to the walls of Thornbury Castle. The family mourners included Lady Howard (widow), Miss Marjorie Howard (daughter), Miss Howard, Miss Alice Howard, and Lady Blennerhassett (nieces), Sir Esme and Lady Isabella Howard, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Francis Cadogan, Lady Susan Dawnay, and Misses Stella and Phyllis Annesley, who were joined at Thornbury by Major and the Hon. Mrs. Algar Howard, Colonel C. A. Howard, the Earl of Liverpool, Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Stephens (Colonel-Commandant, The Rifle Brigade, representing the Duke of Connaught) and Lady Stephens, Sir Lionel Darell, Miss Bazley, Captain Baddeley, Mr. Vaughan Gibbs, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Macan.

Others present at the Requiem Mass were:—

Lord and Lady Gifford, Lord and Lady Dickinson, Sir Francis Hyett, Colonel Sir Percival Marling, V.C., Lady Makins, the Hon. Mrs. Legh, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Festing, Dr. Rupert Collins, Colonel Dent, Major Bowie Evans, and representatives of the police and the British Legion.

The burial at Thornbury was attended by Major A. Capel and other officers of the Gloucestershire Regiment from Bristol, Colonel R. F. Pearson, Colonel Paley, Colonel C. E. Turner, and Mr. A. W. Hopkins. At the close buglers of the Rifle Brigade sounded Last Post and Reveille.

COLONEL E. D. MALCOLM

The funeral of Colonel Edward Donald Malcolm, C.B., of Poltalloch, took place yesterday afternoon at Poltalloch. The service was held in the St. Columba Episcopal Church at 3 o'clock. The Right Rev. Dr. Kenneth MacKenzie, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, officiated, assisted by Canon Vallings and the Rev. F. S. Strother. The chief mourners were Sir Ian Malcolm, Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, Major Harold Malcolm, and Mr. Maurice Malcolm (sons), Mrs. Bonham-Carter (daughter), Colonel W. Barne (son-in-law), Mr. Victor Malcolm and Mr. Angus Malcolm (grandsons), and Mr. Ronald Malcolm (nephew).

Others present included:—

Mr. Graham Campbell of Shirvan, Lieutenant-Colonel MacRae-Gilstrap of Ballimore, Mr. Graham Campbell, jun., and Major W. D. Allan, Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, and a large number of tenants.

Lady Malcolm and Mr. George Malcolm were unable to be present.

LADY CAWLEY

The funeral of Lady Cawley, wife of Lord Cawley, of Berrington Hall, Leominster, took place at Eye parish church yesterday. The Rev. C. Faulkner Chorley (vicar) and the Rev. W. G. Buckle officiated. Estate employees acted as bearers. The chief mourners included Lord Cawley, the Hon. Robert Cawley (son), the Hon. Mrs. Charles Long (daughter), and other relatives.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

CAPTAIN R. L'E. M. REDE, R.N.

A memorial service will be held at St. Ann's Church, Portsmouth Dockyard, at 11.15 a.m. on Thursday, March 27, for Captain Roger L'Estrange Murray Rede, D.S.O., R.N., who died suddenly on March 3 at Cagnes-sur-Mer.

COWES

There is a good deal of activity at Cowes in preparation for the coming yachting season, which promises to be an exceptionally interesting one. After being laid up since the end of the 1928 season the King's racing cutter, Britannia, will make her reappearance in time to take part in the special races to be held at Cowes and Ryde during the latter part of May and early in June for the testing of Sir Thomas Lipton's new America Cup challenger, Shamrock. Britannia's crew will join her next week, when fitting out starts. She is to have a new Ratsey mainsail.

Already several yachts have left for spring cruises in foreign waters, including Lady Houston's Liberty, Commodore Sir R. Williams-Bulkeley's Andria, Mr. A. J. Drexel's s.y. Queen of Scots (chartered to Mrs. H. Brown, of New York), the Hon. Ernest Guinness's Fantome II. (which was joined by the owner and party during the week-end), and Mr. Aymar Johnson's Enchantress (which left for Barbados on Saturday to embark the owner for a West Indies cruise. Others at Cowes in preparation include Lord Tweedmouth's Tiercel, the Earl of Birkenhead's Mairi, Sir Alan Anderson's Harbinger, Colonel A. M. B. Gage's Amphitrite, Mrs. Hickman Morgan's Boadicea, and Captain C. W. P. Slade's Diane.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

HOTEL OWNER'S ESTATE

MR. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HAYWARD, of Leahurst, Silverdale-road, Eastbourne, and carrying on business as the Worcestershire Brine Baths Hotel, Droitwich, died on January 22, aged 68, leaving £205,251, with net personalty £158,494.

DAME MARY ANNE EDITH HARVEY, of Rainthorpe Hall, Flordon, Norfolk, who died on March 20, 1929, widow of Sir Charles Harvey, Bt., left unsettled property of the gross value of £14,450, with net personalty £14,247. She desired:—

Her son Oliver to pay £50 per annum each to her servants, Annie Maria Joyce and Maria Hornor, if respectively in her service at her death.

DAME FLORENCE JANE PEARCE GOULD, of Ferncroft-avenue, Hampstead, N.W., and Little Cross, Holme, Devon, widow of Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., died on January 16, leaving £8,274, with net personalty £6,201. She left:—

£200 to the Women's Missionary Association of the Baptist Missionary Society.

MR. WILLIAM EDWARD FAWSITT, of Eskdale, Baring-road, Grove Park, S.E., and of Richard Fawsitt and Sons, leather manufacturers and factors, Tanner-street, Bermondsey, S.E., who died on December 11, left estate of the gross value of £90,365, with net personalty £54,683. He left:—

£250 to Rosina Ethel Oastler, clerk; £200 to Constantine Olave Day, chauffeur, if still in his service; and £250 to Albert Gerald Gardner.

MR. HENRY ENTWISTLE BURY, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C., and Owlhurst, Weybridge, Surrey, solicitor, and of Inverliever, Loch Awe, Argyll, for some time a member of the governing body of the Royal Academy of Music, died on January 17, aged 47, leaving estate of the value of £59,866, with net personalty £55,073. He gives:—

£100 to his clerk, Octavius Leopold Thomson; £100 to Harriette Thomason; and £50 to James McLevin, gamekeeper.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY GARRETT, of Cadogan-gardens, Chelsea, S.W., managing director of George Idle, Chapman, and Co., Limited, Lower Thames-street, E.C., who died on January 4, aged 70, left estate of the gross value of £63,520, with net personalty £47,890. He left:—

£100 each to Louisa Maria Johnson and Emily Fanny Ilsley, faithful servants.

MRS. JOANNA POLE, of Pen Selwood, Manor-road, Bournemouth, widow of A. E. Pole, died on January 10, leaving estate of the gross value of £44,625, with net personalty £44,369. She left:—

£1,000 to the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

MR. FREDERICK JOHN ATKINSON, of Folly Gill, Darley, Yorks, and of Glass House Mills, and Forster Beck, and Brig House Mills, near Patsley Bridge, hemp spinner, who died on October 28, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £40,159, with net personalty £20,344. He gives:—

£200 to Annie Houseman, if still in his service.

MR. CHARLES STANLEY OVINGTON MILLAR, of Putney-hill, S.W., who died on January 11, aged 53, left estate of the gross value of £23,602, with net personalty £21,908. He left:—

£100 to his old nurse, Mary Jane Jacob.

MR. GEORGE HARDING, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., and of Wedgeborough, Holly Park-gardens, Finchley, N., antiquarian bookseller, who died on January 23, left estate of the gross value of £18,015, with net personalty £17,918. He left:—

£300 to George Wheeler, if in his service at his death.

After a number of life interests, the residue of his property as to one-fourth to Cheyne Hospital for Children, Cheyne-walk; one-fourth to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street; and one-half to Charing Cross Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, St. George's Hospital, Westminster Hospital, and the Royal Ear Hospital, 43, Dean-street, W.

MR. JOSEPH BROWN, of Reynard Cottage, Penkridge, Staffs, farmer and sheep breeder, who died on February 2, left £8,493, with net personalty £8,020. He left:—

£550 and certain furniture to his wife's companion, Florence Elizabeth Rowley.

After a number of life interests, £800 to the vicar and churchwardens of Bednall Church, Stafford, for the upkeep of the churchyard and for providing a reading or recreation room for the parish in memory of the Brown family, unless such had been provided in his lifetime; £50 to his shepherd, George Allerton, to be paid immediately after the dispersion of the Wolgarstone Flock of Shropshire sheep, if then in the employ of the executors and has "rendered his services to their satisfaction"; and the ultimate residue of the property as to two-thirds to the Royal Orphanage, Wolverhampton, and one-third to Stafford General Infirmary.

MISS LOUISA CARLYON, of Parkfield, Surrey-road, Bournemouth, who died on January 13, aged 83, left property of the gross value of £6,383, with net personalty £6,315. She left:—

£200 to the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, towards the cost of a church at Rohtak, India; and £100 towards a fund for the benefit of pensioners of her late brother, Henry Chichele Carlyon, at Rohtak.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
CALLOW, Mr. Charles Jenner, M.R.C.V.S. (62), of Mill-grove, Mill-road, Burgess Hill, Sussex (net personalty, £975)	£1,047
DAVIDSON, Mr. Allan Arthur, of Jos, Nigeria, one of the pioneers of the Nigerian Tin Industry, a director of a number of Nigerian tin mining companies (net personalty, £57,266)	65,663
HARRIS, Mr. William Bartlett (67), of Woodlands, Teignmouth, solicitor (net personalty, £32,733)	38,260
HARVEY, Mr. George McNaughton, F.R.C.O. (35), of Dinmore-road, Wallasey, Cheshire (net personalty, £247)	706
HEPBURN, Mr. Patrick Henry, LL.B., of Parliament Hill, Hampstead, N.W., and of Bird in the Hand-court, Cheapside, E.C., sole principal of the firm of Messrs. Hepburn, Son, and Cutcliffe, solicitors, Cheapside, E.C. (net personalty, £94)	11,062
HEYGATE, Mr. Frederick Nicholas (75), of Lothwood Billingshurst, Sussex, medical practitioner (net personalty, £5,243)	5,620
JACOMB-HOOD, Mr. George Percy, M.V.O. (72), of Tite-street, Chelsea, S.W., painter and black-and-white artist (net personalty, £11,986)	14,728
JAMES, Mrs. Emma Sabina, of Albemarle-road, Beckenham, widow of the Rev. J. P. James (net personalty, £14,599)	15,099
JOHNSTON, the Rev. Francis Burdett, M.A., of Manor-road, Waltham Abbey, Essex (net personalty, £4,238)	4,671
KELLOCK, Mr. William Walter, J.P., of Highfields, Audlem, Cheshire, and of C. W. Kellock and Co., Ltd., of Liverpool and London, shipbrokers (unsettled) (net personalty, £37,330)	41,064
LEVY, Mr. Walter Woolf (49), of Carleton-road, Holloway, N., automobile engineer (net personalty, £27,552)	45,308
LUTWIDGE, Colonel Ernest Frederick Lowthorpe (65), of the Devonshire Club, Eastbourne (settled and unsettled property)	6,32.
PEAKE, Mrs. Anna Louisa (76), of St. John's House, Lichfield, widow of H. C. Peake (net personalty, £35,158)	36,692
PENMAN, Dr. Robert Steven, M.D., C.M., of Hobgate, York (net personalty, £3,124)	3,804
SAWERS, Miss Emily, of Avonmore-gardens, Kensington, W. (net personalty, £4,796)	10,787
WILKINS, Captain John, O.B.E. (71) of Hootonlane, Leigh, Lancs, for nearly 50 years in the employ of the Ellerman Wilson Line, of Hull (net personalty, £2,194)	2,343

CENTENARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

CELEBRATIONS BEGINNING TO-DAY

The ceremonies with which the centenary of Greek Independence from Turkey is to be celebrated begin to-day in Athens with a *Te Deum* in the Cathedral, at which M. Zaimis, the President of the Republic, will be present. Later there will be commemorations in the Universities of Athens and Salonika, and in the evening a naval and military torchlight procession through the capital.

On Thursday there will be gala performances of *Marco Botzaris* and *Rhighas Pherraios* at Athens; on Sunday the foundation of the Monument of Independence will be laid at a review of troops, Boy Scouts, and schoolboys. Later, among other celebrations, there will be a Pageant of Ancient Greece at Eleusis (April 6), and games at the Athenian Stadium (April 21), in which British and French competitors will take part. These will be repeated on May 4, after the Festival at Delphi, at which there will be, from May 1 to 3, games, folk songs and dances, and representations of two plays of Æschylus. The Delphi programme will be repeated from May 6 to 11. On May 15 the restorations in the Parthenon, where several of the fallen columns have been replaced in their original positions, will be inaugurated.

During the autumn the *Persæ* will be performed in the Theatre of Herodes Atticus, and a Byzantine Congress will meet in Athens. In honour of the centenary a series of 18 commemorative postage stamps will be issued on April 1 and remain on sale for the rest of the year.

SHEEP AND SKIS

MARCH IN WESTMORLAND

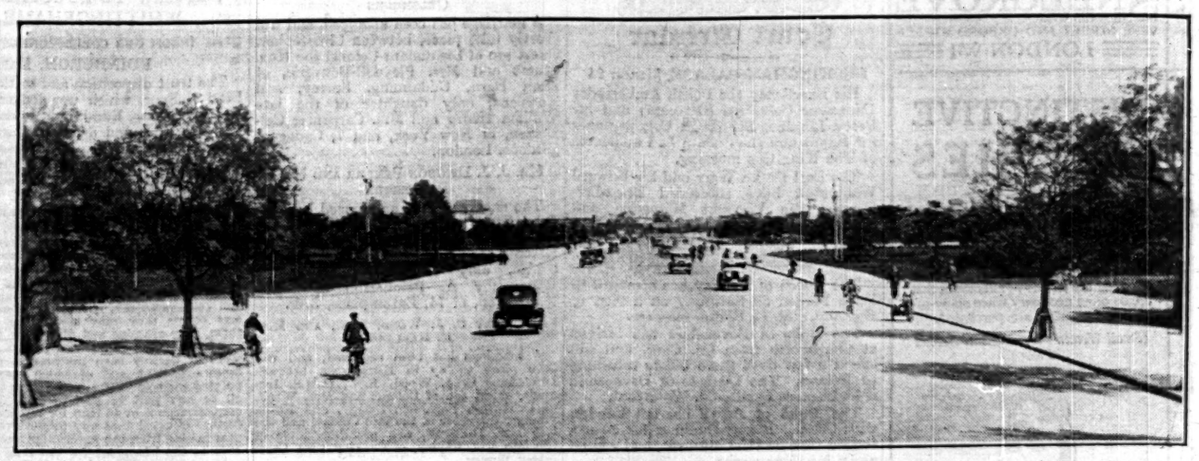
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

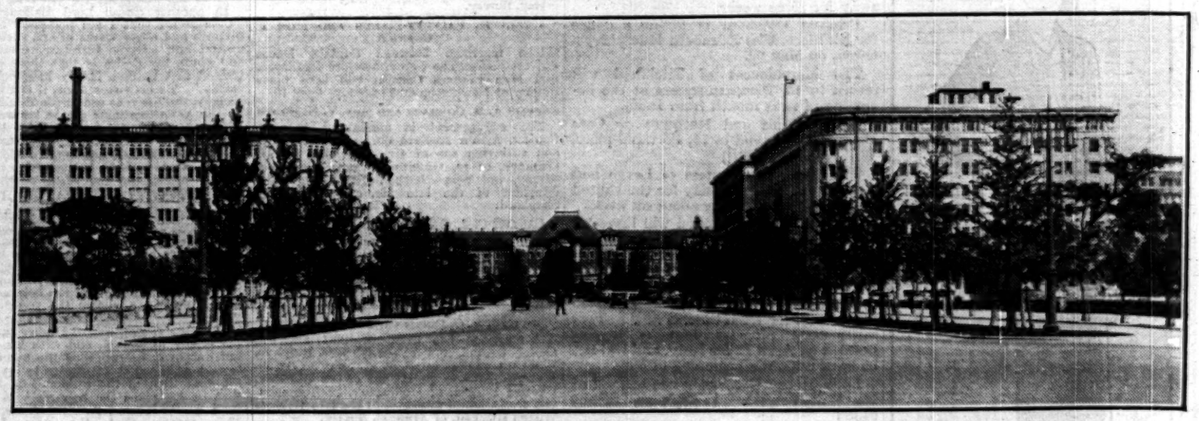
A March snowstorm in the upper dales seldom causes the shepherd great anxiety. The lambs are not yet born, and, though there is a risk of the ewes getting buried in drifts, they can generally fend for themselves on the open ground where the snow lies thinly and soon breaks up in the heat of the sun.

The quiet, persistent snowfall of the 15th and 16th of this month was, however, one of those visitations which seem to challenge man's age-long exploitation of the high fells in the interests of wool and mutton. Even though the coating of snow was mostly less than a foot deep, it lay evenly over the whole landscape; it thawed a little and consolidated itself, then froze hard, and finally a fresh fall covered it with a few inches more of 'oose, powdery flakes. The sheep, that ever since Viking days have worked their will upon the fells, stripping them slowly of forest and heather and reducing them to a tawny wilderness of bent and moss, were suddenly unable to feed. Morning after morning, while the frost held, the flocks might be seen, like vermin on a wall, moving blackly against the snow in long converging lines upon the horse and sledge loaded with hay that was setting out from each farm to their relief. Soon they had marshalled themselves into dense rings at work on the bundles strewn out in circles by the shepherds; at times a truculent creature might storm the sledge, spring up on the solid bales of hay, and help itself.

Nevertheless, the return of winter was not without its delights for those with leisure and equipment to extract sport out of arctic conditions. After studying the barograph and the thermometer with mixed feelings, one made the best of it and took down the skis piled outside the porch. There was a pleasant bustle with oiled boots, with Lappish ankle-bands, Norwegian tasselled caps, and Swedish fingerless gloves. The skis and sticks were shouldered and carried over a plank bridge, up through a silent wood, and on to the steep, glistening fields above. Soon we were gliding upwards on snow that, but for its shallowness, might have rivalled the best at Mürren or Lenzerheide. The tracks of yesterday were all but obliterated; the places where a Telemark had revealed the turf were whitened over again. The great, empty landscape, flooded with low sunshine, seemed utterly deserted save for the little packs of hungry sheep, but on the edge of a

THE NEW TOKYO: RECONSTRUCTION SINCE THE EARTHQUAKE





THE NEW CITY FROM THE AIR.—The Emperor of Japan inspected yesterday the new city of Tokyo, which has been reconstructed in the 6½ years since the great earthquake. The first picture, taken from the air, shows some of the big blocks of buildings, modelled on modern Western architecture, in the centre of the city. Above, on the right, is one of the fine new roads, many of which have separate tracks for slow-moving traffic. The lower picture shows the new station, flanked by the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company's building (left) and the offices of the Japanese steamship company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. As explained in an article on page 17, six new bridges have been built across the River Sumida as well as 400 smaller bridges, 600 miles of new roads, three new parks, 51 open spaces, and 875,000 acres of waste have been covered with buildings.

FLAT RACING STARTS.—Mr. E. Robson's Claudine, the favourite, winning the first race of the new season at Lincoln yesterday by a head from Mr. Walter Griggs's Storm Cycle. Mr. F. L. Hill's Acrobatic was third.

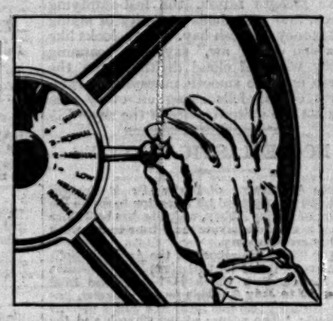
THE THAMES OF TOKYO.—Another air view of Tokyo showing the modern buildings on each side of the River Sumida and some of the new bridges.

CANARIES FOR THE FLEET.—Sailors and marines on board H.M.S. Nelson with some of the canaries bought as pets when the Fleet was at Malta for the Naval Exercises. Some 350 birds were taken on board the Nelson alone.

Another great step forward
by ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY

Since Armstrong Siddeley introduced the 6-cylinder car, they have continued to be the real pioneers of the motoring industry.

Eighteen months ago they introduced the now world-famous self-changing silent four-speed gear to their 20 h.p., Special 20 h.p. and 30 h.p. cars.



The *proved*
SELF-CHANGING, SILENT FOUR-SPEED GEAR
is now available on
ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY 15 h.p. MODELS

The proved Self-changing, Silent Four-speed Gear

is undoubtedly the greatest motoring improvement since 1929.

It improves acceleration, average speed, hill-climbing and fuel consumption.

It provides more complete control.

Its smoothness in action decreases wear and tear and its silence and ease of operation reduces driving fatigue. It is self-adjusting and fool-proof.

It makes it impossible to miss or muddle a gear change.

It is *safer*, because the driver's hand need not leave the steering wheel.

It is *certain*, because once the control is engaged, the gears *must* change when the clutch pedal is depressed and released.

See it now on the
ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY
15 h.p. CAR

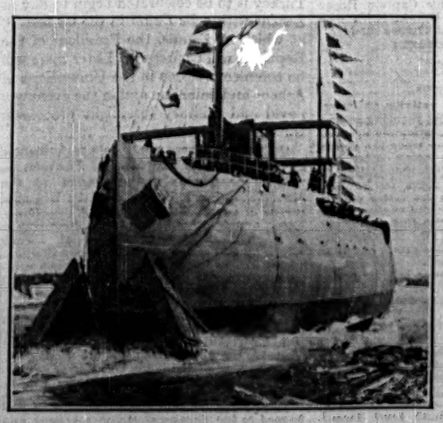
THE manufacturing facilities of Armstrong Siddeley have been increased at enormous cost, so that this remarkable self-changing gear could be available to all purchasers of a medium-priced family car. It is, without doubt, the greatest advance in modern motoring.

In view of the proved success of the self-changing gear, it is now being embodied as a standard fitment on all Armstrong Siddeley cars (except the 12 h.p.)

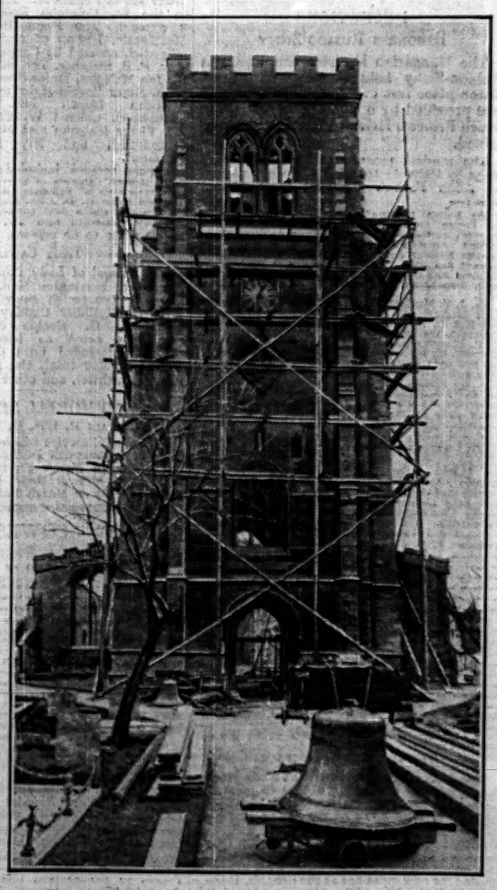
ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY MOTORS LTD., COVENTRY.

London—18, Old Bond Street, W.1. Manchester—35, King Street, West. Agents in all principal towns. Write for catalogue T.9.

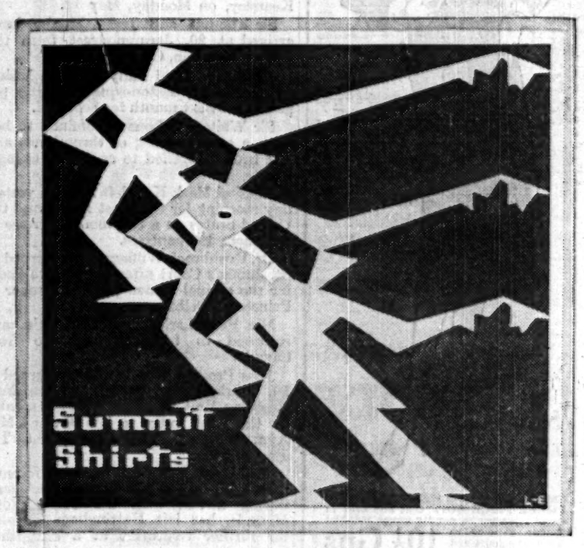
THE BRONZE STATUE which was recovered from the bed of the sea at Artemision, on the northern coast of Eubœa last spring, and which is now on view at the National Museum, Athens. It is disputed whether it represents Poseidon or Zeus.



NEW CANADIAN ICE BOAT.—The launch of the new Dominion of Canada ice boat N. B. MacLean from the yards of the Halifax Shipyards, Limited, which took place last month.



EATON SOCON CHURCH.—A preliminary task in the restoration of Eaton Socon Church, Bedfordshire, which was badly damaged by fire in February, is the removal of the three cracked bells out of the peal of six. One of the bells is seen in the foreground.



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Exclusive design. Distinguished cut. Superb fabric. A shirt may have all these and yet fail to please you. Unless it fits you perfectly. Particularly at the sleeves.

Years ago we determined that Summit Shirts should meet this sleeve-length obligation. Introduced our system of several sleeve-lengths to every collar size. That is why your arm is always measured when you buy a Summit Shirt. To make sure that you get your exact sleeve length. No more. No less.

SUMMIT WOVEN LUSTRE SHIRTS
Exclusive 1930 designs. Two soft collars to match with each shirt.
12/6 15/6 18/6
Patterns on request from 113, Regent Street, W.1

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Also at Glasgow, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds and Bristol

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Fenwick
OF BOND STREET
(CORNER OF BROOK STREET)

¶ On April 1st, 2nd and 3rd we shall celebrate the opening of our EXTENDED PREMISES by a Special Showing of Spring and Early Summer Fashions. Please come on one of these days.

TAILORED FROCK with SHORT COAT 6½ guineas.

IN RODIER'S Floquella, this man-tailored Two-piece is a perfect instance of the distinguished yet inexpensive clothes always to be found at Fenwick of Bond Street.

The frock has the new, longer hipline and is finished with collar and cuffs of White Crêpe de Chine. Colourings include: Reseda Green, Azure Blue, Citron, Gazelle, Lacquer Red, Spanish Brown, Navy and Black flecked White. Three fittings, 6½ gns.

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This Spring a Tailored Costume is Essential

It is the chief item in every well-dressed woman's wardrobe. So important, indeed, that the best talent, as regards design and workmanship, is now devoted to its production.

BURBERRYS

keep a staff of experts continuously engaged in creating new tailored models—designs that gain distinction by original touches of supreme artistry. At

BURBERRYS

one can see London's finest collection of Suits for Town, Country, Sport and Travel. Each model is an exclusive design, faultlessly tailored from rich quality materials—fabrics woven especially for Burberrys' use—in a host of new and artistic patterns and colourings.

If a personal visit to Burberrys is impracticable, illustrations of the season's new models and patterns will be forwarded post free on mention of "The Times."

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GRAND HOTEL
TORQUAY
On Sea Front. Fifty-six Luxuriously Fitted Suites with hot and cold water. Suites and rooms with baths. Garage.
PHILIP SHERWIN'S REVELLERS DANCE BAND (of broadcasting fame) FOR EASTER.

Obituary

PROFESSOR WATERS

ROMANCE LANGUAGES AT OXFORD

The death of Professor Edwin George Ross Waters, Professor of Romance Languages in the University of Oxford, which occurred on Saturday, at the early age of 39, cuts short a career which seemed destined to be a continuous series of solid achievements in the field of Romance philology, and removes a teacher who had endeared himself to successive generations of students by his sympathetic and unfailing guidance.

Born on May 12, 1890, at Wandsworth, Surrey, Professor Waters received his early education at Thetford Grammar School and later at Guildford Grammar School. He came into residence at St. Edmund Hall in 1907, migrating in the following year to Keble College, where he held a history scholarship. He took the History School in 1910 and the Modern Language School (French) in the following year, and was appointed Taylorian Lecturer in French in 1913. His tenure of this office was interrupted by four years of War service. Upon his return to Oxford he devoted himself with characteristic ardour to the many pupils who sought his help. From 1922 to 1924 he acted as deputy to the late Professor Studer, whom he succeeded in 1927. For the two preceding years he had held a Research Fellowship at Exeter College. In spite of the many and varied claims upon his time he had been able to publish in collaboration with Professor Studer a "Historical French Reader" (1924) and had contributed a number of review articles.

The year 1928 saw the completion of his edition of the Anglo-Norman "Voyage of Saint Brendan," which will remain as his abiding monument. In it are to be found all the qualities which characterized the man and his every activity—his high sense of the dignity of his calling, unswerving devotion to the duties it imposed, and a constant jealousy of the good name of scholarship. During the last year or two he had in addition published a series of Old French algorisms and had begun the compilation of an Anglo-Norman Reader. With characteristic courage he continued the latter work throughout his six months' illness, which had sapped his strength but could not break his spirit. Among his many other activities, his work as one of the Curators of the Taylor Institution was, perhaps, specially congenial to him as one who had devoted himself steadfastly to the interests of its library. He pursued his favourite hobby—entomology—with the same innate thoroughness, making many valuable contributions to entomological journals and amassing a valuable collection, the fruit of many excursions into the Oxford countryside. Professor Waters married in August, 1914, Katharine Fosbury, who survives him with three children.

The funeral service will be at Milford Church, Godalming, Surrey, to-morrow at 3.15.

MR. C. G. CHURCH

The sudden death on Friday last of Mr. Charles Grant Church has removed a well-known and very popular member of Lincoln's Inn.

Born in 1850, Mr. Church spent over 10 years (1859-69) at Highgate School, where he was in the eleven. He never lost his interest in the school, and was elected a Governor in 1906 and Treasurer and Chairman in 1920, a position from which he only retired last year. As one of the oldest residents in Highgate, he was greatly interested in the acquisition of Ken Wood for public purposes. Called to the Bar just 57 years ago, he was at the time of his death one of the small band of still practising barristers whose earlier experiences carry them back to the days before the Judicature Acts. He soon acquired a reputation as a painstaking and accurate practitioner, and in his long career as a junior must have appeared with almost every notable leader at the Chancery Bar since the early seventies. He was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1913, and for some time represented the Inn on the Holborn Borough Council. His punctilious accuracy, instinctive fairness, and sound common sense earned him the confidence of the Bench, more particularly in cases affecting wards or otherwise involving the exercise of discretionary powers; his unobtrusiveness, imperturbable good temper, and quiet humour endeared him to all, and to the end he preserved an appearance of almost boyish youthfulness—the outward sign in his case of a happy and contented heart. For the greater part of his life he lived in the house in the Grove formerly occupied by the poet Coleridge, where he was in the habit of receiving—as he did with courteous hospitality—many uninvited visitors from America and all over the world. His eldest son was killed at the Somme, and his wife died a few years ago.

The funeral service will be at St. Michael's, Highgate, to-day at 3 p.m.

PAYMASTER-COMMANDER HUGHES, R.N.

Paymaster-Commander William Henry Hughes, O.B.E., R.N., retired, died at Surbiton Hospital on March 22. He was the only surviving son of the Rev. W. H. Hughes, of St. Hilary, Cornwall, and Mrs. Hughes, Perranuthnoe. Entering the Navy as an assistant clerk in 1898, he became an assistant paymaster four years later, and in July, 1912, was appointed in charge of the naval depôt at Bombay, where he served during the first part of the late War. He was promoted to paymaster in September, 1914, and remained at Bombay until late in the War, when he was appointed to the Hannibal, depôt-ship at Alexandria. He was appointed O.B.E. on July 10, 1919, "for valuable services at Bombay in connexion with naval and shipping interests throughout the War." He was promoted to paymaster-commander in September, 1920, and returned to Bombay in that year. He retired in 1922.

MR. H. B. PARR

Mr. Henry Bingham Parr, who has died at his home in Rodney-street, Liverpool, in his 85th year, was among the oldest stockbrokers in the county. He was the sixth son of Mr. Thomas Parr, of Grappenhall Heyes, Warrington, a founder of Parr's Bank, now amalgamated with the Westminster Bank, and as a young man he served in the bank. He joined the Liverpool Stock Exchange, of which he was the "father," in July, 1866, and until his death was a partner in the firm of Parr and Rae. He was educated at Cheltenham College, and from an early age was an enthusiastic cricketer. He played for Birkenhead Park in 1866, and in 1923-3 was president of the Liverpool Cricket Club. He had also played for Lancashire. He was an excellent rackets player, a prominent member of the Childwall Quoiting Club, and a fine shot. A bachelor and the last of his generation, Mr. Parr was a benefactor of nearly every Liverpool charity, and especially of the hospitals. He leaves three nephews, the eldest of whom is Mr. Roger C. Parr, of Grappenhall. His four nieces include the Countess of Roden and Lady Croft.

MR. W. M. VOYNICH

Mr. R. S. Garnett writes:—Mr. Voynich came to see me (I forget about what) some 10 years ago. He said (I give the effect): "I was very miserable not knowing what to do, and very poor, when it occurred to me to ask your father (to whom I had chatted about books on many occasions) in the reading room of the British Museum if he could possibly help me. He replied, 'Nothing is easier. You have only to travel and pick up *incunabula* and rare books, and sell them in London. There is success in front of you.' I took your father's advice, and to-day I am what the world calls a 'successful man.'"

The Rev. Dr. Rosslyn Bruce writes:—In your notice of Wilfrid Voynich you refer to his amazing gift for languages. It was my privilege in the early years of the century to live in the same house with him in Soho. To my inquiry, "Tell me, is it true that you have written books in 29 languages?" he once replied, "Ah, but how you English do exaggerate! I have but written books in 17." The books were largely bibliographical.

MRS. W. G. GRACE

Mrs. Grace, widow of Dr. W. G. Grace, the famous cricketer, died at her home at Hawkhurst, Kent, on Sunday, at the age of 76.

Mrs. Grace was formerly Miss Agnes Nicholls Day, daughter of Dr. Grace's first cousin. They were married at the close of the cricket season of 1873, when Dr. Grace was 25. He had then been playing in first-class cricket for eight years, and within a few days of the wedding he took a team out to Australia. The team included his brother, G. F. Grace, his cousin, W. R. Gilbert, Jupp, and Lillywhite. Mrs. Grace accompanied the party, and the tour became known as his "honeymoon tour." Like Mrs. Martha Grace, "W.G.'s" mother, Mrs. Grace always took a keen interest in cricket. On one occasion she attended the Oxford and Cambridge match when her eldest son, the late W. G. Grace, junior, played for Cambridge, and opened the innings for his university. He had the misfortune to register two "ducks," and as he returned to the pavilion the second time, with all eyes turned towards him, his mother and his sister sat with tears slowly falling down their cheeks.

The funeral will be at Elmers End, Beckenham, at 2.45 to-day.

MR. J. W. OGDEN

Mr. John William Ogden, president of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association and an ex-president of the Trades Union Congress, has died at Heywood at the age of 67. He was an authority on factory legislation affecting the cotton trade. He twice contested, unsuccessfully, the Sowerby Division of Yorkshire. His death followed a fracture of the left leg, which a week ago was amputated.

MR. THOMAS EGGAR

Mr. Thomas Eggar, of Messrs. Thomas Eggar and Son, solicitors, died at Hove yesterday in his 82nd year.

Mr. Eggar, who was the eldest son of the late James Eggar, of Jenkyn Place, Bentley, Hants, was admitted a solicitor in 1869. He was elected vice-president of the Law Society in 1915, and in the following year succeeded Mr. R. S. Taylor as President. During his term of office the question of the admission of women as solicitors was raised at a special general meeting of the Society. Mr. Eggar argued that the time, when so many of their younger colleagues were away with the Forces, was hardly appropriate for raising such an issue, and, in response to his suggestion, fuller discussion was deferred. He himself expressed a doubt whether women would make a success of the profession.

The funeral service will be at Christ Church, Montpelier-road, Brighton, on Thursday, at 11 a.m., and will be followed by the burial at Bentley, at 2 p.m.

MISS OLIVE DENT

Miss Olive Dent, whose book, "A V.A.D. in France," was published in 1917, died in London last Saturday, at the age of 45. Miss Dent was born at Garforth, near Leeds. On the outbreak of the War she joined the V.A.D., and was stationed at Rouen, serving in the No. 12 General B.E.F. Hospital. Her book was a naively enthusiastic and emotional record, which nevertheless presented a vivid picture of the day-to-day lives of the nurses. On her return she became a journalist in London, and carried on her work almost to the last, in spite of ill-health.

Mr. John Francis Llewellyn Hardy, a former master at Marlborough College, died suddenly at White House, Marlborough, on Sunday, in his 70th year. Within a few hours of his death he attended the evening service at Preshute (Marlborough) Church, where he read the lessons. As a boy Mr. Hardy was at Marlborough, and was captain of the football team exactly 50 years ago. From Oxford he returned to the college as an assistant master and was eventually appointed master of Upcote House. He retired 10 years ago after the loss of a leg. He leaves a widow and two children.

COUNTY CHESS

RESULTS OF UNIVERSITIES' TOUR

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The end of the Universities' tour enables me to give the analysis of the results, together with the respective percentages of each University.

As a combination the Universities played five matches, and they won all these, now that Sir G. A. Thomas has adjudicated the unfinished game from the match against Hampstead as a win for Mr. C. H. O'D. Alexander (Cambridge). The other two matches, played by Oxford and Cambridge respectively, were both drawn.

In the whole series 118 games were played (including the inter-University match), and of these games the Universities scored 70½ points to the 47½ points against them. Oxford University had 54 representatives, who scored 27½ points, an average of 50.9, and Cambridge University had 60 representatives, who scored 43 points, an average of 62.3.

In the results given last week the name of the player in the final result of the Cambridge University and West London match should have been given as Mr. R. L. Mitchell, and Mr. E. S. Bensinger should not have been included in the "Past" members.

The programme of the Kent Chess Association's Easter Congress at Canterbury has now been issued, and it states that the congress will be played in St. Augustine's College, from Saturday, April 19, to Saturday, April 26, both dates inclusive.

The arrangements are for a Premier Tournament Major Open Tournament, Kent Tournament, First, Second, and Third Class Tournaments, and tournaments for boys under 18 and under 15. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. R. G. Port, 7, Mandeville-road, Canterbury, and entries must reach the Rev. W. E. Evill, 14, St. Dunstan's-terrace, Canterbury, by April 5.

Kent played Essex at St. Bride Institute, E.C., on Saturday afternoon, all the boards counting for the championship of the Southern Counties' Union. Kent won, with the following score:—

O. C. Moller 1, H. A. Melvin 0; H. H. Cole 1, E. J. Price 0; E. Creswell ½, E. W. Osler ½; W. Skillicorn 1, W. O. Woodfield 0; F. W. Chambers 1, G. F. Hawkins 0; F. J. Dennis 1, R. J. Kemp 0; E. A. Coad-Pryor 1, E. Whitemarsh 0; R. W. Hamilton 1, J. G. Hayes 0; F. H. Wechsler 1, E. W. Hart 0; W. M. Brooke 0, E. J. Randall 1; H. Storr Best 0, V. B. Hall 1; Sir Richard Barnett ½, R. Bayley ½; J. M. Lingard 1, G. Aylmer Maude ½; W. H. Law 1, F. W. Markwick 0; G. Hanson ½, R. C. Harvey ½; J. Sargent 0, G. Freeman 1; G. E. McCanlis 0, W. R. Evans 1; H. R. Edge ½, C. Maxwell ½; H. Vine ½, E. E. Nicholl ½; E. B. Pocklington 1, E. Gare 0; P. Sullivan 1, A. J. Comber 0; J. C. Thompson 1, D. Love 0; J. Stuart Hodgson 0, J. H. Allchin 1; J. F. Goodfellow ½, W. G. Elsmore ½; C. H. Taylor 0; Lieutenant-Colonel E. Fitzgerald 1; Dr. Wechsler 1, G. Jacomb 0. TOTAL.—Kent, 16½; Essex, 9½.

Adjudication of the five unfinished games from the match between Devon and Somerset makes the result a tie at eight games all, but, as Devon lost on the last board, they go forward under the elimination rule. They meet Hampshire next, probably on April 5, and this match also counts as the final one for the Montague Jones Cup.

The following is the score, with the Devon names first:—

R. M. Brice ½, Captain P. D. Rolland ½; F. Pitt-Pox ½, H. Parsons ½; H. J. Mallison ½, Major R. E. Poynton ½; T. Taylor 1, G. Breakwell 0; H. J. Stretton 1, J. L. Palmer 0; R. W. Hornbrook 1, L. Vine 0; A. H. Hart ½, Commander R. D. Graham ½; R. Treloar 0, A. Dawson 1; Dr. C. C. Lander 0, E. Mellnish 1; F. W. Andrew ½, G. Gordon ½; A. J. Roberts 0, Professor B. T. Barker 1; the Rev. A. Seymour 1, H. Powell 0; H. J. Taylor 1, G. F. Spencer 0; W. Rickard 0, A. C. Bradley 1; W. Ball ½, A. J. Friend ½; G. D. Crowther 0, Dr. C. A. Mann 1. TOTAL (after elimination).—Devon 8, Somerset ½.

Warwickshire played Nottinghamshire at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on Saturday afternoon, this being the final match for the Midland Union Championship. At the end of the afternoon each county had scored 5½ points, with one game for adjudication. If this game proves to be drawn, as appears to be probable, Warwickshire will win the championship through the operation of the elimination rule.

NAVAL CADETSHIPS

DARTMOUTH PASSING-IN LIST

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that the following candidates are declared to have passed the Qualifying Examination for Naval Cadets and will enter the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, next May:—

ANDERSON, C. C. (Mr. W. P. Toone. Dalkey, Co. Dublin).
BARNES, W. L. Le Cocq (Captain A. G. de L. Willis, Eastbourne).
BLAKE, A. C. S. (Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Stevens, Eastbourne).
COLE, F. D. (Mr. W. O'Byrne, Hove).
DAVEY, J. A. S. (Mr. T. Pellatt, Langton Matravers).
DICKIE, A. D. (Mr. R. H. Barnard, Edinburgh).
DREYER, J. F. R. (Mr. N. G. Brownrigg, Haslemere).
FAWKES, P. F. (Mr. W. N. Bernard, Walmer).
FRASER HARRIS, A. B. (Mr. F. E. Ebden, Eastbourne).
GRENSILL, Mck. P. W. (Mr. A. C. Rutherford, Worthing).
HAIGH, F. J. L. (Messrs. J. S. Norman and Sons, Sevenoaks).
HANCOCK, R. H. M. (Major R. N. B. Campbell, Hartley, Plymouth).
HANSON, J. D. (Mr. R. Nettell, Westerham).
HARKNESS, J. R. K. (Sir Montagu Foster, Fareham).
ILLINGWORTH, P. H. C. (Messrs. Lyon and Dew, Woking).
JAMES, C. A. (Mr. R. C. V. Lang, Rottingdean).
JAMES, P. M. (Sutton Valence).
JONES, L. L. (Mr. H. H. Woodhouse, Weston-super-Mare).
KEMPSON, J. N. (Mr. C. Jowett Edwards, Hale).
LEE, E. H. (Mr. J. L. Story, Newtown, Newbury).
MEYRICK, T. C. (Mr. H. C. McDonnel, Twyford, Winchester).
MILWARD, G. A. (Mr. A. W. Kingdon, Hastings).
MOORE, A. R. (Messrs. Church and Beale, Bickington, Barnstaple).
MORRIS, T. H. (Mr. A. E. Lysaan, Oxford).
O'BRIEN, W. D. (Mr. H. Wingate Barton, Eastbourne).
O'ROURKE, C. H. C. (Messrs. Thorne-Waite, Griffiths and Evershed, Guildford).
POLLOCK, M. P. (Mr. J. P. Kingdon, Hemel Hempstead).
ROBERTS, R. D. (Mr. C. M. Beck, Eastbourne).
ROOPER, J. A. (Mr. J. G. Fawcus, Rugby).
STUART, A. F. H. (Mr. R. R. Frederick, Tunbridge Wells).
SULIVAN, J. A. (Messrs. Gilderdale and Mercer, Southsea).
WHITFIELD, P. C. (Mr. S. H. James, Guildford).
WICKHAM, D. T. (the Rev. H. W. Waterfield, Eastbourne).
WOODCOCK, S. (Mr. P. C. Phipps, Parkstone).
YOUNG, A. N. (Emsworth House, Emsworth).

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

MEDITERRANEAN SPRING CRUISES

The full programme has now been approved of the spring cruise of the Mediterranean Fleet, which, as announced in *The Times* on March 10, is to include a round of visits to foreign ports. The Fleet is now at Gibraltar after the combined exercises with the Atlantic Fleet, and will leave on April 1. The complete programme is as follows:—

FIRST BATTLE SQUADRON.—Warspite, Villefranche, April 4-22; Revenge and Resolution, Toulon, April 4-12; Golfe Juan (Resolution) and Villefranche (Revenge), April 12-22; Royal Oak, Gulf of St. Tropez, April 4-11; Rapallo Bay, April 12-22; Royal Sovereign, Golfe Juan, April 4-15; San Remo, April 15-22; Ramillies, Algiers, April 3-12; St. Raphael, April 14-22.

H.M.S. EAGLE, KEPPEL, ANTHONY, and WITHERINGTON.—Barcelona, April 3-11; Gulf of St. Tropez, 11-22.

FIRST CRUISER SQUADRON.—London and Sussex, Marseilles, April 10-12; Naples, April 14-22; Shropshire and Devonshire, Gulf of St. Tropez, April 4-13; Genoa, April 14-22.

THIRD CRUISER SQUADRON.—Golfe Juan, April 4-11; Bona, April 12-23; H.M.S. Cairo, Cannes, April 4-22.

FIRST DESTROYER FLOTILLA.—Gulf of St. Tropez, April 4-11; Rapallo Bay, April 12-22; Second Flotilla, Tarragona, April 3-11; St. Raphael, April 12-23; Fourth Flotilla, Golfe Juan, April 4-11; Ajaccio, April 12-23.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.—Barcelona, April 4-11; Villefranche, April 12-22.

SLOOPS.—Chrysanthemum, Ajaccio, March 26-31; Villefranche, April 1-10; Bastia, April 11-13; Bryony, Monaco, March 21-April 2; Genoa, April 2-4; Cannes, April 5-22.

The Fleet will return to Malta on April 25.

ATLANTIC FLEET'S RETURN

The Atlantic Fleet will to-day conclude its stay at Gibraltar, and will leave for England. The ships are due at their home ports on Saturday and Sunday next. Easter leave will be granted in two parties, the first being away from April 1 to 12, and the second from April 12 to 23.

COMMAND OF THE FERMOY

Commander H. B. Crane, who was promoted at the New Year, has been appointed in command of the FERMOY, attached to the Sixth Submarine Flotilla, Portland, in succession to Commander J. G. Sutton. Commander Crane's last appointment was with the British Naval Mission to Greece, and he formerly commanded L 71 in the Second Submarine Flotilla. He entered Osborne College in May, 1907, in the same term as the Prince of Wales, and in 1914-15 was sub-lieutenant and second in command of torpedo boat No. 11. He was appointed for submarine duties in 1915, while still a sub-lieutenant, and served in these craft for the rest of the War.

NEW COMMISSION OF THE DAUNTLESS

H.M.S. DAUNTLESS will be recommissioned at Portsmouth to-day with a full crew from the Naval Barracks for duty on the America and West Indies Station in place of the CARADOC. Captain H. R. Moore, D.S.O., from the CARADOC, will command the DAUNTLESS. The executive officer will be Commander the Hon. J. B. Bruce, late in command of the sloop FOXGLOVE in China. The DAUNTLESS is due to leave Portsmouth on April 8, and to spend a week at Bermuda (April 19-26) before proceeding to Esquimalt for a 2½ months' stay in the waters off British Columbia.

ADMIRALTY CIVIL POSTS

The following civilian appointments are announced by the Admiralty:—

Mr. H. J. Young, superintending civil engineer, lower grade, Ceylon, to date April 2; Mr. B. F. Dyke, surveyor, Works Department, Singapore; and Mr. W. A. Jeckells, acting surveyor, Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department, Admiralty, both to date March 20.

The Rev. C. J. Crowdis, M.A., has been appointed officiating minister to Wesleyans serving in the Royal Navy at Halifax, *vice* the Rev. C. E. Crowell.

STAFF COLLEGE REGULATIONS, 1930

A revised edition of the Staff College, Camberley, regulations has been approved, and copies will shortly be issued to all concerned. The regulations will be applicable to the 1931 examination for admission to the Staff College with the exception that questions relating to the third Afghan War, 1919, will not be set until the 1932 and subsequent examinations.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

AMOY, March 22.—Kent arrived.
AZACUCO, March 21.—Bryony left.
BARROW, March 22.—Perseus left.
CALLAO, March 20.—Despatch left.
COLON, March 21.—Vancouver arrived and left.
COOCHOW, March 22.—Petersfield arrived.
GIBRALTAR, March 22.—Acasta arrived.
GUAYAQUIL, March 22.—Despatch arrived.
HINSHAN, March 21.—Lupin left. March 22.—Cyclamen left.
KHABAR, March 21.—Cyclamen left; and Lupin arrived.
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, March 21.—Champlain left.
LUDERITZ, March 21.—Verbena arrived.
MONACO, March 22.—Bryony arrived.
PORT SAID, March 22.—Vindictive left. March 23.—Cumberland arrived and left.
PORTSMOUTH, March 21.—Anthony and Oswald left.
SHANGHAI, March 22.—Ben and Thracian arrived.
SUEZ, March 22.—Vindictive arrived.
TRINIDAD, March 22.—Wistaria left.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUT.-COMMR. (E.).—L. A. TAYLOR, to Revenge.
LIEUT. (E.).—G. A. D. COOPER, to Vivid (April 23).
SURGN. COMMRS.—H. L. DOUGLAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth (March 23); and A. RIVERS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to President (April 15).
CPO. GUNNERS (T.).—J. S. DENNITTS, to Malcolm, for Minesweepers in Reserve (March 25); F. CREBBIN, to Coventry (March 27); and C. J. ASHTON, to Berwick (April 2).
CH. ELECTS.—S. SPREADBURY, to Berwick (April 2).

PROMOTION

LIEUT.-COMMR. (RTD.).—S. D. WILSON, to rank of Commr. (Rtd.) (seny. March 24).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

WING COMMANDERS.—J. C. RUSSELL, D.S.O., to H.Q., R.A.F., Transjordan and Palestine, for duty as Station Commandant, Amman (March 7); J. K. WELLS, A.F.C., to R.A.F. Practice Camp, Catfoss, to command (March 8).

SQUADRON LEADERS.—T. E. SALT, A.F.C., to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Feb. 8); G. H. MARTINGELL, A.F.C., to No. 15 Squadron, Martlesham Heath (March 1); W. THOTT, M.C., to No. 27 Squadron, India (March 7); L. O. BROWN, D.S.C., A.F.C., to No. 30 Squadron, India (March 7); G. B. A. BAKER, M.C., to H.Q., R.A.F., Transjordan and Palestine (Feb. 23); W. W. CLAFFEN, to No. 70 Squadron, Iraq (Feb. 16); W. H. DOLPHIN, to R.A.F. Base, Malta (Feb. 28).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—W. M. FRY, M.C., to No. 99 Squadron, Upper Heyford (March 2); S. C. STAFFORD, D.F.C., to No. 6 Squadron, Middle East (March 1); F. PENDRED, D.F.C., to H.Q., R.A.F., Transjordan and Palestine (March 1); C. L. FALCONER, to No. 1 Air Defence Group Headquarters (March 6); F. W. MOXHAM, No. 1 Flying Training school, Netheravon (March 5); W. G. E. HATMAN, to R.A.F. Depôt, Aboukir (March 1); H. H. BROOKES, to H.Q., Iraq Command (Feb. 14); H. M. MASSEY, M.C., to Air Ministry (C.A.S.) (March 11); R. L. HOPPE, A.F.C., to No. 99 Squadron, Upper Heyford (March 4); J. MACG. FAIRWEATHER, D.F.C., to Station Headquarters, Kenley (Feb. 14); M. WIBLIN, No. 1 Air Defence Group Headquarters (March 11); E. L. ARDLEY, to H.Q., R.A.F., India (March 7); W. H. POOLE, A.F.C., M.M., to H.Q., R.A.F., Transjordan and Palestine (March 13); J. F. F. PAIN, to No. 31 Squadron, India (March 7); J. G. FRANKS, to No. 2 (Indian Wing) Station, India (March 7); L. G. MAYNE, A.F.C., to No. 230 Squadron, Mount Batten (March 9); Rev. D.F.C., Central Flying School, Wittering (March 7); D. M. FLEMING to No. 22 Squadron, Martlesham Heath (March 10); L. G. NIXON, to No. 56 Squadron, North Weald (March 5); M. H. EDY, to No. 204 Squadron, Mount Batten (March 9); E. A. MCKINLEY-HAY, to No. 3 Flying Training School, Grantham (March 10); F. E. NUTTALL, to No. 2 Flying Training School, Digby (March 9).

FLYING OFFICERS.—M. A. PLATTS, to No. 7 Squadron, Worthy Down (Feb. 15); R. G. HART, M.C., to No. 28 Squadron, India (Feb. 24); G. N. E. TINDAL-CARILL-WORSLEY, to No. 20 Squadron, India (March 7); F. E. F. PARKER, to R.A.F. Base, Gosport (Jan. 13); W. F. WALTON, to No. 207 Squadron, Bircham Newton (March 3); J. CONSTANCE ROWLEY, to R.A.F. Training Base, Lanchare (March 9); J. D'A. KEARY, to H.Q., Inland Area, Stanmore (March 6).

PROVE OFFICERS.—R. H. CAVE PENNEY, to No. 70 Squadron, Iraq (Feb. 14); D. H. V. CRAIG, to No. 26 Squadron, Catterick (March 6); J. A. EASTON, to No. 31 Squadron, India (March 7); F. D. LOCKWOOD, to No. 28 Squadron, India (March 7); F. R. LUSH, to Aircraft Depôt, India (Feb. 21); G. D. EVENS and L. A. HUTCHINGS, both to No. 1 Flying Training School, Netheravon, on appointment to Permanent Commissions (March 8).

The undermentioned Pilot Officers are posted to No. 1 Flying Training School, Netheravon, with effect from March 10:—W. G. L. BAIN, L. T. G. BARBER, G. S. BARNETT, J. H. BELL, W. J. BRIGHTY, H. D. BURGESS, H. T. CLARK, R. C. H. CROMTEWAITE, H. DARNELL, F. S. ENNALS, G. C. FOSTER, D. MCC. GORDON, F. A. HAWKEN, F. G. HARTON, H. G. HENDRIKS, M. H. KELLY, E. G. B. KILDUFF, R. L. KIPPENBERGER, C. A. KYRKE-SMITH, HON. F. D. H. LEA SMITH, R. W. G. LOVE, J. G. NOLAN, H. C. O'LOUGHLIN, J. R. PALMER, M. L. PEATE, E. RUSTON, H. C. SPURWAY, J. H. SUFFLE, M. S. THOMPSON, R. B. WARDMAN, and J. E. WATSON.

STORES BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—H. SLEIGH, to H.M.S. Eagle (March 1); J. L. DUNCAN, to Station Headquarters, Andover (March 4).

FLYING OFFICERS.—A. E. HAZE, to No. 12 Squadron, Netheravon (March 6); E. J. FIRWENDEN, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Feb. 11); R. A. SLATER, to Aircraft Depôt, India (Feb. 20); C. W. H. MOLLER, to No. 3 (Indian) Wing Headquarters, India (Feb. 14); P. V. EDWARDS, to Aircraft Park, India (March 7); A. CONNOCK, to Aircraft Park, India (March 7).

ACCOUNTANT BRANCH

FLYING OFFICER.—S. W. HILL, to H.Q., R.A.F., Middle East (March 1).

MEDICAL BRANCH

AIR COMMODORE.—J. MCINTYRE, M.C., M.B., B.Ch., to Air Ministry (D.M.S.), on appointment as Director of Medical Services (March 1).

SQUADRON LEADER.—C. R. S. THOMPSON, to R.A.F. General Hospital, Iraq (Aug. 27).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—R. J. SMITH, to H.Q., R.A.F., India (March 7); and L. F. MCCULLAGH, to Station Headquarters, Duxford (March 17).

FLYING OFFICER.—J. S. WEBSTER, to Medical Training Depôt, Halton, on appointment to a Short Service Commission (March 3).

At Phillips, Son, and Neale's on Friday, a Queen Anne gesso wall mirror fetched 85 guineas; a Queen Anne carved wall mirror, 46 guineas; and a Sheraton serpentine chest, 50 guineas.

Harrods
Spring Silks

This Spring may be said to be equally a Suit Season, a Silk Season and a Print Season. The 'Dress-maker' Suit has achieved very great importance in the world of fashion for day-wear—the Ensemble reigns supreme for evening.
For both of these the new Silks have been devised—lovely, colourful printed Mousselines and Crepes for afternoon and evening—rich heavy Silks for Suits—many novel weaves and designs—all destined for the interpretation of the 1930 Mode.

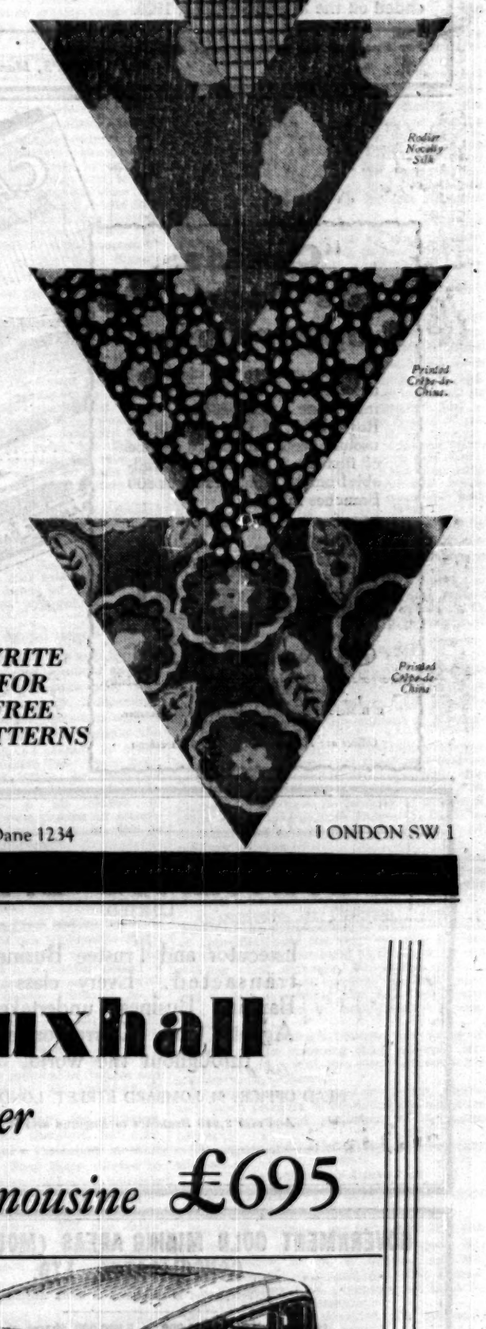
PARIS COATING NOVELTIES
These are the new Coating fabrics sponsored by Paris. Rich, heavy, Matelassés are embroidered or printed in the fashionable small spot design, or in designs which consist of minute squares or tiny checks. The grounds are of Black, Navy, Brown, Green, Beige and Wine. 38 ins. wide. Per yard 13/9, 12/9, 11/9

RODIER NOVELTY SILKS
Rodier's new creations for Spring wear are lovelier than ever. Crepe-de-Chine and Georgette are richly embroidered in new and wonderful designs, and the fashionable, heavy, dull-surfaced Crepes are printed with the intriguing designs and motifs that only Rodier can devise. 38 ins. wide. Per yard 39/6 and 18/9

PRINTED CREPE-DE-CHINE
Printed Crepes play a prominent part in Fashion's programme this season. Paris sends us designs and colourings more beautiful, more varied than ever, and amongst the wonderful selection to be seen at Harrods, there is a design, colour and quality for every taste. 38 ins. wide. Per yard 12/9 and 9/11

TINSEL NINONS
Light, softly toned Tinsel Ninon in Pastel shades on Black or coloured grounds and rich, heavy Brocades glowing with wonderful colours and shimmering tinsels—such are the fabrics ordained by Fashion for Evening Gowns and Wraps for the Spring. 36 ins. wide. Per yard 39/6 and 29/6

PRINTED MOUSSELINE
Mousseline, one of the daintiest fabrics it is possible to obtain, is the last at Paris Vogue for smart Spring wear. The designs are large or small, floral or conventional, in colours which range from rich, vivid, contrasting tones to soft, delicately blended pastel tints. 38 ins. wide. Per yard 12/9 and 9/11



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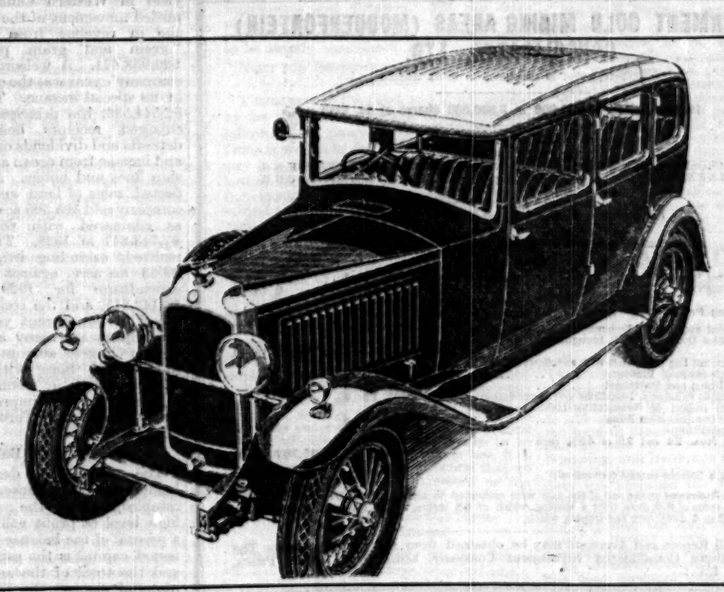

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and G. J. JOEL, M.C.

Extracted from the Annual Report to 31st December, 1929.

Tons crushed, 2,416,000, yielding 1,086,180 fine ounces of gold.

		Per ton, based on tonnage crushed.
Total Working Revenue	£4,945,001 4 7	£1 18 5
Total Working Costs	1,877,188 19 8	0 16 4
Working Profit	2,067,812 4 11	£1 2 1
Rents, Interest and Sundry Revenue	81,673 14 10	
Balance at 31st December, 1928, brought forward	†41,071 19 11	
	£2,870,557 19 8	
This amount has been dealt with as follows:—		
Government's Share of Profits	£1,148,863 5 0	
Taxation—Union and Provincial	9,383 6 6	
Miners' Phthisis Sanatoria, Donations and Depreciation	3,631 12 6	
Provision in respect of Outstanding Liabilities, Miners' Phthisis Compensation Fund	11,376 9 8	
Capital Expenditure	62,452 10 2	
Dividends Nos. 24 and 25 of 45% each	1,260,000 0 0	
	2,795,707 3 10	
Leaving a Balance carried forward of	£74,850 15 10	

The **Ore Reserves** at the end of the year were estimated to amount to **10,876,000** tons, with an average value of **8.9** dwts. over a stoping width of **63** inches. The reserves exclude ore of a value less than 4 dwts. over the stoping width.

The full Report and Accounts may be obtained from the London Agents, The Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd., 10/11, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

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(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)

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Six per Cent. Debentures - - £279,000

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G. J. JOEL, M.C. A. J. ANDERSON and W. S. WEBBER.

Extracted from the Annual Report to 31st December, 1929.

Tons crushed, 918,000, yielding 391,430 fine ounces of gold.

		Per ton, based on tonnage crushed.
Total Working Revenue	£1,667,784 15 6	£1 16 4
Total Working Costs	957,510 9 11	1 0 10
Working Profit	710,274 5 7	£0 15 6
Rents, Interest and Sundry Revenue	16,862 5 6	
Balance at 31st December, 1928, brought forward	41,755 9 0	
	£768,892 0 1	
This amount has been dealt with as follows:—		
Government's Share of Profits	£364,973 17 4	
Taxation—Union and Provincial	33,416 15 6	
Debenture Interest and Expenses	18,392 0 0	
Miners' Phthisis Sanatoria, Donations and Depreciation	2,055 12 7	
Provision on account of Outstanding Liabilities, Miners' Phthisis Compensation Fund	1,924 15 0	
Capital Expenditure and Debenture Redemption	72,190 7 9	
Dividends Nos. 9 and 10 of 7½% and 5% respectively	189,254 12 6	
	702,208 0 8	
Leaving a Balance carried forward of	£66,283 19 5	

The **Ore Reserves**, which exclude ore of less value than **4.5** dwts., were estimated to amount to **2,696,000** tons at the year end, with an average value of **8.9** dwts. over a stoping width of **50** inches.

The full Report and Accounts may be obtained from the London Agents, The Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd., 10/11, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

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CITY NOTES

INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

IMPORTANT COMPANY RESULTS

Business in British Funds and other high-class stocks was again very active yesterday, and although a certain amount of profit-taking occurred, which was to be expected in view of the substantial rise that has lately taken place, prices as a rule showed a further advance. An outstanding feature was the strength of the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, which rose a full point to 104¼ for the "A" and 105¼ for the "B," the difference between the two being that the "A" carries a dividend of only £1 6s. 6d., payable on May 1, while the "B" is entitled to five months' dividend—namely £2 1s. 8d.—due on that date. The new Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan scrip was also prominent with a further rise to 4¼ premium. In spite of exchange difficulties Australian loans made a further advance. As expected, there was a very heavy demand for the Bristol Corporation Five per Cent. Loan of £2,500,000 at 99½, and the list for cash applicants was closed at 9.5 a.m. Conversion applications will continue to be received until March 27. Dealings began yesterday in the North Metropolitan Electric Power Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures, which were issued at par, and the demand for the scrip was so keen that it rose to 2¾ premium. An interesting feature yesterday was a strong recovery in Argentine railway stocks, which was attributed mainly to the temporary settlement of the railway strike that began early in the month, but partly to the rumour that Argentina was resuming gold payments. This rumour caused the Buenos Aires exchange on Saturday to rise from 42 3-16d. to 43d., but yesterday when it was learned that the rumour was unfounded the exchange relapsed sharply to 42 7-16d.

The Increase in Production

In yesterday's issue it was pointed out that the cause of the more recent fall in commodity prices was not monetary policy, as is alleged by some, but increased production. This view is confirmed by a study of figures of production of certain commodities given in the monthly bulletin of statistics published by the League of Nations, extracts from which are given below:—

—	Average monthly world production in metric tons of (000's omitted)				Copper*	Zinc†
	Coal	Lignite	Pig-iron	Steel	Met. tons	Met. tons
1913..	97,131	10,369	6,398	6,291	—	—
1926..	93,199	10,307	4,961	5,629	65,096	58,789
1927..	94,330	11,833	6,002	7,147	105,747	73,322
1928..	93,714	14,709	6,123	7,145	109,773	80,007
1927..	101,657	15,963	6,706	7,974	112,688	82,507
1928..	98,558	17,391	6,850	8,614	106,284	85,941
1929..	105,380	18,232	7,688	9,521	—	—

* Production in six countries. † Production in four countries.

The general index of production compiled by the League shows in the case of eight of the principal countries production in 1929 was considerably higher than in 1925. Even the index number for Russia, which in 1925 was only 48.1, for 1929 was considerably in excess of 100.

The C.P.R. Year

It may be remembered that the preliminary statement for 1929 recently published by the Canadian Pacific Railway showed a reduction in gross earnings of $19,308,342. The full report of the company now available shows that of this decrease as much as $17,910,255 occurred in freight earnings. The reduction, states the board, is more than accounted for by the decreased grain yield in Western Canada and the retarded movement of the crop, the shrinkage in revenue from the commodity "grain and grain products" being $20,933,471. A welcome feature of the company's year was the continued growth in its special income. This increased by $2,544,536, the principal items to show enlarged receipts being interest on deposits and dividends on other securities and income from ocean and coastal steamship lines and hotels. As was to be expected, sales of land were smaller. The company sold 408,506 acres for $5,058,675, as compared with 664,411 acres for $7,743,847 in 1928. The average price realized, excluding irrigated land, was $9.63 an acre, against $10.36. Capital expenditure for 1929 amounted to $8,142,815, and the company expects to spend in the current year $12,530,355; the objects are many and varied, some of the larger amounts being for the re-laying of lines with heavier rails, improvements in connexion with the telegraph service, improvements to the water front at Toronto, and hotel extensions.

John Barker's Balance Sheet

The satisfaction derived by shareholders in John Barker and Co. at the establishment for the past year of a new high level of profit will be increased by a perusal of the balance-sheet. While the issued capital is the same as a year ago, and the total of the accounts shows no material change, the general position of the company has been still further strengthened. The company's holding of freehold property is larger, its total properties now standing in the books at £2,729,965, against £2,584,311 12 months earlier. On the other hand, fixtures and fittings have been written down from £441,424 to £417,644. There are reductions in both the debtor and creditor items, while the highly important item "stock in trade," has fallen from £660,215 to £592,190. The company held on January 31 as much as £644,288 in cash, as compared with £550,705. Goodwill has now been finally extinguished.

Wholesale Druggists' Profits

Apparently the ramifications of the setback in trade that took place in the second half of last year extended to the drug trade. According to the report of the British Drug Houses, Limited, a combination of well-known London firms of manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists, promising trading results achieved during the first six months of 1929 were offset by a decline in the later months, and conditions towards the close of the year were depressed. Trading profits of the company for the whole 12 months were only £9,000 lower at £71,610, and the net profit at £58,504 was within £4,000 of the previous year's figure. The board has, therefore, again been able to pay 8 per cent. on the capital and to place, as before, £15,000 to reserve. It is stated that the turnover in the home trade was slightly higher, while the export trade showed further expansion, with the exception of the South American markets, where the notable recovery recorded a year ago has not been maintained.

"Johnnies" Group Results

The results of the Johannesburg Consolidated group of Rand mining companies have been remarkably stable of late years, and the full reports of the various companies for 1929 reveal no important changes. The principal is the reduction in the dividend of the Van Ryn Deep from 40 to 35 per cent., the result of a slight decrease in the tonnage milled and an increase in costs. A summary of the results is provided in the following table:—

Company	Net Profit	Dividend	Yield per ton	Costs per ton	Ore reserves
	£	Per cent.	s. d.	s. d.	Tons (000's omitted
Govt. Areas					
1929	2,716,471	90	38 2	16 4	10,876
1928	2,685,389	90	38 6	16 7	10,973
New State Areas					
1929	672,872	12½	36 3	20 10	2,696
1928	629,754	12½	35 8	21 0	2,678
Van Ryn Deep					
1929	445,367	35	33 6	20 2	3,022
1928	481,870	40	33 7	19 4	3,111
Randfontein Estates					
1929	236,301	Nil	20 1	18 1	4,505
1928	229,586	Nil	19 4	19 5	4,197
Langlaagte Est.					
1929	260,511	15	27 6	21 1	1,566
1928	260,187	15	26 8	20 9	1,568
Witwatersrand Gold					
1929	26,475	2½	17 11	17 5	372
1928	28,183	2½	17 11	15 6	404

A slight increase in net profits is reported by the chief member of the group, the prosperous Government Gold Mining Areas (Modderfontein Consolidated). The consulting engineer of this and of some of the other companies refer to a scarcity of native labour, which was particularly noticeable towards the end of the year. An appreciable expansion in net profits is shown by the New State Areas, the youngest member of the group; this was mainly due to an increase of 7d. in the revenue per ton. As a result of vigorous development work the ore reserves of the Randfontein Estates show a material increase. Most of the other companies, it will be noted, have succeeded in maintaining their ore reserves at previous levels, notwithstanding the large amounts of tonnage dealt with during the year.

A Banker on Chinese Trade

In his recent speech to the shareholders of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Mr. W. H. Bell, the chairman of the bank, stated that trade in China in 1929 had failed to realize the promise of the previous year. This was due partly to the resumption of civil war and partly to the fall in silver. Of the staple imports, foreign cotton manufactures had to compete with a substantial increase from the output of the local mills. The raising of the Japanese boycott also brought a flood of Japanese cotton goods on to the market, making competition extremely difficult for British manufacturers. Trade in woollens was dull in spite of lower prices. Thanks partly to the quickening of industrial developments on the Yangtze, the engineering business showed signs of recovery; there were increased imports of railway material, a considerable demand for aircraft, and a good market for motor vehicles. British products, said Mr. Bell, were fairly well represented in the supply of industrial machinery, only moderately in regard to railway material, and very slightly in the case of the motor trade. Mr. Bell described the position of the national finances as disappointing, and said that the Government had failed to achieve any of the major reforms which were so urgently needed to put the country on a sound financial footing.

The Swan, Hunter Meeting

Mr. T. E. Thirlaway, who presided at yesterday's meeting of Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, took a pessimistic view of the outlook for the shipbuilding and engineering industries, in which the company's activities are mainly concentrated. Their position, he said, had not shown much, if any, solid improvement during the past year, nor were there any visible signs of any such improvement taking place in the near future. Among the causes of poor trade in these industries he mentioned the curtailment of warship building, the excess of tonnage over the world's requirements, and the fact that the capacity of both shipyards and marine engineering works was much larger than any possible requirements. Competition with other countries, he said, became more difficult owing to the subsidies and other special facilities offered by Governments abroad to induce shipowners in their respective countries to build at home; this form of competition is most difficult to meet. Mr. Thirlaway said that while other countries had been successfully engaged in applying the principle of rationalization to their principal industries, Great Britain had been advancing but haltingly in that direction, although her necessity was at least as great as that of any other country. Few will question the truth of this statement.

Short and Long Term Assurances

A new prospectus is issued by the Law Union and Rock Insurance Company describing the uses of life assurance policies in connexion with temporary financial advances. It is pointed out that by the effecting of a life policy for the amount of an overdraft, or mortgage, an asset is created and an estate is freed from liability in the event of death. Rates are quoted for short-term assurances, including policies covering terms of up to 10 years, and in the following table are shown examples of rates quoted for a number of representative ages to assure £500 for periods of one year and three and five years:—

Age	One year	Three years	Five years
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15-30	4 10 0	5 6 3	5 8 9
35	4 14 7	5 11 8	5 15 10
40	5 1 3	6 0 10	6 6 8
45	5 11 3	6 16 3	7 8 9

Sometimes it is not practicable to determine definitely the period within which an advance will be repaid, and in such cases a long-term policy is suitable, giving the policyholder an option, at any time not within five years of the expiration of the term, of converting the term assurance into an ordinary whole-life or endowment assurance without further medical examination. Rates are quoted for long-term assurances of 15, 20, 25, and 30 years. The Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association in a new pamphlet takes as its text the depreciation which has occurred in the market values of many securities within the last year or two, and suggests that it would be better to make good this depreciation by an endowment or whole-life assurance, rather than to "trust to luck" to recover it in other ways. Further, the assured would have the satisfaction of knowing that, whatever happened with ordinary Stock Exchange investments, there could be no risk of depreciation in the case of a life assurance policy effected with a first-class office.

STOCK EXCHANGE PARTNERSHIPS

Mr. R. Mortimer is retiring to-day from the firm of Messrs. Mortimer Scotter, and Co. Mr. F. C. Thorn, who has been associated with the firm for 35 years, is being taken into partnership.

Mr. G. Molesworth Kindersley has retired from the firm of Messrs. Vivian Gray and Co., and Mr. E. C. A. Willis Fleming has been admitted a partner in the firm.

Messrs. E. B. Savory and Co. have taken into partnership as from to-day Mr. T. D. F. Marreal, who has been associated with the firm since 1925.

Messrs. J. A. Fernee and Co. are taking into partnership to-day Mr. H. R. Toombs, a member of the Stock Exchange.

STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR TONE

RISE IN ARGENTINE RAILS

Markets yesterday showed a certain amount of fluctuation. Prices were raised all round at the outset, but profit-taking brought about a reaction soon afterwards. The rise so far as gilt-edged stocks and many other standard investment securities are concerned was resumed in the afternoon, though, generally, closing quotations were below the best. The feature in the Consol market was the strength of the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan. New scrips reached higher levels, a stimulus being given by the early closing of the lists (for cash) of the Bristol loan. Dealings began in North Metropolitan Electric Power Debentures; some of the allotments were very small, and a premium of 2¾ was established on the scrip. Foreign bonds, apart from Chinese, continued to recover, and the tendency for Bank, Insurance, Brewery, and Coal and Iron, and Engineering shares was strong. South African Mines were in favour, as were also Tin shares, a sharp rise in the price of tin affecting the market. An outstanding feature of the day was the recovery that took place in Argentine Railway stocks. This was due to the news that the railway strike in Argentina, which began on March 11, had been temporarily settled pending inquiry by a joint commission.

The Five per Cent. Conversion loan rose a point to 104¼ for the "A" and 105¼ for the "B." Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cent. scrip advanced to 4¼ premium, the old stock being quoted at 100¾. The Five per Cent. War Loan closed without net change at 103½. Conversion Three-and-a-Half per Cent. stock receded to 79¾. Other long-dated British Government stocks closed as a rule about ¼ above Friday's prices. India stocks reacted and closed without recovery, the Two-and-a-Half and Three per Cents. each falling 1. There were numerous rises in Home Corporation stocks and in Dominion and Colonial stocks, the rise in the last-named group including a number of Australian loans. Home Railway Ordinary stocks, after an early rise, went back to Friday's levels. The Undergrounds exceptionally showed a rising tendency. A good demand was again reported for the prior-charge stocks, and in a number of cases further gains of 1 to 2 points were established.

European loans continued firm, several of the post-War Six and Seven per Cent. issues rising ¼-¾ per cent. Berlin Six per Cents. advanced 1¼ to 96¼, and Bulgarian Seven per Cents. were raised sharply to 83. Argentine and Japanese loans showed further rises of 1, Tokyo Five-and-a-Half per Cents. closing 1 higher at 96, but there was no further rise in Brazilian issues, which in some cases reacted. Brazilian 1914 Funding Bonds closed 1¼ lower at 83¼. Peruvian Corporation Preference stock rose a point to 54½. A sharp recovery took place in leading Argentine Railway stocks on the step taken to settle the strike and the temporary rise in the Argentine exchange. The market was a very sensitive one, owing to the presence of buyers only, and prices rose 1 to 5 points. There were smaller gains in the stocks of the less important companies. Leopoldina and San Paulo advanced—the latter 5 to 185, while prices of Antofagasta and Bolivia, United of Havana, and one or two others reflected the better tone. Central Argentine new Debenture stock rose to 2¼ premium.

Oil shares showed little movement apart from Y.O.C., which advanced to 2 15-16, and British Controlled Preferred, which closed 4¼d. higher at 6s. 10½d. The Eagle shares were easier.

Although London and Liverpool stocks showed rises together amounting to over 1,850 tons, Rubber was firmer at about 7¼d. per lb., and there was more inquiry in the share market.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES HIGHER

Although a reactionary tendency was evident in some directions, particularly in the later dealings, the tone of the Industrial market was again firm, and prices advanced over a wide range. The coal, iron, and steel group was better, Vickers, Hadfields, Babcock and Wilcox, Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds, Bolsover, Settle Speakman, and Staveley all being higher, while there was renewed support for cable engineering shares, which advanced without exception, and in some cases sharply. Enfield rose 3s. 6d. to 99s. 6d. Other electrical equipment shares were supported, together with leading electricity shares, among which County of London, Metropolitan, and Bournemouth and Poole advanced. Motor shares had an easier appearance, particularly Thornycroft and Rolls-Royce, the latter falling 5-16 to 2½. Courtaulds were firm in the morning, the shares being bid for at 2 23-32, but they reacted later, and were offered at 2¾ in the street. Cotton textile shares showed a general advance, Coats, Bleachers, and Bradford Dyers being prominent, but Imperial Chemical failed to hold a rise to 28s. 4½d. bid. Cables and Wireless stocks remained firm, the "B" rising to 33½ and the Preference to 99½; the latter closed at 99. The leading tobacco shares were rather easier, but there was support for Godfrey Phillips and Cope Brothers. Brewery shares were higher, and strength was shown by British Aluminium, P. and O. Deferred, and Wallpaper Deferred. There was a general rise in Bank shares, all the "Big Five" showing advances, as well as miscellaneous shares such as Anglo-South American, Hongkong and Shanghai, and English, Scottish, and Australian. The Insurance group also continued to harden.

There was a broadening of demand in the South African market, where some sharp movements occurred. Brakpan rose from 2¾ to over 3¾, and Crown Mines, which received some Cape support, from 3¾ to 3¾. Johannesburg Consolidated were finally 1s. higher at 43s. 9d., while New Modderfontein, Government Areas, Modderfontein Deep, Springs, Union Corporation, and Sub Nigel showed further gains. East Rand rose at one time to 11s. 9d. bid, but they reacted to 11s. and closed at 11s. 3d., showing a gain of 6d. West Rand rose 6d. to 6s. 4½d., but Randfontein reacted after rising to 8s. 3d. bid. There was little movement in Rhodesian shares, apart from small rises in Rhodesia-Kafanga, Tanganyika Concessions, and Zambesia Exploring. Chartered eased after being bid for at 38s. 9d. Tin shares received an impetus from a rise of £4 16s. 3d. in the metal, and prices made a ready response. London Tin rose 1s. to 25s. 3d., and Malayan, Tronoh, Southern Perak, Pahang, and Siamese were all higher.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(From our correspondent)

MONTREAL, March 24.—After opening quiet, with little change from Saturday, the market became firm and more active under a broadening outside demand and good buying on the part of institutions and individuals. The list generally moved up sharply under the leadership of Brazilian Traction and International Nickel and closed firm.

Reuter's Quotations

—	Mar. 24	Mar. 22	—	Mar. 24	Mar. 22
Abitibi ..	32⅞	33	Cons. Mining ..	225	232½
Alberta Pac. Grain ..	20	20	Dom. Bridge ..	71¾	72½
Asbestos ..	3¼	3¼	Dom. Textile ..	65	65
Can. Pref. ..	No bid	No bid	Fam. Players ..	58¾	56¼
B.C. Packers ..	7	7	Fraser Cos. ..	15½	No bid
Braz. Tract. ..	44¼	42⅝	Hollinger ..	5⅞	5⅞
B.C. Pwr., A. ..	39½	No bid	Int. Nickel ..	42⅜	41½
Can. Car. ..	25⅞	26½	Massey H. ..	35⅜	35
Do., Pref. ..	20⅜	20	Montreal Lt. ..	No bid	86½
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	No bid	No bid	Nat. Brew. ..	30¾	31
Do., 1st Pf. ..	27	27	Nat. Steel Car ..	69¼	70
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	4½	4¼	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref. ..	81	80
Brompton ..	25½	25	Power Corp. ..	74¼	No bid
Calgary ..	158½	158½	Price Bros. ..	No bid	83
Can. Car. ..	25⅞	26½	Quebec Pwr. ..	66¾	65½
Do., Pref. ..	20	20	Shawinigan ..	75½	75
C. Cement ..	17⅞	No bid	S. Canada Power ..	33	33
Do., Pref. ..	94	95	Steel Co. of Canada ..	44	44¼
C. Cottons ..	No bid	No bid	W'pg Elec. ..	42½	42⅝
C. Indust. Alcohol, A. ..	8⅞	8½	Bk. Montreal ..	306	304
Do., B. ..	7¼	7½	Can. Bank of Com. ..	254	No bid
C. Power ..	15	15¼	Royal Bank ..	306	306
C. Steamship ..	15⅞	15¼			
Do., Pref. ..	66¼	65			
Cockshutt ..	19½	19¼			

* Ex dividend.

GERMAN BANK RATE REDUCED

(From our own correspondent)

BERLIN, March 24

The Central Committee of the Reichsbank met to-day, with Dr. Schacht in the chair for the last time before his resignation takes effect, and decided to reduce the discount rate from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent. This is the fifth reduction in less than five months, during which period (from November 2) the rate has sunk from 7½ per cent.

MONEY MARKET

GERMAN BANK RATE LOWER

FALL IN ARGENTINE EXCHANGE

As expected, the Reichsbank yesterday announced a reduction in its discount rate from 5½ to 5 per cent., and in the rate of interest on advances from 6½ to 6 per cent. The movement had little influence on the German exchange, which finished ⅛pf. higher at 20.39¼m. The New York exchange also moved in favour of sterling, closing at $4.86 13-16, but there was a decline in the Paris rate, which was finally 124.24f. Money was quite usable in Lombard-street. In the morning 2¾ per cent. and occasionally 3 per cent. was paid for fresh accommodation for the night, but in the afternoon the general charge was 2½ per cent. Old loans were usually renewed at 2½ per cent. Discount brokers were buyers of three months fine bank bills at 2¾ per cent. in the earlier hours, but later the tendency became rather firmer, and by the close of the day leading houses usually quoted 2 3-16 per cent. End-June Treasury Bills remained in keen demand, and clearing banks were reported to have bought some at 2 1-16 per cent. In the morning the market sold a few June bank bills at 2 3-32 per cent.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is 1½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1½ per cent. at call and 1¾ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2½-3	2½	2¼—2⅝	2⅝—2¾	2¾	2¾

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
%	%	%	%	%
2⅝-2¾	2¾—2⅞	3⅛—3	3¼—4	4—4½

Netherlands Bank Rate Reduced

The Bank of the Netherlands has lowered its rediscount rate from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent.

National Bank of Belgium

	March 20	Inc. or Dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	1,729,707,000	— 693,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad	800,248,000	— 21,459,000
Notes in circulation	2,772,121,000	— 21,446,000
Current accounts	115,954,000	+ 4,511,000
		—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

A feature in the Foreign Exchange market was the sharp fall which occurred in the Argentine exchange in the afternoon. The rise which took the rate to 43d. over the week-end was apparently based on rumours that the Conversion Office at Buenos Aires was to be reopened and gold exports resumed. Private cable messages received in the City yesterday, however, denied such reports, and the Buenos Aires rate turned sharply against Argentina, closing at 42 7/16d., a fall of 7/16d. New York supported sterling, and the dollar exchange rose to $4.86¼, closing at $4.86 13/16, compared with $4.86¼ on Saturday. French francs were in demand, the Paris rate being finally 124.24f. Belgas were also bid for, and the Brussels rate closed at 34.88½b., compared with 34.89½b. On the other hand, Swiss francs were offered, the Zurich rate being 25.13½f., and Italian lire were cheaper, the Milan exchange closing at 92.95l. At 20.39¼m. the German exchange was slightly more favourable to sterling. While the Hong-kong rate was higher at 1s. 6¼d., the Shanghai exchange declined to 1s. 11 7/16d. The Ito exchange was firm at 5¼d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	March 24	March 22
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86 9-32—86⅓	4.86 11/32—86¼
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86 1-32—86	4.86 5-32—86 5/16
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.22-124.27	124.15-124.21
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.88 1/16-89½	34.88 1/32-89½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.92-92.97	92.90-92.95
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.12-25.13	25.11 5/16-12½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¼-375¼	374½-375½
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.15-193.35	193.20-193.40
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.65-39.00	38.85-39.20
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛-108⅞	108⅛-108⅞
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12¼-13¼	12.12¾-13¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38 9-39½	20.38 1/2-39
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.51-34.55	34.50-34.55
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.82-27.86	27.82-27.86
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164¼	164 1/16-164 3/16
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.37-43.42	43.37-43.42
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.19-25.24	25.19-25.24
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1,030†	1,030†
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	275¼-275¾	275¼-275¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48¼-48⅞	48⅜-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	669-674	669-674
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.20-18.25	18.20-18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾-17¼	18.16¾-17¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16½
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 1/16-97⅜	97 1/16-97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 13/16-1/5⅞	1/5 13/16-1/5⅞
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 13/16-1/5⅞	1/5 13/16-1/5⅞
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 13/16-1/5⅞	1/5 13/16-1/5⅞
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/1 4-1/1 5/16	1/1 4-1/1 5/16
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 1-2/0 3/16	2/0 1-2/0 3/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/11 1-15/16	1/11 1-1/12
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 15/16-15/16	2/3 15/16-15/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12 3-13⅜	12.12 3-13⅜
Manila	Per dol.	24.06d.	2/0 1/8	2/0 1/8
E. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.89d.	5⅞ 25-32	5⅞ 25-32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.57d.	42 7/16-42 11/16	42⅜-43
Valp'raiso	8 to £	40	39.90	39.90
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	44-44½	43¾-44¼
Lima	£s to £p	Par	28½% prem.	28½% prem.
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.10-10.30	10.10-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.00 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

Empire Exchange Rates

Buying Rates per £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	95 10 0	94 18 9	94 7 6	93 16 3
Africa & Rhodesia ..	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

Selling Rates

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	97 0 0	96 12 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

No bullion movements were announced by the Bank of England yesterday. The net influx since Wednesday last, therefore, remains at £1,526,682, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
March 20—		March

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE TRADING

FIRM AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, March 24.—An active day was experienced on the Stock Exchange, and although irregularity characterized early transactions, the market gathered strength and closed at around the best points of the session. Sales were returned at 4,110,000 shares.

Although a good many selling orders accumulated over the week-end as a result of the caution advised by brokers there was no general decline at the opening owing to the appearance of support. The early irregularity was followed by a general decline due to the unsettlement created by a break of five points in Western Union Telegraph on the unsatisfactory statement of earnings, and renewed liquidation in Montgomery Ward owing to further reports of a falling off in business during the current quarter. Later the list hardened on the resumption of bull support owing to indications of easier credit conditions as shown by a renewal rate of 4 per cent. for call loans. Steel stocks led the recovery with Vanadium Steel particularly noticeable on indications of a technical corner in the stock, while there was active accumulation of amusement issues with Warner Brothers prominent on reports that the Raskob and Dupont interests will soon have representation on the directorate.

Firmness continued in the afternoon, the quick absorption of offerings and further advances in the main body of stocks stimulating a better feeling generally, and the morning declines were largely recovered. Among the special features were the active buying of Steel Common on renewed talk of impending favourable developments, including the possibility of a cash dividend as a result of the recent Government tax refund, while oil stocks were strengthened by the reduction in the Californian crude oil output in the past week. The close was firm.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 24	Mar. 22
		$	$	$
Montreal on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86¼	4.86¼
New York on—				
London, sight	£1		4.86⅛	4.86⅛
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅜	4.86⅛
90 days' sight	£1	—	4.84½	4.84¼
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86½	4.86⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.85½	4.85⅛
Paris, sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.91⅝	3.91¼
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅛	5.23⅜
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.08½	40.07¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78½	26.78½
Stockholm cables	100kr.	26.80	26.89	26.88½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.80	26.80
Prague, cheques	100cr.	—	2.96½	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.67½	23.86¾
Brussels, cables	100bel	13.90	13.95	13.95¼
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.37	19.37
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	12.55	12.55½
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10	14.10
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.47¾	17.47¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.26	38.26
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.78	11.75

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Mar. 24	Mar. 22		Closing Prices Mar. 24	Mar. 22
Atchison	256½	235	Int.C.Amer	28¼	28¼
Atl. Coast	175	175	KansasCity	80¼	81⅛
B. & O.	119¼	119⅛	Louisville	131¼	134¼
Do. Pref.	82½	81⅞	Minn. St. P.	30⅛	30⅜
Brooklyn Manhat. Tr'sit	75	75¾	Miss. Pac.	93¾	99⅜
Can. Pac.	206	205¾	Do. Pref.	139½	140¼
Cent. N.J.	280	280	N.Mex.1Pf.	2½	2½
Ches. & O.	235	231½	Do. 2 Pf.	1	1
Ch. G.W.	15⅜	13¾	N.Y. Cent.	187½	186
Do. Pref.	38	38⅛	N.Y. Chic.	259	258
Ch. N.W.	86	86⅛	N. Pacific	93	94½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	23½	23¼	Pennsylv'a	83¾	83¾
Ch.Rock Is.	121	120	Reading	125	124
Del.& Hud.	175	176	S.L. & S.F.	114½	112
Del., Lack.	146	144⅝	S.L. & S.W.	66	66½
Erie	59½	57½	S. Pacific	124	124¾
Do. 1st Pf.	66¼	66	Southern	130	130
G.N. Pref.	100½	100	Do. Pref.	98¾	100½
Ill. Cent.	129	129	U. Pacific	236½	233
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	36¼	37¼	Do. Pref.	84⅜	85
			Wabash	59	57
			Do. Pf. A	89	87

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	139½	138	Int. Nickel	42½	41¼
AlliedChem.	260½	260	Int. Paper	79¾	80
Am. Agric. Ch. Pref.	31½	32	Int.-Tele.	65¾	65⅝
Am. & F. Pwr.	68¼	67	Kennecott	58¼	58⅛
Am. Can.	167¼	146	Kresge S.S.	51⅞	51¾
Am. Loco.	82½	85	Kr'ger. 5%	50¾	51
Am Rolling Mills	92⅛	93	Liggett&M.	109½	110
Am. Smelt.	74⅜	74½	Loose-Wile.	65	64
Am.Sug.	66½	64⅜	Mack Trcks	85	85
Am. Tel.	246½	244	Montg'y W.	39¾	39⅝
Am. Tob.	233	228	Nash M'trs.	47⅜	47½
Am.Wool'n	14¼	13⅞	Nat. Biscuit	224½	222
Anaconda	74	73⅞	Nat. Cash R.	64	61¾
Armour D.	9¼	9⅛	Nat. Dairy	51½	51¼
Am.DryGds.	42⅜	40¼	N. Amer.	120¾	119¾
Atl'tic Ref.	48¼	47½	Packard	22⅝	22½
Baldwin	34¼	34⅛	Pan A. Pet.	53	55
BarnsdallA	28¼	27⅜	Pub. Ser. NJ	102	100¼
B'th. Steel	104⅛	102⅞	Pullman	82½	82¾
Can. Pacific	63	63	RadioCorp.	50⅛	50⅜
Chile Copp.	55	55	R'ml'g'n Id.	38⅜	37¾
Chrysler	39⅞	39⅝	Roy'l D'tch	51⅞	51¾
Col. Fuel	62¾	59	Sears R'b'k	87¾	87½
Colum. Gas	94	93¾	Shell Trans.	45	40
Col. Graph.	28⅞	28⅞	Shell Un.	23⅜	22⅛
Cons. Gas	120⅜	120⅝	Sinclair	51	51
Cont. Can	68	67½	Skelly Oil	24½	24⅛
Cont. Oil	26⅝	26	Std. Brands	24¼	24⅛
Corn Prod.	96	95⅛	Std. Gas	114¼	115¼
Crucible	92⅛	89⅞	Std. Oil of Cal.	64¼	63¾
DavisonCh.	41⅞	41⅝	Do. N.J.	70¼	69¾
Drug, Inc.	84	81½	Do. N.Y.	35¼	34¾
Du Pont	136¾	135	Studebaker	41⅜	42¼
Eastman K.	241	254	Texas Corp.	57½	56¾
Elec.P.&L.	79⅛	78¼	Tex. G. Sul.	66¼	66
Electric Storage	75½	76⅜	Tidewater	14⅞	14⅜
Fox Films	29½	27¾	Un.Carbide	98	97¾
Gen. Elec.	76⅞	76	Un. Fruit	90¼	90¼
Gen. Foods	49¼	49⅜	United Gas	39	38⅝
Gen. Motors	48	47¾	U.S. Ind. Alc.	8¼	9⅛
Gillette	87¼	86¼	U.S. Rbr.	30⅝	28¾
Goodrich	54⅜	52¾	U.S. Steel	192¼	187¾
Goodyear	95½	92	Warner Pict.	145½	145½
Hou.Oil "A"	99	91	W. Un. Tel.	189	190
Ind. Mtrs.	57	57	Whse. Mtg.	183½	182¼
Ind. Rayon	103	107	Woolworth	62¼	59⅞
Int. Harv'r	94	94	Worth'n Pump	128½	120
Int. Match	81½	81⅜	Youngst'n Sheet	144½	145

KERB STOCKS

Am.-Am Oil	14	13	Mid. West Utilities	37¼	36½
Assoc. Gas	42½	42⅝	Pennroad	15⅝	15⅝
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	28⅝	28¼	Silica Gel	32	32
Cabasse	23½	22½	Standard Oil of Indiana	56⅜	55
Elec. Bond	101¼	101¼	Swift Int.	31½	32
Gulf Oil	149	147½	Tri-Cont.Cp.	17⅛	17¼
Hydro Elec	46½	45½	Vacuum Oil	92	92
Ind. Pet.	22⅛	21¾			

BONDS

Libby, La. 3½%	100⅛	100⅛	Flnl. 5% 1945	96	95¼
Do. 4½%	101⅞	101½	Fren. 7½% 1941	123	123
Do. (4th) 4½%	102⅝	102⅞	Do. 7% '49	116	116
U.K. 5½% 1937	104½	104⅛	Ger. 7% '49	108	107½
Do. 4% 1960-90	88¼	88¼	Greek, 7% 1964	99⅞	99⅞
Arg. 6% 1959	99½	99½	Hamb'g. 6% 1946	97½	97¼
Aust. 5% 1957	91½	91½	Hungary, 7½% '44	103¼	102½
A'tria, 7% 1943	106	106½	Ital. 7% 1951	100⅜	100½
Belg. 6% 1955	103	103	Jap.6½% 1954	104	104¼
Do. 7% 1955	112¼	112¼	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	104⅝	105
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103¼	103¼	Norway6% 1952	102⅛	102⅛
Brazil, 7% 1952	105½	105½	P.L.M.6% 1958	102¾	102¾
Bulg.7/67	85	85	Do. 7% 1958	105	105
Canada, 5% 1931	101	101	Poland,7% 1947	86¼	86¼
Chile,7/42	102½	102	Do. 8% 1950	97⅜	98
Do.6 '60	95¼	95¼	Rio do Sul. 8% '46	102	102
Czech. 8% 1951	110	110	San.P. 8% 1950	100½	100
Denis'k6% 1942	105	104⅞	Seine, 7% 1942	108¼	108¼
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102¼	102¼	Swed.5½% 1954	104½	104¼
Do.5% 1953	101⅝	101⅝	Tokio City 5½% '61	93	93
Ext. Rly. 7% '54	106	105⅞			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

	Mar. 24	Mar. 22
Atchison, Pref.	105	104¾
Lehigh Valley	79¾	77
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	60¼	59¾
New York, Ontario, and Western	14⅛	15
Reading, 1st Pref.	45⅛	46⅛
Texas and Pacific	120	118
National Lea'e	174	170

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money ruled at 4 per cent. throughout the day. Commercial paper was quoted 3⅞ to 4¼ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2⅛ to 2¼ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2⅛ to 2¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange advanced ¼c. to 4.86 13-16 for cable transfers.

Silver declined ⅛c. to 42⅛c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $10,500,000 has arrived at San Francisco.

The Southern Railway has applied to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for authority to sell $3,100,000 Five per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

BONDS.—The market was less active, but had a firm appearance. Sales reached $12,389,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, March 24.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed firm, ⅛c. lower to ⅛c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 125½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 111½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 118½c. MAIZE firm at 1¼c. advance. No. 2 mixed, 94c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady, ⅛c. higher. White clipped, 51⅛c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady, 1¼c. down. No. 2 Western, 72½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal, No. 2 malting unquoted.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States is 4,303,000 bushels smaller on the week at 175,099,000 bushels, which compares with 146,875,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 248,000 bushels smaller at 24,497,000 bushels, against 34,539,000 bushels; and that of oats is 803,000 bushels lower on the week at 19,354,000 bushels, compared with 13,669,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR was barely steady, Spring clears and Kansas straights 5c. down at $5.75 and $5.70 respectively. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unaltered at $6 and $5.20. Rye flour easier at $5.30 to $5.55.

LARD was barely steady at 15c. decline. Prime Western steam, $10.65; Middle West, spot, $10.55 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, 2 points up to 8 points down. Sales, 24,000 bags. Closing prices :—March, 9.05c.; May, 8.60c.; July, 8.28c.; Sept., 8.02c.; Dec., 7.82c.; Jan., 7.72c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 5 to 12 points advance. Sales, 18,000 bags. Closing prices :—March, 13.45c.; May, 12.87c.; July, 12.38c.; Sept., 11.93c.; Dec., 11.51c.; Jan., 11.38c. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 10c. to 10¼c.; Santos No. 4, 14¼c. to 14⅝c.

COCOA.—Futures closed steady at 1 point to 6 points advance. Sales, 6,000 bags. Closing prices :—March, 8.24c.; May, 8.48c.; July, 8.78c.; Sept., 9.03c.; Dec., 8.98c.; Jan., 9.00c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady, 2 points higher to unchanged. Sales, 14,000 tons. Closing prices :—March, 1.70c.; May, 1.70c.; July, 1.74c.; Sept., 1.83c.; Dec., 1.91c.; Jan., 1.91c. No. 2 contract, duty free, July, 3.63c.; Sept., 3.72c.; Dec., 3.80c. Cuban centrifugal, 96 degrees, spot, was nominally unchanged. The sale is reported of 5,000 bags, afloat, at 3.52c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed 25 points lower at 15.70c. The futures market opened with a loss of 17 to 25 points under selling of a general character, bearish Liverpool advices, and the weakness in wheat. After further receding, the market recovered slightly owing to less selling pressure, better dry goods advices, shorts covering, and in sympathy with a rally in wheat. The close was barely steady at 22 to 30 points net loss. New Orleans spot middling declined 27 points to 15.20c., and the futures market closed at 19 to 29 points decline on the day.

New York Closing Prices	To-day		Previous day	
March	15.43	15.43	15.71	15.71
April	15.46	15.46	15.74	15.74
May	15.51	15.49	15.78	15.77
June	15.53	15.53	15.80	15.80
July	15.59	15.58	15.85	15.83
August	15.53	15.53	15.78	15.78
September	15.48	15.48	15.73	15.73
October	15.48	15.44	15.70	15.69
November	15.51	15.51	15.76	15.76
December	15.59	15.59	15.85	15.84
January	15.62	15.62	15.90	15.90
	New Contract			
October	15.21	15.21	15.45	15.43
November	15.28	15.28	15.53	15.53
December	15.36	15.35	15.62	15.60
January	15.36	15.35	15.65	15.65

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	7,000	14,000	7,825,000	8,897,000
Exports Gt. Btn.	Nil	2,000	1,134,000	1,618,000
Exports Cont., &c.	10,000	34,000	4,658,000	5,115,000

COPPER was steady and unchanged for electrolytic domestic spot and export and spot April delivery, at 18c. per lb. asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—March, 17.00c.; May, unquoted; July, 16.25c. Sales, nil. TIN firm at ⅛c. advance for Straits metal spot, and April delivery at 37⅛c. per lb. asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—March, 37.25c.; May, 37.40c.; July, 37.65c. Sales, 46 lots. SPELTER steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and April delivery, 4.90c. per lb., sellers. LEAD.—Spot unaltered at 5.50c. per lb. PIG IRON steady, No. 2 foundry still quoted $19.50 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ⅛c. up for spot and March at 15⅛c., and for March-April at 16c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were ⅛c. higher. Spot and March, 16c.; March-April, 16⅛c. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 30 to 20 points up. March, 15.50c.; May, 15.80c.; July, 16.30c.; Sept., 15.50c.; May, 15.80c.; Dec., 17.20c. Sales, 241 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed barely steady, with refined futures 5 to 7 points lower. Closing prices :—Crude, spot, nominal at 7.25; yellow, spot, 8.50 bid. Futures :—March, 8.55c.; May 8.73c.; July, 8.96c.; Sept., 9.15c.

TALLOW was steady. Extra, loose, 6½c.; extra, in tierces, 7c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $2.70 to $2.80 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady at 55½c. to 57c.

JACKSONVILLE, March 23.—TURPENTINE was steady, ⅛c. higher at 51½c. bid.

SAVANNAH, March 23.—TURPENTINE was firm but ⅛c. lower at 50½c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F, $7.00; grade K, $7.25; grade WW, $7.75.

DULUTH, March 24.—LINSEED futures closed easy at 1⅛c. to 1⅛c. decline. May, 292c.; July, 292½c.

KANSAS CITY, March 24.—WHEAT closed firm, ⅛c. to ⅜c. higher. May, 100¾c.; July, 100c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 24.—WHEAT futures closed steady at ⅛c. decline. May, 107⅛c.; July, 107⅛c.

TOLEDO, March 24.—CLOVERSEED closed steady, unchanged to 10 points higher. Cash, 10.50; Oct., 11.10.

WINNIPEG, March 24.—WHEAT opened 1⅛c. to 2⅛c. lower, with a renewal of selling pressure. Later the market rallied under "bear" covering and a continued light country movement. The close was firm at a rise of ⅛c. to 1⅛c. Closing prices :—May, 109⅛c.; July, 111⅛c.; Oct., 112⅛c. OATS closed firm and 1⅛c. to ⅜c. higher. May, 53⅜c.; July, 53⅜c.; Oct., 50c. BARLEY futures closed firm at ⅜c. to ⅜c. advance. May, 48⅛c.; July, 51½c.

LINSEED closed easy, 3⅛c. to 2⅛c. lower. May, 253⅛c.; July, 254c.

CHICAGO, March 24.—WHEAT opened weak at 2⅛c. to 2⅛c. decline on the news that the Farm Board has reduced the loan price at Minneapolis on No. 1 Northern 5c. per bushel to $1.25. Selling was also influenced by bearish Liverpool advices, beneficial rains in the South-West and a lack of export demand. Bears were aggressive in the early part of the session but subsequently covered on reports of acreage abandonment in the South-West and a statement that the Farm Board was negotiating for storage space to avert congestion, anticipating large May deliveries. The rally, however, was poorly maintained, fresh easiness resulting from the weakness of Winnipeg. A sharp recovery occurred later, shorts rebuying freely, partly on reports of dust storms in Oklahoma, and the close was firm at ⅛c. to ⅜c. advance. March, 106c.; May, 109⅛c.; July, 107⅜c.; Sept., 109⅛c.

MAIZE closed steady and 1⅛c. to 1c. higher. March, 82⅛c.; May, 85c.; July, 86⅛c.; Sept., 87⅛c. OATS closed firm at an advance of ⅛c. to ⅜c. March, 43⅛c.; May, 44⅛c.; July, 43⅜c.; Sept., 43c. RYE.—No. 2, cash nominal. Futures, irregular and 3c. to 1c. lower. March, 61c.; May, 62½c.; July, 68⅛c.; Sept., 72⅛c.

PROVISIONS closed barely steady, with lard 10 to 12½ points lower and pork unchanged. Closing prices.—Lard, May, 10.25; July, 10.47½; Sept., 10.65. Ribs, unquoted. Pork (drysalted clear bellies), May, 13.15; July, 13.12½.

BACON was barely steady, 12½ points lower. HOGS easy, light 15 to 20 points and heavy sorts 25 points lower. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1 total 1,702,000, against 1,740,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day	11.62½	9.85 to 10.85	9.25 to 10.00
Previous day	11.75	10.00 to 10.85	9.50 to 10.25
Last year	12.00	11.00 to 11.65	11.15 to 11.50
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		183,000	53,000
Previous day		33,000	7,000
Last year		148,000	65,000

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, March 24.—WHEAT closed firm without change. MAIZE was steady, unchanged to 5c. lower. OATS were steady and unaltered. LINSEED closed firm and 10c. dearer.

Closing Prices	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires :—		
Wheat, May delivery	9.85	9.85
" June delivery	9.95	9.95
Maize, May delivery	6.25	6.25
" June delivery	6.15	6.20
Oats, May delivery	4.90	4.90
Linseed, May delivery	19.85	19.75
" June delivery	19.95	19.85
" July delivery	20.10	20.00
Rosario :—		
Wheat, No. 2, May delivery	9.90	9.80
Maize, May delivery	6.30	6.30
Linseed, May delivery	19.75	19.60

(Prices in paper currency per 100 kilos. delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso=about 1s. 6⅞d.).

COMPANY MEETINGS

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hong-kong. The liability of members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

YEAR'S PROFITS AND ALLOCATIONS

THE SLACKNESS OF FAR EASTERN TRADE

DOWNWARD TREND OF THE SILVER MARKET

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS

MR. W. H. BELL'S REVIEW

The ORDINARY YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on February 22 last at the City Hall, Hong-kong.

Mr. W. H. BELL (chairman) presided.

The CHIEF MANAGER read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some time I shall, with your permission, take them as read. (Agreed.)

RESULT OF YEAR'S WORKING

The net profits for the year amount to $14,148,209.57, as compared with $13,430,061.61 for 1928—a return to approximately our earlier level of profits as calculated in silver. This would be satisfactory were it not for the heavy fall in the rate of conversion from silver to gold—corresponding to a fall in exchange of just under 25 per cent. between the opening and closing of the year—which substantially diminishes the sum available for our dividend in sterling. In addition the bank has suffered heavy losses from frauds perpetrated in more than one country, for which, however, I am glad to tell you full provision has been made.

It is for these reasons that—notwithstanding the good record made by the bank in a year of serious trade depression—your directors have thought it prudent to make the reduction of bonus, the possibility of which was adumbrated in the chairman's speech last year. A conservative policy of management is particularly necessary in the case of a bank, and I trust that you will concur in the board's decision and approve their recommendation in regard to the allocation of profits.

As shown in the profit and loss account, the amount available after deducting the interim dividend and directors' remuneration is $12,514,400.84, and the allocation proposed is as follows:—

A final dividend of $3 per share with bonus of $1 per share (subject to income-tax deduction)	$7,876,923.08
Transfer to Bank Premises Account	$750,000.00
Transfer to Silver Reserve Account	$500,000.00
Balance carried forward to the new Account	$3,387,477.76
	$12,514,400.84

Following the example of three years ago we have made a transfer from silver to sterling reserve, your directors considering it advisable to build up the latter in view of the uncertainty in regard to silver prices. The amount, as shown in the report, is $5,000,000 converted at 2s.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

As regards the balance-sheet figures I will only remark that the slackness of Far Eastern trade is evidenced in the increases under the headings of current accounts and fixed deposits, while the cash increase, attributable wholly to Shanghai, also reflects the disturbed trade conditions which have had the effect of restricting circulation of silver.

Our investments stand at well under market quotations.

The increase of $16,500,000 in our Head Office note issue is related to Hong-kong's currency difficulties of the past year. During the first nine months the Hong-kong exchange failed to respond to the drop in the price of silver and in Shanghai exchange, and the notes of the three banks in Hong-kong (on the basis of which all business had for long been conducted following a mutual arrangement among the banks of many years ago) became in the end completely divorced from their nominal silver value and rose to a high premium over the silver currency which they actually represent. The resulting disturbance to trade between the Colony and China decided the banks to revert to the circulation of the silver dollar. Many of the banks then sent orders for the minting of British dollars in London or Bombay, and 20,000,000 of these and Mexican dollars have been obtained, of which the greater part are already in the Colony.

As the largest issuer of notes, and as the Clearing Bank, we have seen the majority of these dollars force their way into our treasuries, a state of affairs which reveals itself in our increased note issue. It is obvious that a small colony like our own cannot absorb unlimited silver dollars, and further imports of these are much to be deprecated. The increase in our note circulation, I would add, has only been rendered possible by the Hong-kong Government having made a concession in regard to the taxation of our issue, without which an increase would have been prohibitively expensive.

The only expansion which I have to record in our field of operation is the opening of a new sub-agency at Muar in the Malay State of Johore.

Of the affairs of this Colony there is little to say except that, in addition to the currency difficulties already mentioned, we have suffered the inevitable reaction from the renewal of civil war in the two Kwang provinces and other parts of China. The conditions for trade being very similar to those applying to China, I will refrain from treating them separately.

THE SILVER MARKET

With an excess of supply over demand the silver market has trended steadily downward throughout the year owing principally to a falling off in Indian demand, Continental sales of silver, presumably released when French Indo-China decided upon the transfer of their currency to a gold basis, an operation which they have now virtually accomplished, and, finally, a continuance of sales by the Indian Government. As regards this last it is reasonable to suppose that in future, with the refinery now working in Bombay, surplus coin in the silver currency reserve will generally be refined and sold locally as opportunity offers, thus narrowing the outlet for the world's production. The increase in the reserve is a weight on the silver market, and with conditions as they are in China one looks in vain for any probable source of a consumptive demand of sufficient strength and endurance to effect an appreciable recovery in prices. As I have said, our local requirements in Hong-kong are bound to prove limited.

The extreme quotations of the year for the price of silver were as follows—highest 26.7-16d., lowest 21.5-16d. per standard ounce, which constituted a low record for the metal (since then there has been a further decline). The quotations for Shanghai exchange were—highest 2s. 7¼d., lowest 2s. 1d. per tael for telegraphic transfers to London. By a curious coincidence the Shanghai exchange touched the top and bottom limits on the first and last days of the year respectively.

The mine production of silver for 1929 is computed at 275,000,000 of standard ounces, which, added to 60,000,000 from outside sources, gives a total of 335,000,000—an increase of 12,000,000 over the previous year. China's estimated consumption was 143,000,000 and India's 70,000,000, corresponding respectively to 141,000,000 and 110,000,000 in 1928. China thus again achieved a record.

UNFAVOURABLE TRADING FACTORS

The trading conditions of last year in India and the Far East have, as I have already mentioned, been none too favourable. In the first place China failed to realise the promise of the previous year and relapsed into civil warfare: famine and brigandage played their familiar rôles and a further misfortune was added in the fall of the silver currency. This accumulation of evils effectively destroyed any chances of trade expansion, and I think we may reckon it fortunate that there has not been a more appreciable decline.

The raising of the tariff in February had little apparent effect on the volume of import trade, which was well maintained during the first few months of the year. As the year progressed, however, the various hindrances to commerce became increasingly felt. Wars and disorders in the provinces, together with the drop in exchange, checked the demand for imports, while exports fell away under the burden of military taxation and difficulties of transport. In the autumn came the disturbance of the foreign markets resulting from the crash on the New York Stock Exchange, and the end of the year found business in China at an unusually low ebb, with little prospect of an early turn of the tide.

THE STAPLE IMPORTS

Taking the staple imports, foreign cotton manufactures have had to compete with a substantial increase of output from the local mills. The raising of the Japanese boycott also brought a flood of Japanese cotton goods on to the market, making competition extremely difficult for British manufacturers. The trade in woollens was dull in spite of lowered prices. The engineering business showed welcome signs of recovery from a long period of stagnation, thanks largely to the quickening of industrial developments on the Yangtze and to greater activity in the sphere of public works. There was an increased importation of railway material, including engines and rolling-stock, a considerable demand for aircraft for both military and commercial use and a good market for motor-vehicles corresponding to the rapid extension of motor roads in most provinces of China. British products, I may add, were fairly well represented in the supply of industrial machinery, only moderately so in regard to railway requirements and very slightly in the case of the motor trade.

The Customs returns for the year show a gross revenue of 152,000,000 taels, against 82,000,000 in 1928. Reckoned in silver this represents an increase of 85 per cent.; reckoned in gold 68 per cent.; in this connexion I may add that, under the new tariff, the proportion of Customs revenue required for the foreign loans and indemnities at current rates of exchange is considerably less than one-half.

WHAT THE CUSTOMS RETURNS INDICATE

The Customs have not made available the comparative figures with former years which are necessary to furnish an index of the increase or decrease of trade, but one may infer by calculation a falling off—though not of serious extent—from the previous year's volume. The figures bring out the increasing preponderance of Shanghai's trade in relation to that of the rest of China; they also indicate a redressing of the balance between the northern and the southern ports, the south having recovered much of the ground lost through the Communist troubles, while the figures for the north show a distinct decline. This is especially the case in regard to Tientsin which found itself starved of cargo from up-country owing to the political unrest and also suffered for the first half-year from the unnavigable state of the river which connects it with the sea. The Manchurian figures reflect the disastrous effect of the Sino-Russian dispute and the interruption of the Chinese Eastern Railway which, besides increasing freight rates, upset the economic machinery of the country and severely checked all commercial development.

While on the subject of the Customs, let me add a word of recognition of the very successful manner in which the service, under Mr. Maze's guidance, has emerged from the very difficult crisis with which it was faced just over a year ago. In spite of wars and civil commotion the treaty-port revenues have been regularly remitted. We have evidence, too, of the maintained prestige of the foreign administration in the fact that the Government have transferred to Mr. Maze's hands the control of important native Customs establishments in several provinces.

RAILWAYS AND COASTAL SHIPPING

Railway communications, to which I shall again refer later, have shown some slight improvement over the conditions of the previous year, but military interference has prevented or crippled traffic on nearly all main lines. The construction of 600 miles of railway track in Manchuria during the last three years is a fact worthy of notice.

Coastal shipping has had a difficult year and again met with tragic experience at the hands of pirates. Foreign navigation on the Yangtze passed an uneventful year, the effect of reduced volume of trade being partly offset by Government commandeering of native vessels for military transport.

INDIAN AND JAPANESE TRADE

In India the past year cannot be ranked as a very prosperous period, the trade of the country having shown a decided tendency to sag. The jute and gunny markets, two of the most important, have suffered from lower prices than had been seen for several years. The tea industry also saw a steady drop in values due to increased crops and the existence of unusually large stocks in the United Kingdom. The last monsoon was a fair one and should improve the position in regard to foodstuffs. Native manufactures have been favoured by better relations between employers and labour.

Japan's trade for 1929 showed a marked improvement over the low level of 1928. Exports showed a large increase and the adverse trade balance for the year, standing at 67,500,000 yen, is the lowest for 10 years. The new Government which took office about the middle of the year set itself strenuously to appreciate the value of the yen in preparation for restoring the currency to a gold basis. With the help of credits opened abroad—to which this bank contributed as a member of a London banking syndicate—this was accomplished on January 11 last, when the embargo on the export of gold was removed. The rise in the exchange value of the yen had the immediate result of depressing home prices and restricting commerce and industry. These sacrifices consequent on the delicate operation of restoring credit by artificial measures are, of course, inevitable, and though every effort will no doubt be made to minimize the effect, we must look forward to some continuance of the dullness in trade.

CONDITIONS IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND MALAYA

From a fairly promising start trade conditions in the Straits Settlements and Malaya deteriorated through the year and finished at a regrettably low level. A notable increase in the world's consumption of rubber was outstripped by the increase in production and export, and prices receded in the latter half of the year to abnormally low figures. The tin industry presented similar features. The import trade showed a corresponding decline and was very dull in the second part of the year.

Although trade in the Philippine Islands suffered from the effects of world over-production of sugar as well as of the devastating typhoons of the previous year, general conditions are by no means unsatisfactory. Considerable development is taking place both by private enterprise and in the form of Government works, such as new roads and bridges. This fundamental improvement in the economic state of the Islands reflects itself in the Budget surplus which the year is expected to produce.

AN "OVERCAST" TRADE OUTLOOK

Next year's outlook for trade between Great Britain and the Far East generally is somewhat overcast. The heavy fall in values consequent on the Wall-street collapse and inflated money conditions are without doubt affecting manufacturers and restricting their purchases of raw material. This will bear heavily on firms handling Far Eastern produce, such as rubber, tin, hemp, sugar, and China produce generally, making it difficult to market the steadily increasing production. Unfortunately, British textile exporters generally have been correspondingly hit. Handicapped by high cost of production, they are condemned to see the market supplied by the cheaper products of Japanese mills and of domestic output in India and the Far East. The drop

THE SCOTTISH POWER COMPANY

DIVIDEND OF 8 PER CENT.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNDERTAKINGS

EXTENSION AND CONSOLIDATION POLICY

MR. GEORGE BALFOUR'S REVIEW

The TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Scottish Power Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 10, Melville-street, Edinburgh.

Mr. GEORGE BALFOUR, M.P. (chairman of directors), presided.

The notice calling the meeting, and the auditors' report to the members were read by the SECRETARY.

The CHAIRMAN, before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—The accounts we present to-day reflect the preliminary results of our expansion and consolidation. We have during the year made further progress in the expansion of our business and the consolidation of the electricity supply over a large territory. During the last 10 years our investments in subsidiary companies have increased from £353,858 in the year 1920 to the figure shown in the accounts for the year to December 31, 1929—namely, £3,440,173—a growth of nearly 10 times. In the year 1926 our investments figure stood at £642,061, the increase in the figure during the first seven years of the period which I am reviewing representing ordinary growth of the undertakings comprised in the original holdings of this company.

In the year 1927 we started widening and consolidating our interests, acquiring the Grampian Company and afterwards other undertakings in the area of that company, and last year we purchased the power and lighting undertakings in Fifeshire, to which I shall refer later.

GRAMPIAN COMPANY'S APPLICATION

Before I deal further with our development, I must refer to the application which was made to Parliament by the Grampian Company for supply powers in an area north of the existing area of supply, and for powers to develop extensive water resources in the Strathglass catchment area west of Inverness. The proceedings in connexion with the application were unexpectedly cumbersome and protracted on account of the regrettable death of Lord Younger immediately before the close of the first inquiry, and the General Election in May of last year. As the result the Grampian Company had, in effect, the burden of two complete inquiries before separate Select Committees of the House of Lords.

It would not, I think, be appropriate for me to discuss the decision of the Select Committee, but I cannot account, from the point of view of public policy, for the rejection particularly of the part of the application which related to the added area, the effect of which undoubtedly is to postpone electricity development in those parts of Scotland to which I referred, which at present are almost entirely without the benefits of supply.

I think it is to be regretted that the development and proper provision for a general supply of this northern area is to be retarded and that the efforts and large expenditure by the Grampian Company should have proved abortive.

The costs of the application have been entirely written off in the books of the Grampian Company.

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The following statement of our investments in subsidiary companies during the last three years will enable you to judge the rate of progress:—

1927	£1,050,743
1928	1,597,952
1929	3,440,173

It will interest you just at this stage of development if I give you the following list of the various subsidiary companies which are now owned and controlled by this company:—

The Scottish Central Electric Power Company.
The Scottish Midlands Electricity Supply, Limited.
The Grampian Electricity Supply Company.
The Fife Electric Power Company.
The North of Scotland Electric Light and Power Company, Limited (operating in the burghs of Montrose and Brechin).
The Arbroath Electric Light and Power Company, Limited.
The Crieff Electric Supply Company, Limited.
Dunblane and District Electricity Supply Company, Limited.
Beauly Electric Supply Company, Limited.
Duncan's Electricity Supply Company, Limited.

The company has also a substantial interest in the Ross-shire Electric Supply Company, Limited.

These undertakings are supplying in 10 Scottish counties—Forfarshire, Perthshire, Inverness-shire, Stirlingshire, Clackmannanshire, West Lothian, Fifeshire, Kinross-shire, Aberdeenshire, and Ross and Cromarty.

Supplies are available in 54 burghs and in the intervening parishes. The areas of supply cover approximately 5,000 square miles, and the overhead and underground electric lines of the various companies either tap the whole of the developed parts of these areas or provide convenient points for connecting up outlying districts.

ACQUISITION OF FIFE UNDERTAKINGS

The most recent and important addition to our investments is the issued share capital of the Fife power and lighting undertakings, which was purchased by this company as at July 1, 1929. The area of supply comprises generally the whole of the County of Fife, which can be operated advantageously in conjunction with the company's existing properties, the new areas being adjacent to the Scottish Central and Grampian areas. In the opinion of your directors, the addition of these undertakings will strengthen and consolidate this company's position.

The Fifeshire undertakings have been well established under capable management. Their transmission line system covers the greater part of the County of Fife, and as at December 31 last there were 9,289 consumers connected to their mains. For several years there has been an interconnecting main between the generating station of the Fife Electric Power Company at Townhill, Dunfermline, which is also a selected station under the Central Scotland Electricity Scheme, and the generating station of the Scottish Central Company at Bonnybridge.

Our financial interest in the Ross-shire Electric Supply Company, Limited, which operates in the County of Ross and Cromarty, in an area extending generally from Dingwall to Tain, was acquired during the year. This company owns a small hydro-electric station at Loch Luichart, which is in its early stages of development, but capable of considerable expansion under certain conditions.

We also during the year acquired the small undertakings at Ballater, Ellon, and Kintore, in the County of Aberdeen, which were established many years ago by Duncan's Electricity Supply Company, Limited, and have small established businesses in these burghs.

The intention was to consolidate the supply in this northern area, but this has been meantime defeated by the extraordinary decision in the House of Lords, to which I have already referred.

The policy of the directors during the year has been to expedite in every possible way the programme of development which I outlined at our meeting last year, and we are considering the possibility of attracting small industries to the burghs served by our transmission lines. Many of these burghs are admirably suited for the establishment of light industries requiring mixed labour.

LOCH RANNOCH HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS

Rapid progress is being made with the construction of the hydro-electric works at Loch Rannoch. The generating station will have a total initial capacity of 32,000kw., and will be available for supply towards the end of the current year in terms of our contract with the Central Electricity Board.

The construction of the 132,000-volt transmission line for the supply from the generating station at Loch Rannoch to the main line of the Central Board at Abernethy is proceeding according to programme.

The extensive transmission line construction throughout the area of the Grampian Company has been pressed forward during the year and supplies inaugurated in many burghs and rural districts. I need not enumerate the various points of supply, since I dealt with this aspect of development fully at our last meeting, but on the completion of the present programme of transmission line construction we shall have provided for tapping most of the outlying districts where a reasonable demand exists.

The generating plant in our various power stations will, with the addition of the hydro-electric plant of the Grampian Company, give us a total plant installed of about 80,000kw. The total load connected as at December 31, 1929, was 63,790kw., and the maximum load on the generating plant during the year 1929 was 22,207kw. The total consumers connected to our mains as at December 31 last were 19,264, and the development of our business in new areas, combined with the growth of business in districts previously served, is showing a steadily increasing figure.

The units sold during the year 1929 by the operating companies totalled about 70,000,000, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. as compared with the corresponding figures five years ago.

THE BURDEN OF LOCAL RATING

I have referred on different occasions to the burden of local rating as affecting the development of electricity supply undertakings, and I feel that I should again take the opportunity to emphasize the importance of this item of expenditure, the serious effect of which is cumulative with the development of supply and the heavy increase in local authority expenditure. In Scotland the only statutory direction given in connexion with the valuation of electricity supply undertakings is contained in the Lands Valuation (Scotland) Act, 1854, which provides that the yearly value of lands and heritages is to be taken to be the rent at which one year with another such lands and heritages might in their actual state be reasonably expected to let from year to year. This is the slender foundation on which the existing complicated and illogical method of determining the valuation of electricity supply undertakings has been built up—known as the "Revenue Principle."

I need not worry you with details, but the general effect is that the result of successful effort in the extension of business, and the introduction of operating economies is to increase out of all proportion the valuation figure and the burden of rating, which in their turn reflect on the price charged to consumers and impose a brake on development. The position has, of course, been aggravated by the passing of the Derating Act, which omits electricity supply undertakings from the rating relief which it provides, and introduces an additional difficulty in the connexion of power business.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

Referring now to the accounts, and in the first place to the balance-sheet, you will observe that the investments in subsidiary companies have increased from £1,597,952 to £3,440,173. This addition is attributable to the purchase price of the power and lighting undertakings in Fifeshire, to which I have referred, and the outlay to the end of last year on the Grampian Company property.

On the other side of the balance-sheet, the capital authorized—namely, £4,000,000—is increased to the extent of the 1,500,000 shares created during the year.

The capital issued, consisting of £350,000 Six per Cent. Preference shares and £2,350,000 Ordinary shares, is increased by 1,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each which were issued in July of last year at 28s. per share. The issue, as you are aware, was largely oversubscribed, and the proceeds were utilized in the settlement of the purchase price of the Fifeshire power and lighting undertakings, and the small balance for the general capital purposes of the company.

The premium on the issue—namely, £400,000—is shown in the balance-sheet under the heading of "Reserve Account."

There is an increase of £12,036 in the item of "Amounts owing to Subsidiary Companies," and the sundry creditors figure is slightly reduced at the amount appearing in the balance-sheet—namely, £34,042 odds.

At the commencement of the year the reserve account totalled £156,000. The addition of the premium on the issue of Ordinary shares, and the amount transferred from net profit and loss account, increased this figure to £563,853 18s. 7d. The costs of the Ordinary share issue and the capital stamp duties on the additional share capital created during the year amounted to £66,353 18s. 7d., and the whole of this amount, together with premiums of £77,500 on shares subscribed by this company in the Grampian Company has been written off, leaving the reserve account at the figure appearing in the balance-sheet—namely, £420,000.

The balance-sheet shows a loan from the bankers of the company as at December 31 of £118,413 odds. Further issues of capital will be necessary from time to time, to provide funds for the completion of the Grampian hydro-electric works and for the ordinary expansion of business, and pending such issue the funds required will be provided by temporary loans.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FIGURES

Referring now to the revenue account, the trading profits of the undertakings owned and operated by this company, together with revenue from temporary investments, amounted to £213,218 2s. 7d., which includes six months' net revenue from the Fifeshire power and lighting undertakings, and net interest on the shares held by this company in the Grampian Company, being an increase of £96,559 6s. 9d. over the preceding year's figure. In terms of the powers contained in its Acts the Grampian Company is entitled to pay interest out of capital during construction as a capital charge, but no interest was charged during 1928, and only £32,761 8s. 7d. last year. During the current year interest will be charged. The hydro-electric works come into operation at the end of this year and will supply at once under contracts which will amount to about £100,000. A full year's revenue from the Fife Company is receivable this year as against a half-year's revenue in the account before you.

The revenue from temporary investments, amounting to £9,602 odds, represents interest from the temporary deposit of the proceeds of issues of share capital.

After deducting the sums reserved in the accounts of the subsidiary companies for depreciation, &c., the revenue received by this company by way of dividend, interest, and management fees, amounted to £161,862 14s. 5d., which, with the addition of revenue from investments and transfer fees, produced the total revenue of £171,807 17s. 4d. shown in the profit and loss account.

Deducting £20,048 1s. 8d. for insurance, salaries, miscellaneous expenses, and income-tax, and £1,150 for directors' fees, which you will observe are shown separately with a footnote in order to comply with the provisions of the new Companies Act, and adding £3,399 5s. 3d. brought in from the last account, there remains a balance of £154,009 0s. 11d.

TRANSFER TO RESERVE AND DIVIDENDS

Out of this amount there have been paid—interest on loans, £18,079 11s. 8d., a transfer to reserve account of £7,853 18s. 7d., and a full year's dividend on the Preference shares, less tax, absorbing £16,800.

After making these payments and appropriations there is left a balance of £111,275 10s. 8d., which the directors propose to deal with as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1. In payment of a dividend on 1,350,000 Ordinary shares for the year to December 31, 1929, and 1,000,000 Ordinary shares in instalments paid during year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, less tax	104,565	9	7
2. To be carried forward to next year's accounts ..	6,710	1	1
	£111,275	10	8

Before I submit the resolution, the directors would like to express their appreciation of the services of the managers and staffs during the year, and I am sure the shareholders will

(Continued at foot of next column)

desire to associate themselves with the directors in a word of appreciation and thanks. Mr. Partington and the managers and staffs of the subsidiary companies have had a strenuous year due to the rapid expansion of our activities. It is due to the loyal and enthusiastic cooperation of all associated in the management and operation of the properties that we are able to submit the accounts we present to-day.

THE RESOLUTIONS

In conclusion the Chairman moved: "That the report of directors and accounts be adopted; that the payment of the dividend upon the Preference shares be confirmed, and that a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, less tax, be declared and paid on April 1, 1930."

The motion was seconded by Mr. HENRY BROWN, and, after being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously. On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. BOWHILL, Mr. Henry Brown was unanimously re-elected a director of the company.

On the motion of Mr. R. K. CHISHOLM, seconded by Mr. R. MACDONALD, Messrs. George A. Touche and Co., C.A., London, were unanimously reappointed auditors of the company.

On the motion of Mr. J. S. MORTON, W.S., a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the chairman and directors.

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE

REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF TELEPHONY

THE COMPANY'S ALLIANCES AND ASSOCIATIONS

ADVANTAGES OF CO-ORDINATED ACTIVITIES

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER'S STATEMENT

The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the International Automatic Telephone Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. H. W. Brougham) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—I presume that it is your wish to take the report and accounts as read.

The net profit for the year is £135,849 7s. 2d. and, compared with the net profit for the previous year of £130,823 9s. 3d., shows an increase of £5,025 17s. 11d. After providing for directors' fees and executive committee remuneration of £2,332, dividend on the 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £11,923 13s. 2d., and interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of £16,125, your directors recommend that a further £10,000 be transferred to reserve, leaving an available balance of £166,203 12s. 5d.

Your directors then recommend payment of a final dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum (less income-tax) on the Ordinary shares, making with the interim dividend already paid a total of 10 per cent. (less income-tax) for the year. A bonus of 2½ per cent. (less income-tax) on the Ordinary shares is also recommended. On the Deferred shares there is recommended a dividend of 10 per cent. (less income-tax) for the year and, in common with the Ordinary shares, a bonus of 2½ per cent. (less income-tax).

This is the second time a bonus of 2½ per cent. (less income-tax) is recommended on Ordinary and Deferred shares, and your directors wish again to emphasize that these additional distributions should be regarded in the light of bonuses. Dividends and bonuses will take in all £82,625 (the same as last year), leaving the sum of £82,578 12s. 5d. to be carried to the next account, as against £69,735 brought in from the previous year.

Remuneration to members of the executive committee, amounting to £2,325 per annum, has been added this year to the item of directors' fees. This is not an additional charge. It has been in existence for some years and represents remuneration paid to directors, under Article 86, for special services.

I will now deal with the liabilities side of the balance-sheet.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

With the further allocation of £10,000 in pursuance of our policy of setting up a substantial reserve fund, that fund will stand at £130,000. Sundry creditors and provision for contingencies at £112,347 0s. 5d. compares with £150,506 2s. 10d. From this year's revenue a sum of £20,000 has been added to the provision for contingencies and is included in this item. Our business is of a world character, dealing with fluctuating economic conditions, and it is essential to have substantial funds available to deal with any eventuality.

The assets side of the balance-sheet, in order to conform with the new Companies Act, is set out in more detail than has been the custom. The value of patent rights and goodwill remains unaltered at £360,000, and represents the cost, less amounts written off, to date.

Last year we had a single item of investments at cost or under and loans, £930,647 4s. 3d. This has been split into three, as below:—Shares in subsidiary company at cost or under, £432,992 18s., and shares in associated company at cost or under, £148,718 13s. 6d. These two items are precisely the same as last year. The third item is loans to associated companies at £274,270 3s. 9d. This compares with £316,020 17s. 6d. The price at which the shares in these companies stand in our books is substantially below cost, while the market value at the date of the balance-sheet, and at this date, is in excess of both the book figure and the cost.

LOANS TO ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

In regard to loans to associated companies, these, although secured in the ordinary way, are really in the nature of a revolving credit. Under the changed conditions in the telephone industry during the last few years considerable capital is required from time to time in order to secure manufacturing business. In conjunction with our subsidiary company (Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited) we are in the fortunate position of being able to contribute substantially to this method of securing contracts, and I may add that our share of business thus obtained and in prospect amounts to a substantial figure.

Last year we had an item in the balance-sheet of sundry debtors and debit balances, £123,627 3s. The comparable items in this year's balance-sheet are:—Amount due by subsidiary company (which is Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited) at £49,253 11s. 6d. and sundry debtors at £101,544 16s. 1d. These together amount to £150,798 7s. 7d., and merely show the position of trading compared with the same time last year.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

On Friday last I presided in Liverpool at the annual general meeting of Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the profit of that company amounted to £172,702, compared with £173,670 for the previous year. The reserves and depreciation, which were approved, amounted to £69,500, and the payment of 10 per cent. dividend, together with a bonus of 2½ per cent., was declared on the Ordinary shares. The carry forward was increased from £93,482 to £118,285.

BUSINESS OVERSEAS

Strowger exchanges are in process of installation by the company abroad at Cottesloe, Perth, West Australia, and at Mansoura, Egypt. Strowger equipment has also been shipped to Victoria, British Columbia, Boxhill and Oakleigh, Melbourne, constituting new automatic exchanges, as well as to Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Dairen, Manchuria, for extensions to plant previously supplied by this company.

As evidence of the steady expansion of automatic telephony throughout the world there are now upwards of 8,000,000 automatic telephones in operation, of which incidentally the Strowger system, for which this company stands, accounts for about 75 per cent.

PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS IN THE INDUSTRY

It was 10 years ago—in 1920—that your company was formed for the purpose of promoting sales in overseas markets of Strowger Automatic Telephone Exchange equipment and other products manufactured by Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Liverpool. This was done through the assistance of Automatic Electric Incorporated of Chicago and affiliated American financial interests.

Since that time telephony has made gigantic strides. The telephone is becoming more and more universally adopted, and the art has progressed amazingly. Until a few years ago conversation between people remotely situated was possible only where physical links in the form of land lines, &c., existed, but to-day speech can be transmitted over almost any distance, and speech distortion has been almost entirely eliminated from land and sea cables.

Just reflect what this means; for example, 2,000,000 telephone subscribers in this country and 18,000,000 subscribers in the U.S.A. are provided with inter-communication speech facilities, and we are rapidly approaching the time when millions of telephone subscribers throughout the world will be able to converse with one another over any distance and between any two countries.

FACILITIES FOR COMMUNICATION

It will no longer matter whether we are at sea, travelling through the air, or on land, facilities for communication will be available. Thus one is brought to realize that the whole business world is rapidly becoming one huge multiple telephone area providing international speech intercommunication between countries no matter how remote, on the same scale as was possible only between comparatively adjacent communities a mere decade ago. Coincident with this extraordinary advance in international telephone facilities there has sprung up heavy competition to secure tied-house business for telephone and associated factories through alliances in one form or another with telephone operating companies throughout the world.

So far as the technical side of the business is concerned, I think we may safely say that we have remained in the forefront. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited, Strowger automatic system has been adopted as standard in Great Britain, U.S.A., Germany, Japan, Australia, &c.

Out of Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited's, works, and through our alliances and associations, we are able to place at the disposal of our customers all the advantages of pooled research and development, both of manufacturing and operating nature, and of technical and financial assistance, and the economies consequent on the ability to purchase bulk supplies.

STRONG COMMERCIAL POSITION

So far as the commercial side is concerned I think we may be said also to have built up a strong position. It became quite apparent to the founders of the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company that, owing to the growing international character of telephony both from the point of view of manufacturing and communications, they would have no continued success if they were to remain isolated. The formation of the International Automatic Telephone Company, Limited, was the first stage towards breaking down that isolation, and, after some years of strenuous work, we have made many valuable alliances and connexions, with the result that we are now a prominent link in an important chain of companies covering the U.S.A., Great Britain, and Germany and elsewhere, who together undertake:—

1. Engineering, construction, management, and operation of complete telephone installations;
2. The examination, negotiation, and acquisition of telephone concessions, and
3. The financing of telephone operating properties and extensions to existing plant.

It is difficult to give an exact picture of the ramifications of the group business and influence, but as an example, the International Automatic Telephone Company, Limited, and Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited, together with other important British interests, have agreements with American associated companies, operating principally through the Cable, Telephone and General Trust, Limited, as a result of which control of telephone operating companies is secured, long term credits arranged, and equipment sales facilitated, all for the purpose of creating tied-house business for the manufacturing units to be divided in agreed proportions. Members of our group also have arrangements with interests outside the group itself; all these arrangements are generally coordinated with our group activities.

IMPORTANCE OF ALLIANCES

Another example of the immense importance of these alliances and arrangements is the question of patents, developments, and research.

The number of patents owned and available through the associated companies is now over 7,000, while it is safe to say that the group to which we belong spends annually on telephone developments and research a sum approximating to £250,000. If the sister branches of telephony—namely, cables and wireless, are included, the amount will probably be in the neighbourhood of £500,000 per annum.

You will readily appreciate that it would be impossible for a company of the size of ours to contemplate expenditure on this scale as an isolated unit, and that this combination of international interests is of extraordinary value to your company. Your company, of course, contributes its share of expense in one form or another, but the cost is considerably less than would otherwise be the case. Had we attempted to achieve such results unaided it would have entailed far heavier capital commitments and considerably increased expenditure.

DETERMINED COMPETITION

Throughout the period during which we have been achieving reasonably good and improving results we have been opposed in foreign markets and to a certain extent at home by groups representing capital many times in excess of our own. These combinations were making determined efforts to secure a monopoly both in international communications and of manufacturing interests, and I may say in passing that, although we made many attempts to interest capital in England for the purpose of developing telephone and other communications throughout the world, we were obliged ultimately to rely to a large extent on our friends in America in this and other directions. We cannot assess too highly the cooperation and assistance we have received from America. It would have been quite impossible for us to preserve our position in the forefront of our business at home and abroad without this partnership.

We entered into these alliances to neutralize the efforts of our rivals, and the company has thereby gained valuable support at a time when intensive competition prevails in many parts of the world.

It is impossible to forecast how long these uneconomic conditions will persist, although during recent times there is evidence of a trend towards stabilization in some territories, thus gradually limiting the competitive areas.

I believe that shareholders will be interested to know that all share transfers registered with and new certificates issued by the company have been audited by the company's auditors since the company was formed.

DIRECTORATE AND STAFF

You will have noticed that we have an addition to the board in the person of Mr. T. A. Eades, who is also assistant manager of Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Mr. T. A. Eades has had varied experience in the telephone industry, particularly on the commercial side, and we believe that he will be of much assistance to the board. His re-election will come up formally with other members at the same time.

In conclusion, I would ask you to join with your directors in thanking the secretary and staff for their very efficient work during the past year.

I now beg to move: "That the directors' report and accounts be approved and adopted, and that the dividends and bonuses recommended therein be paid."

Mr. GEO. W. MOORE seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Sir Alexander Roger, Mr. D. Sinclair, Mr. T. A. Eades, Mr. H. L. Harris, Mr. E. A. Mellinger, Mr. G. W. Moore, and Mr. Eric Taylor, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son, having been reappointed, the proceedings terminated.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, March 24.—The market opened steady with Sept. ¼ higher, and other positions unaltered, further improved during the day and closed with quotations ½ to ¾ dearer. Quotations, Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—May, 42½ (previous, 42); July, 40½ (40); Sept., 39½ (39); Dec., 38¾ (38¼). Saturday's sales totalled 1,000 bags.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN OILFIELDS.—The production for the week ended March 21 was 5,187 tons (previous week 5,396 tons).

SWAN, HUNTER AND WIGHAM RICHARDSON

STEADY AND SATISFACTORY IMPROVEMENT

NET PROFIT OF £203,000

DIVIDEND OF 7½ PER CENT.

WORK AT THE ASSOCIATED SHIPYARDS

"AT THE HEAD OF THE WORLD'S LIST OF TONNAGE OUTPUT"

MR. THIRLAWAY'S SPEECH

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Limited, was held yesterday at the Central Station Hotel, Newcastle.

Mr. T. E. THIRLAWAY (chairman of directors) presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The accounts for the year having already been in your hands for over a week, with your permission I propose to take them as read. (Agreed.)

I now propose:—"That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be received and adopted." Before formally putting this resolution to the meeting I think it will be of interest to the shareholders if I comment on certain items in the accounts.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

The net profit for the year under review is £203,130, as against £183,437 for the previous year, an increase of about £20,000, and as 1928 showed an improvement to the extent of £43,000 over its predecessor I am sure you will consider the continued and steady improvement satisfactory in view of the very difficult period in shipbuilding and engineering through which we have been, and are, passing. We are proposing to pay the same dividends as in the previous year, but we carry forward £37,964, an increase of £12,668 over the carry-forward of the previous year. I should like to mention in passing that every department of our company on the Tyne and the Wear has contributed to the profits of the year.

As stated in the directors' report, our associated companies launched 44 ships and built two floating docks during the year 1929. The combined tonnage amounted to 161,457 gross tons and the engines to 149,380 horse power. This places our company for the eighth time and for the third consecutive year at the head of the world's list of tonnage output.

ORDERS FOR FOREIGN OWNERS

A feature of the year's work is that by far the greater part of the output was for foreign and colonial owners. For our French friends in particular we built last year a number of very fine passenger ships, including the large twin-screw steamer Campana. Our foreign customers are still providing us with a large part of our work. Seventeen of the Diesel tank ships we are at present building are for Norwegian account, and we are also building a number of ships for French, American and colonial owners. Our success in obtaining orders for foreign owners in the face of the competition we encounter from foreign shipbuilders is due to a variety of reasons, but to whatever cause it may be ascribed it nevertheless establishes the fact that the company's works constitute an important national asset providing wages and employment in all the multifarious trades which supply material for shipbuilding. In this connexion it should be noted that the shipbuilders' raw material is the finished product of other trades and that the beneficent effect of shipbuilding contracts is reflected in districts far removed from the shipbuilding centres.

CHANGES IN THE ACCOUNTS

In order to comply with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929, it has been necessary to alter somewhat the form in which the accounts are now presented to you. These alterations, however, are only in the direction of giving a little further detail and do not in any way prevent a comparison between the figures of this and the previous years. I will refer to the principal changes in the form of the accounts. On the liabilities side, under the heading of "Debenture stock," there is shown the total amount authorized by the trust deed, the total amount issued, with the accrued amount redeemed by purchase on the open market, the balance outstanding being shown as before. "Loans from and debts due to subsidiary companies" is a new heading, and the amount is £145,569. The corresponding amount for the previous year was £218,536. This item, I may say, varies from day to day according to the requirements of particular businesses in which we are interested, and might just as easily at any given moment be on the other side.

Turning to the assets side, you will find the item of "Goodwill and patent rights" for the first time shown separately—at £259,362. I am sure, however, you will agree that for a business such as ours and of such magnitude the amount is comparatively small. "Debtors and loans" are shown under four heads, but in total the amount is about £56,000 above the corresponding figure of the previous year. Investments, you will observe, are split up into three separate heads, but the total of the three is about £175,000 less than the corresponding figure in the previous year's accounts.

THE ITEM OF "WORK IN PROGRESS"

"Work in progress, less instalments thereon," is £141,069, against £47,351 in the previous year. This item is one that is liable to be very much misunderstood. I have known newspapers comment on this item in many balance-sheets to the effect that, as the item was, say, £50,000 or £100,000 more than the figure of the previous year, it was a sure sign that the work in hand was greater. Nothing of the kind. No such deduction can be made, because the amount of instalments earned up to the end of a particular year might have the effect of increasing or decreasing this item without in any way affecting the amount of work. It might be interesting were I to tell you the gross amount of this item at December 31, 1929, but even that would not give you an index of the work in hand, because the figures do not represent the value of work in hand but the value of the work already done.

Now we come to the general liquid position, and a comparison with the previous year shows that, while the total liquid assets, including investments, are £36,000 higher, the trade and other liabilities, including provisions, are only £5,000 more than the corresponding figure of the previous year, so that our liquid position has improved to the extent of £31,000.

The three main reserve accounts, amounting in total to £1,290,000, are unaltered. The sinking fund for redemption of Debenture stock, which is an additional reserve account, amounts to £45,268, against £42,698 in the previous year.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES' PROFITS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

In the directors' report you will see it stated that the profits earned by subsidiary companies and distributed by way of dividend, such dividends as far as they relate to the company's holding, have been taken to the credit of profit and loss account. This means that we have only taken credit for dividends on such investments declared and received during the year 1929 and have not in any way anticipated profits for 1929 that have not been declared in that year and which are only payable during the current year. Further, in the case of one of our principal subsidiary companies, in which we hold the whole of the share capital, there is at December 31, 1929, an accumulated balance of undivided profit and reserve accounts amounting to £276,593. This company, like our own, I am glad to say, has shown a profit in each of its departments for the year 1929. We are conserving the resources of this particular company, partly for reasons of finance and also because we are contemplating the expenditure of a considerable sum in building an additional graving dock on the Clyde adjoining the existing docks of that company.

FULL PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION

While on the subject of reserves, might I again draw your attention to the accumulated amount of depreciation, which now stands at £1,054,727. This in itself is a source of great strength to our company. In addition to having written off special depreciation each year since 1914—that is, during the whole period when costs were considerably above pre-War prices—we have systematically provided for full depreciation on all our buildings, plant, and machinery in good and bad years alike, with the result that I am confident a revaluation of these assets on the basis of a going concern would come out at a substantially higher figure than that shown in the balance-sheet. This principle has also been applied in the case of our associated company on the Clyde, with the result that the accumulated depreciation in their case amounts to no less a sum than £674,897. The provision of full and adequate depreciation in an industrial concern has a double advantage—it makes provision for replacements and for obsolescence, and at the same time strengthens the resources of the company. The amount so written off is available for keeping the establishments up to date, and any amounts not so required add to the financial resources of the company. In the case of our own company we have, during the last eight years, written off as depreciation £332,585, whereas we have expended in additions and replacements during the same period £225,314.

STATE OF THE ORDER BOOK

Now, regarding the present position of the company, I am glad to say that our various departments have a considerable amount of work to go on with, but additional orders will have to be obtained if we are to keep up the continuity of work. Whether these orders will be forthcoming or not remains to be seen—and therein lies the uncertainty of the future. Inquiries for special types of vessels will no doubt come along, but for ordinary cargo vessels inquiries are practically non-existent, due to the low freights prevailing and to the number of vessels at present laid up. A considerable increase in the volume of goods to be shipped between the various ports of the world will have to take place before the vessels at present laid up and those now building can be absorbed, and until this position is attained there is very little chance of any improvement taking place in the demand for ordinary cargo vessels. There are no signs of improvement in shipping at the moment, as some optimists would have us believe.

Our ship repairing establishments on the Tyne and on the Clyde have been and are now well employed, and these branches of our business are not unimportant parts of the earning capacity of the company.

SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING POSITION

The position of shipbuilding and engineering in this country has not shown much, if any, solid improvement during the past year, nor are there any visible signs of any such improvement taking place in the near future. There are many causes contributing to this state of affairs—curtailment of warship building, the excess of tonnage over the world's requirements, and the fact that the capacity of both shipyards and marine engineering works is far in excess of any possible requirements, making competition more keen for the limited amount of work that is offering. Competition with other countries becomes more difficult owing to the subsidies and other special facilities offered by Governments abroad to induce shipowners in their respective countries to build at home rather than place orders outside their own countries. Particularly is this noticeable in France, Italy, and the United States. The last named country in particular is endeavouring to increase and firmly establish their mercantile marine by offering finance facilities and mail subsidies which I am sure must be the envy of British shipowners. However, we have these conditions to face, and if we are to meet them and surmount our difficulties successfully and maintain a leading position in the shipbuilding and engineering world, an active policy will have to be pursued.

THE MEANING OF RATIONALIZATION

This brings me to another question—namely, "rationalization"—to which I referred in my remarks 12 months ago. The term has been extensively used during the past year both by the Press and prominent men in the business world, and although at one time certain individuals were asking what was really meant by the term, I think as time goes on its meaning in its fullest sense will surely dawn upon these people if it has not already done so. The broadest interpretation I think that can be put upon the word "rationalization" is the application of common-sense methods in each individual business, and the application of similar methods collectively to each industry so that the greatest possible benefit may accrue to that industry. The wastefulness of scattered effort would thus be largely eliminated and random competition considerably curtailed.

So far as shipbuilding is concerned, something has already been accomplished in this direction, but more remains to be done. While other countries have been successfully engaged in applying the principle of rationalization to their principal industries, we in this country have been advancing but haltingly in this direction, although our necessity is at least as great as that of any other country.

SERVICES OF THE OFFICIALS AND STAFF

In conclusion I would like on behalf of the directors to express our appreciation of the loyal services rendered during the year by our officials, foremen, and staff generally, and to say that our workmen at our various departments have on the whole worked well. Our relations with our men have been of the most harmonious character, and we have had another year free from trouble or strife, and this happy state of affairs accounts to a large extent for the splendid record of output we have again had during the past year.

Mr. J. DENHAM CHRISTIE seconded the adoption of the report.

SIR GEORGE HUNTER'S REMARKS

SIR GEORGE B. HUNTER, supporting the resolution, said that since he retired from the chairmanship the business had been carried on very energetically and successfully under the direction of the present chairmanship. He could confirm all that the chairman had said about the accounts and about the policy of the directors in relation to them. In past years he (Sir George) always adopted a very conservative policy, and that policy was being continued to the present time, and he thought he could assure the shareholders that it would be continued. The amounts for depreciation, as the chairman had indicated, had been larger than previously, and the company was therefore stronger than appeared in the balance-sheet. He thought perhaps they might have gone somewhat too far in that direction in writing down the value of the assets. The total value of some of them was greater than in their books.

VALUE OF THE ASSETS

On the figures in the balance-sheet the value of the company's assets, including the reserves, was over 35s. per Ordinary share. Some of the assets had considerably appreciated in value, and therefore the total value of the assets of the company was considerably higher, and the position of the company was therefore very strong. The chairman remarked that a financial paper had referred to the company's difficulty in apportioning profit on work. They never, he said, took the result of a contract into their accounts until the contract was finished. The financial paper was entirely wrong as to that. If they had a contract on which they anticipated a loss, and they were few, they provided for it.

The report and balance-sheet were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, and Mr. ARCHIBALD GILCHRIST (Glasgow) seconded, and it was agreed, "That a further dividend of 3 per cent. be paid upon the Preference shares of the company, which, with the 3 per cent. interim dividend paid on August 31 last, makes 6 per cent., less tax, for the year 1929; and that a further dividend of 4½ per cent. be paid upon the Ordinary shares of the company, which, with the 3 per cent. interim dividend paid on August 31 last, makes 7½ per cent., less tax, for the year 1929."

The following directors, who retired in accordance with the articles of association, were re-elected:—Mr. Archibald Gilchrist, Mr. C. S. Swan, Mr. J. Denham Christie, and Mr. E. W. R. Pinkney. Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., chartered accountants, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, were appointed the auditors of the company for the year 1930.

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY

THE 111TH YEAR OF THE BUSINESS

LARGER TURNOVER AND INCREASED PROFIT

"A NEAT APPEARANCE"

The THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Southall Bros. and Barclay, Limited, was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham.

Mr. THOMAS BARCLAY (chairman and managing director) presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—I now beg to move:—"That the directors' report dated March 8, 1930, and the balance-sheet of December 31, 1929, now submitted be received and adopted, and that the dividend and bonus recommended by the directors in the report for the year ended December 31, 1929, be declared and paid forthwith."

It will be seen from the accounts that the profits for the year, after making provisions referred to in the report, including directors' remuneration, and £7,000 for employees and staff (of which £2,500 is for the pension fund), amount to £67,158, compared with £64,200. To the £67,158 is added £16,726 brought forward from last year, making £83,884.

DIVIDENDS AND ADDITION TO RESERVE

An interim dividend on Preference shares amounting to £3,250 and an interim dividend on Ordinary shares of £6,500 have already been pa

THOMAS TILLING, LIMITED

ROAD AND RAILWAY CO-ORDINATION

NEW TYPE OF BUS FOR LONDON

The THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Thomas Tilling, Limited, was held yesterday at Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Mr. WALTER WOLSEY (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. H. Thomas) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the ordinary business of the meeting I should like to refer to the great loss which we have sustained by the death of our late chairman, Mr. Richard S. Tilling had been chairman of the company since its incorporation some 33 years ago, and he was head of the business for a number of years before that. I can assure you that his death is very keenly felt by those of us who, like myself, have worked with him for so many years. Although he had reached an age when he quite naturally had ceased to take a very active part in the conduct of the business, his cheerful good nature, tact and kindness endeared him to his colleagues and to all who knew him, and he is very much missed.

Upon his death my colleagues pressed me to take the chair, but as it was in my mind to retire from active business I consented to do so for a short time only, in fact until June 30 next, from which date the board have appointed Mr. John F. Heaton to occupy the position. Mr. Heaton is, as you know, deputy chairman and joint managing director, and you may be quite sure that your interests are safe in his hands.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

I presume that we may take the report and accounts as read, and before dealing with one or two matters of outstanding importance, I should like to refer to certain items in the balance-sheet. To begin with, I would point out that we anticipated to some extent the requirements of the new Companies Act, and therefore it has not been necessary to make any material amendment in the form of the accounts.

You will observe that the amount in the balance-sheet under the heading "Vehicles, horses, plant, &c.," has been reduced by the operation of the depreciation fund to a very moderate figure. This is chiefly due to the fact that the time has arrived for the replacement of our fleet of motor-omnibuses in London. We have had excellent service from our existing vehicles, but as it has now become necessary to replace them the values have been written down in the books of the company. I shall again refer to this subject later in my speech. The only other item in the balance-sheet which calls for remark is that of investments, and here you will notice there is an increase in our holdings of gilt-edged securities. These consist chiefly of short-dated investments, readily convertible into cash, and we shall require to realise many of them in the near future to provide for the replacements I have already mentioned.

THE TRADING PROFIT

The trading profit of £225,120 is slightly less than for the preceding year. This figure is arrived at after making provision for depreciation, debenture interest, and all other outgoings. The exceptionally severe weather experienced in the early months of the year handicapped us considerably; our receipts materially declined, and although conditions were very satisfactory in the later months we did not quite recover what was lost. In addition to this we had to bear the burden of the petrol tax for the whole year as against some eight or nine months in the previous year.

Another item on which I desire to comment is the sum which we hold in trust for our Staff Welfare Society. This has increased during the year by over £12,000, which really represents the savings of the staff through this particular channel over the period. It is very gratifying to your directors that the society continues to flourish and that an increasing number of employees are taking advantage of the facilities afforded. You will note that we now hold on their behalf a sum in excess of £63,000, which has been accumulated over the past three and a half years.

I should now like to tell you something of the company's provincial omnibus interests. You are aware that, apart from our Brighton undertaking, the whole of these are held through Tilling and British Automobile Traction, Limited, a company in which we have a large holding of shares. In his remarks last year the late chairman told you of the conversations which were taking place between that company and the main line railways, and you have no doubt seen in the Press the announcement of the satisfactory issue to the negotiations. As a result there will be co-ordination between the road and rail interests which, in the opinion of your directors, will prove advantageous to all concerned.

FUTURE OF LONDON TRAFFIC

With reference to the question of London traffic, it is with regret that I have to point out that the future is still very uncertain. A solution of the problem was, as you will remember, suggested, but this was not accepted by Parliament, and the Minister of Transport, Mr. Herbert Morrison, is now busily engaged on the intricacies of the situation. Sir William McLintock has been appointed to advise the Minister on the financial aspect of the matter, and we are affording that gentleman facilities in connexion with his investigation, it being understood that the information he obtains will for the time being be treated as confidential. I can assure you that your directors are closely watching the developments and will take all possible steps to protect your interests.

With regard to the replacement of our motor omnibuses as I have already remarked the petrol-electric machine—which, as you know, is the type we have been operating in London and Brighton for many years past—has given us very good service. Owing to the altered conditions of traffic, however, it has been decided to adopt for London an omnibus with a covered top deck, capable of carrying a larger number of passengers. We have already placed an order for a number of vehicles of a make which seems to us to be the best obtainable for the work we require of them, and we should have many of these in service very shortly.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE NEGOTIATIONS

The negotiations with our Brighton and Hove friends which were mentioned last year have, through no fault either on the side of the corporations or your directors, been somewhat protracted. It is a many-sided question, and further conferences are taking place. We are all hopeful that a conclusion will be reached which will be satisfactory to your company and equally so to the corporations.

Finally, I do not propose to make any prophecy as to the future. I have already commented upon the uncertainty of the omnibus position in London, and so far as the provinces are concerned far-reaching alterations are provided for in the new Road Traffic Bill now before Parliament, the effects of which cannot at present be foreseen. We are happy, however, in the knowledge that the company's financial position is sound and that our interests are well spread.

I now beg to move: "That the directors' report and accounts as presented to the meeting be adopted; that the interim dividends declared during the year be confirmed; and that on April 7 next there shall be paid a final dividend of 2s. per share, less tax, on the Ordinary shares for the year 1929 (making 4s. per share, or 20 per cent.); also that the following sums be allocated—namely, £50,000 to general reserve fund and £50,000 to special reserve fund for properties, investments, &c., leaving a balance of £70,843 11s. 4d. to be carried forward."

Mr. JOHN F. HEATON (deputy chairman and joint managing director) seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to questions, stated that the best attention had been given to the design of the new omnibus and that the comfort of passengers in the new vehicles would be much greater than in any of those they had operated in the past. With regard to the reserves, shareholders would see from the balance-sheet that the company had £645,741 invested in British Government and other securities of various sorts, all of which could be turned into cash almost at a moment's notice.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

MR. WALTER WOLSEY'S SERVICES

Mr. J. F. HEATON, in proposing the re-election of the retiring directors (Mr. W. Wolsey and Mr. S. Kennedy), said that although Mr. Wolsey was resigning from the position of chairman they had been successful in persuading him to retain a seat on the board. Mr. Wolsey had been one of the main pillars of the business for many years, and he, as the prospective new chairman, felt himself very fortunate in the knowledge that the present chairman would continue to be a colleague to help him with his assistance and advice. Mr. Kennedy was one of their most valued officials, having been with the company for many years as its chief engineer, and he would be a very valuable addition to the board. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. EDWARD W. TILLING seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. J. HENSON INFIELD, seconded by CAPTAIN H. P. MASKELL, the auditors (Messrs. Miall, Wilkins, Avery and Co.) were reappointed under the new firm title of Hartleys, Wilkins, Avery and Flew.

Mr. INFIELD said that he would like to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, especially as that was the last time that they would see him in the chair, although they all hoped to see him for many years at the table as a director at their meetings. (Hear, hear.) They all appreciated very highly his services over the long period that he had been connected with the company, and they wished him every happiness in the leisure that he was seeking by relinquishing some of his duties.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. H. P. MASKELL and carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in thanking the meeting for the vote, said that he had always obtained an immense amount of pleasure in working for the company. He had been connected with it for 33 years, and although he was looking forward to a certain amount of rest, he could assure the meeting that he would take the same interest in it as in the past. He was going to remain on the board, and his advice if it could be of service to the company would be available at any time.

The proceedings then terminated.

BRITISH ENKA ARTIFICIAL SILK

A DIFFICULT YEAR FOR THE INDUSTRY

The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the British Enka Artificial Silk Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon-street Hotel, E.C.

SIR HENRY STRAKOSCH, G.B.E. (the chairman), presided, and in the course of his speech said:—You will observe from the profit and loss accounts that, after charging Debenture interest, head office expenses and income-tax, and making provision for depreciation, totalling in all £87,620, after crediting interest received, this account shows a loss for the year of £157,276. The difference of £69,656 represents the factory loss on trading during the period, which is mainly due to the unsatisfactory state of the rayon market and also to technical difficulties in our No. 2 factory.

The result of the year's trading can only be described as most disappointing. Our disappointment is not relieved by the fact that the year was one of exceptional difficulty, and that one of the causes—the continuous and severe fall in the price of rayon—was beyond our control. The efficiency of our labour force, I am glad to say, has, generally speaking, gone on improving, but technical difficulties, of which one was of a particularly obstinate character, have continued to trouble us. While these persisted, production suffered in several ways; costs were unduly high, and the output for a given amount of raw materials unduly low. The cumulative effect of these factors was sufficiently disturbing, but the persistent and substantial fall of rayon prices accentuated our troubles. Towards the middle of the year, however, the management was successful in locating the source of the technical difficulty to which I have referred. Anyone familiar with industrial production, however, knows how profoundly the efficiency of a works organization is affected, and how the cost of production is raised by any disturbance in the smooth flow of manufacture. Such disturbances tend to increase beyond all reasonable limits the number of workers needed both for production and for the maintenance of the plant, not to speak of the general impairment of efficiency.

THE DUTCH INTEREST

In the past we have relied for advice in matters of a technical nature almost entirely on the cooperation of our Dutch friends. Indeed, as you know, our company was formed for the purpose of exploiting in this country their long and successful experience in the production of rayon in Holland, under agreements which are designed to establish the most intimate technical collaboration between the two companies. Financially, also, the two companies are closely associated by the fact that the majority of the shares in our company are held by the Dutch Enka group. Certain important changes in the organization of the Dutch Enka group took place during the middle of last year. As the result of an arrangement concluded in July last between the Dutch Enka Company and the Vereinigte Glanzstoff-Werke, the biggest rayon producing group in Germany, the interests of the two companies were merged under the designation of what, translated into English, corresponds to General Rayon Union, commonly known as the A.K.U.

The negotiations for the merger, and the subsequent rearrangement of the managerial, administrative, and technical staffs, took a good deal of time to accomplish. It was therefore only quite recently that we were able to take advantage of the facilities which this new combination are able to offer us. Pending these rearrangements which the merger had made necessary, the A.K.U. was not able to give us as much assistance as would have been desirable. I am glad to say, however, that we were quite recently able to arrange for an investigation of our problems at Aintree by two experts of the A.K.U. They recommend certain changes in our works organization and manufacturing methods which they believe will result in economies. The first steps to put their recommendations into effect have already been taken, and they may involve our having to curtail production in our No. 2 factory for a time.

I am assured that the quality of our production fully comes up to that of rayon produced by the Dutch factories. The comparative smallness of our stock sufficiently indicates that we have had no difficulty in currently disposing of a very satisfactory proportion of our production. We are, however, anxious to avail ourselves of every means that experience has proved to be efficacious for the improvement of the quality of our products, and so to fortify our position, particularly in the home market. Our efforts in this direction have so far been mainly concentrated on increasing the strength of our yarn.

THE OUTLOOK

The rayon industry as a whole has, as you know, gone through a very difficult year. What are the prospects of the future? Portents, I fear, are not favourable. The precipitous fall in the price of practically all the great staple commodities is bound to react unfavourably, for a time at any rate, upon the purchasing power of the masses of the population the world over, and it is hardly to be expected that the rayon industry will escape the reactions which this diminished power of consumption is likely to have on industry generally.

The picture I have drawn of our own particular experience in 1929, and of the prospects of the rayon industry as a whole in the more immediate future, is not a bright one. I hope that events may convict me of undue pessimism in regard to the latter. As regards our own affairs, I will only say that I feel confident, from the assurances I have had from our technical advisers, that our manufacturing and selling costs can and will be reduced and that the rayon we produce can and will be further improved, especially in the direction which appeals to our home consumers.

The report and accounts were adopted.

The profit and loss account of the Matador Land and Cattle Company for the year ended December 15 shows a credit balance, including £33,828 brought forward, of £79,135 (against £113,508 for the preceding year, including £35,145 brought forward). It is proposed to pay, as last year, a dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 7½ per cent., leaving £51,135 to be carried forward, subject to directors' and auditors' fees. The total received for 11,516 cattle sold was £157,082, or £66.41 per head, as compared with £171,256, or £59.02 per head for 14,129 sold in the previous year. Meeting, April 1.

V.O.C. HOLDING COMPANY

AMALGAMATION WITH THE CONCESSIONS COMPANY

SHAREHOLDERS' UNANIMOUS APPROVAL

PROVISION OF FURTHER WORKING CAPITAL

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The V.O.C. Holding Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., to consider the following resolutions:—

1. That it is desirable to amalgamate with The Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Limited, and that, with a view to effecting such amalgamation, the company be wound up voluntarily, and that William Arthur Turner, the secretary of the company, be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

2. That the Agreement dated February 26, 1930, and made between this company of the one part and The Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Limited, of the other part, for the sale to that company of the whole of this company's undertaking, property, and assets (except its shareholding in The Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Limited), which has been laid before this meeting, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the liquidator be and he is hereby authorized and directed, pursuant to Section 234 of the Companies Act, 1929, to carry the said Agreement into effect with such, if any, modifications as he may think fit to agree to.

3. That the following provisions shall have effect with regard to the distribution among the members of this company in the winding up thereof of the fully-paid Ordinary shares in the Concessions Company already belonging to this company and excepted from the said sale to the Concessions Company and the fully-paid Preference and Ordinary shares of the Concessions Company receivable under the terms of the said Agreement, namely:—

(a) All the said shares shall be distributed by the liquidator in kind among the members of this company in the winding up thereof, share for share, but so that the holders of Preference shares of this company shall receive Preference shares of the Concessions Company and the holders of Ordinary shares of this company Ordinary shares of the Concessions Company.

(b) The members of this company must claim the shares of the Concessions Company to which they are entitled on such distribution in kind within 30 days after receiving such notice from the liquidator, as provided in the next following paragraph, or such longer period, if any, as the liquidator in his discretion may, in any particular case, allow by sending in a claim in writing for a transfer or allotment of such shares addressed to the liquidator or the Concessions Company (as the liquidator may direct), signed by the member making the same or, in the case of joint holders, by all the joint holders.

(c) The liquidator shall, with all reasonable dispatch, give notice in writing to each member of this company (other than members dissenting in accordance with Section 234 of the Companies Act, 1929) stating the number and class of shares of the Concessions Company to which such member is entitled, and the time within which the claim for allotment or transfer of such shares must be sent in, and there shall be enclosed therewith proper forms of claim addressed to the liquidator or the Concessions Company (as the circumstances may require) for signature by the member. Should any member (other than dissentient members aforesaid) fail to claim, within the period before mentioned, the shares of the Concessions Company to which they are entitled, the liquidator may sell the shares to which such members are entitled for the best price reasonably obtainable, and the net proceeds of sale thereof, after payment of all expenses of and incident to the sale, shall be distributed rateably among the members who, if they had claimed, would have been entitled to such shares in accordance with their rights and interests and in substitution therefor.

VISCOUNT BEARSTED, M.C. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. A. Turner, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting,

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—As early as 1924 suggestions were made that our company's structure should be simplified. I do not propose to go into the difficulties which prevented our acting earlier upon these suggestions. You have been advised in the circular issued to you on February 27 that recent alterations in the law have made it possible at a relatively small cost to take this desirable action, and the consequent proposals are before you in detail. These proposals, if carried into effect, will result in your holding shares in The Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Limited, a company with articles of association similar to those of your company, of like number and of the same class and having identical rights to the shares you now hold in The V.O.C. Holding Company, Limited.

THE EXCHANGE OF SHARES

As stated in the circular, the Agreements provide that all the assets of the Holding Company (excepting the shares in the Concessions Company held by the Holding Company) will be transferred to the Concessions Company. The Holding Company will receive a sufficient number of shares in the Concessions Company to place it in a position to distribute one Ordinary share in The Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Limited, for each Ordinary share in this company, and a Seven per Cent. Preference share for each Preference share in this company. To enable this distribution to be made the Holding Company will have to be placed in liquidation. The scheme will do away with duplication of board meetings and shareholders' meetings. It will simplify the accounts and reports, and it will give shareholders a direct interest in the operating company instead of an indirect one.

At a Meeting of The Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Limited, held just before this meeting, the sale agreement was confirmed, and the necessary resolutions for carrying the scheme into effect were passed, and you are now in the position (subject to the class meetings of shareholders to be held immediately after this meeting) to put the scheme into immediate operation if this meeting so elects.

NEW ISSUE OF ORDINARY CAPITAL

At the Concessions Company Meeting an additional issue of 1,800,000 Ordinary £1 shares was also authorized. These 1,800,000 Ordinary shares will be offered to the Holding Company shareholders at par on the basis of one share for each three Ordinary and/or Preference shares held and on the same basis to the individuals who hold the 135 outstanding shares in the Concessions Company.

The new capital is required to replace and release for dividend purposes profits utilized for capital expenditure in 1929 and this year to date, and to provide working capital for the future. The money last raised by the V.O.C. companies amounted to £1,800,000 and represented an issue of 1,800,000 shares at par made at the beginning of 1927. At the time that that issue was made the company was in a somewhat similar position to that obtaining to-day, in that capital expenditure had been financed to a certain extent from profits. Shortly put, the total capital expenditure since the middle of 1926 has been met from the £1,800,000 raised in early 1927, plus a sum set aside for depreciation each year and certain amounts taken from earned but undivided profits. In the case of this last-mentioned item it is perhaps only fair to state that certain of our profits have not been divided as in our opinion in a business such as the oil business, and under such conditions as have ruled during the last two or three years, the rate of depreciation which the Revenue officials fixed as the maximum is not as conservative as we considered desirable.

PRE-EMINENT POSITION IN VENEZUELA

Capital expenditure in 3½ years (from the middle of 1926 to the end of 1929) has included a sum just under £1,600,000 for new plant and machinery, over £800,000 for the capitalised part of completed new wells, about £470,000 for new tanks and pipelines, £440,000 for new buildings, and £500,000 on land acquisitions. These sums, together with expenditure on furniture, live stock, transportation units, &c., total over £4,000,000. While this may appear a very large sum, I would point out that your company has attained the position in a remarkably short time of being the largest individual producer of crude oil in Venezuela—the rate of production for the first half of 1926 having been about 30,000 tons per week, while during the year 1929 the average weekly production was about 125,000 tons. Your board are of the opinion that the important position which the company now occupies as a producer can be maintained.

Big production, however, necessarily involves large capital expenditure, and, while a very substantial part of the principal capital expenditure over the next few years will be met—if profits continue—from the depreciation account, the end of our important capital expenditure is by no means in sight, as sustained large production carries with it the necessity of developing new fields, with the attendant outlay on drilling, housing, road construction, oil, water, mud and gas lines, field tankage, pumping stations, and wharves for receiving goods and loading oil.

I do not propose to discuss at this meeting the result of last year's operations, as it is not my practice to attempt to forecast results without having very definite information upon which to base the estimates, nor is it the object of this meeting. Every effort is being made to complete the audit of the accounts in time to hold the annual general meeting at about the same date as it was held last year.

RATIONALIZATION OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

I think, perhaps, a word from me on the subject of the attitude of this company toward rationalization of the oil industry might be appropriate. We have already met with some success in our measures of stabilization of production in Venezuela, but before the industry is placed in a really healthy condition much more has to be done not only in Venezuela but in other oil-producing countries. Your board has always favoured the policy of rationalization and has done everything in its power to effect agreement toward that end with the other companies. The best evidence of our attitude is that we have only recently considerably reduced the V.O.C. drilling programme, as we feel that further expansion in production at this moment would be injurious to the efforts which are being generally made towards stabilization of crude oil output to a point consistent with the consumption.

I shall be pleased to answer any questions with regard to the proposed amalgamation, and then I think it will be convenient if the resolutions which the secretary has read, and which I now propose, are put to the vote as a whole. I shall ask Sir Charles Wright to second these proposed resolutions. (Cheers.)

COLONEL SIR W. CHARLES WRIGHT, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., seconded the resolutions and, in the absence of question or comment, they were carried unanimously.

The scheme was also unanimously approved at subsequent separate meetings of the holders of Preference shares and Ordinary shares.

S.T.D. MOTORS, LTD.

OVERWHELMING SUPPORT FOR THE SCHEME

MEETINGS of the holders of the Preferred Ordinary shares and of the Ordinary shares in S.T.D. Motors, Limited, and an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company were held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving resolutions providing for the reorganization of the capital.

Mr. JAMES TODD (chairman of the company) presided, and, addressing the meeting of the Preferred Ordinary shareholders, said:—The object in postponing the annual general meeting until after these meetings' dealings with the scheme is twofold. First, the scheme on submission to the Court might be varied in details which would require to be submitted again to meetings of shareholders; and, secondly, we shall have the opportunity, if the scheme is approved, of submitting a comprehensive balance-sheet showing the effect of the scheme upon the accounts.

SUNBEAM AND THE WORLD'S RECORD

Shareholders have asked what is the cost to the Sunbeam Company of the racing car attempting the world's record in America. (Hear, hear.) I wish to take this opportunity of making it clear, once and for all, what the cost of the experiment means to the company. The estimated worst cost of the car was £15,000. Towards this cost we have received in cash the sum of £10,000. The car is the property of the company. The company pays only the wages of its own mechanics during the trials. In the opinion of your board, and judging from the results accruing to the company from the previous successful Segrave performance, the expenditure is well justified from a publicity point of view. (Hear, hear.)

Now as to the necessity for, and the effect of, the scheme, Supplementing the details as set out in the circular, your board have had to have regard to two conditions. First, to deal with the arrears of Preference dividend, and, secondly, to adjust the balance-sheet to accord with the true position. The profits for the year ended September 30 last, the accounts for which period will be laid before shareholders in due course, although not as high as the previous year, have been more than sufficient to provide the full year's dividend on the Preferred Ordinary shares; subject to completion of audits the net profits are shown to be £135,435, after payment of interest on short term notes. In face of the depreciation of the French franc, it has become essential to write down the capital of the company. Even after utilizing the reserves appearing in the company's accounts, which have been largely accumulated in view of the French position, and also the credit balance on profit and loss account, there still remains a further depreciation loss of £496,796, in order to bring the whole of the assets held in France to the stabilized franc rate of 124.21 francs to the pound sterling.

PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION FIGURES

In view of the necessity of dealing with this depreciation loss, your board determined to review the position of any subsidiary company with a debit profit and loss account balance, or in which there was any doubt as to values. This necessitated a further provision of £432,941. Therefore the amount necessary to provide these depreciation figures, works out at £929,738, equal to 13s. 4d. per share of the issued Ordinary share capital.

The Chairman concluded by moving the appropriate resolution, which was seconded by the RIGHT HON. LORD QUEENBOROUGH.

In the course of the discussion an amendment was moved and seconded that the rate of interest on the funding certificates should be raised from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent., but this was lost by a large majority. The original resolution on being put to the meeting was carried on a show of hands by 62 votes to five, and on a poll being taken for the purposes of the Court the voting was announced as:—Present, 27,435 votes in favour: 2,265 against; by proxy, 1,349,538 in favour, 250 against.

At the Meeting of the holders of Ordinary shares which followed, a corresponding resolution was carried by 59 votes to four on a show of hands, the figures of the poll subsequently taken being:—Present, 63,662 votes in favour; 1,400 against; by proxy, 887,501 for, 1,450 against.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting all resolutions were carried, on a show of hands, by large majorities.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES

SYDNEY, March 24.—At the wool sale held here to-day 8,963 bales were offered, of which 7,849 were sold. Private sales totalled 180 bales. There was an average selection. Competition was good and general. While a better tone was noticeable at times, the prices were practically unchanged from the lower levels ruling last week. Greasy merino fetched up to 17d. crossbreds 11d., and comebacks 11½d.

NAPIER, March 24.—At the final wool sale held here to-day 8,500 bales were offered. There was strong Bradford and Continental competition. Prices showed no quotable change compared with recent values.—*Reuter.*

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 22.—EXCHANGE on London was unchanged at 5⅞d. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 14⅞975. There were no receipts to-day: for the season to date the total is 2,583,000 bags, against 2,179,000 a year ago. Clearances were nil to the U.S. and to Europe and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 356,000 bags, against 349,000 bags a year ago. Clearances during the past week amounted to 8,000 bags to N.Y. standard was again quoted 21$000. At SANTOS No. 4 15,000 bags, increasing the aggregate for the season to 7,229,000 bags, against 6,372,000 bags for the same period last season. Clearances were 15,000 bags to the U.S. and 3,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,418,000 bags, against 1,243,000 bags a year ago. Purchases for the U.S. during the past week amounted to 69,000 bags, and for Europe 53,000 bags, while clearances were 90,000 bags to the U.S. and 52,000 bags to Europe.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Settlement Dates

Ticket	April 1	April 22	May 6
Pay-day	April 3	April 24	May 8

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56½ 52	Consols, 2½%	57⅛ 57½	+⅛
88⅛ 81⅛	Do., 4%	89⅝ 89⅞	..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5%	103⅛ 103⅜	..
101⅞ 99⅛	Do., 4½%	101⅜ 101½	+⅛
91⅛ 82½	Fcz. Loan, 4%	92⅞ 93⅛	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	95⅞ 96⅛	+⅛
95⅛ 90	Do., 5% Exd.	95⅞ 96⅛	+⅛
80¼ 75	Conversion, 3½%	79⅛ 79⅜	+⅛
100 95	Do., 4%	100⅜ 100⅝	+⅛
100½ 99⅛	Treas. 5% '30	100¼ 100⅜	+⅛
101⅛ 97⅛	Do., 5% '29-35	101⅛ 101⅜	..
100 96½	Do., 4% '30-32	100¼ 100⅜	..
98 32 94½	Do., 4% '32-34	100¼ 100⅜	..
97½ 93⅝	Do., 4% '31-33	99⅞ 99⅞	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	59⅞ 59⅞	+⅛
66 60¼	Do., 3%	65⅝ 66⅛	..
65 15 16 60	Local Loans, 3%	64⅞ 65⅛	..
91¼ 90	Transvaal, 3% '25-55	82 84	..
266 239	Bank of England	251 254*	+2½
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3%	79 81	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½%	66¾ 67¼	+¼
61¼ 50½	Do., 3%	56⅛ 56⅞	+¼
51½ 44	Do., 2½%	46⅝ 47⅛	+¼
59 53	Do., 5% 1912	101 101¼	..
67 58½	Do., 5% 1913	101 101¼	..
85½ 81	Do., Sterling A, 5%	88 89	..
73½ 67½	Do., Sterling B, 5%	88 89	..
64 58	Do., 4% 1900-50	85 86	..
66⅝ 60	Ceylon, 5%	106½ 107½	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½%	65½ 66½	..
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% 40-60	75 76	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn. 5%	102 103	..
63¼ 59	Met. Water, "B"	65½ 66½	+1
67 58½	Do., "A"	73 74	..
85½ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	63 64	+1
73½ 67½	Do., 2½%	86½ 87½	+1
64 58	Pt. of Lond. 3%	70 71	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	81 82	+1
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼%	96 97	+½

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 5% '31-41	99¾	100¼ +¼
95¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	94½	95 +¼
91¼	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	89½	90 ..
83¾	78¾	Do., 5% '26-36	93¾	94¼ ..
95¼	91 16	Cape, 4% '35-36	93¾	94¼ +1
82⅝	78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	81¼	82¼ ..
81½	78¼	Do., 3% '33-48	81¼	82¼ ..
71 13 16	108½	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	109¾	110¼ ..
104¼	99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	102	102½ +¼
85½	81⅝	Natal, 4½% '34-44	84½	85¼ +¼
76⅞	72½	Do., 5% '30-50	76	76½ +¼
88	83⅛	N.S.W. 3% '35	35	86¼ +¼
77	69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	72	72½ +¼
94¼	90½	Do., 4% 1933	94¼	94¾ +¼
99½	88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	92½	93 +¼
102	92	Do., 4% '47-57	95½	96 +¼
104	98¼	N.Zeal., 5% '46-66	102	102½ +¼
97⅛	91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	96	96½ +¼
99⅛	82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	84¼	84¾ +¼
88⅛	80¼	Do., 3½% '40	89½	90 +¼
104½	98½	Do., 5% 1945	78¼	78¾ +¼
100	89	Nig., 5% '45-75	99½	100 ..
94	73¾	Qld., 5% '40-60	91½	92 +¼
104¼	99⅜	Do., 4% '40-50	76½	77 +¼
90	81⅛	S.Af., 5% '45-75	102	102½ ..
99⅛	89	Do., 4% '42-63	85	85½ ..
102¾	97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	91¾	92¼ ..
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 3½% 1940	82	100 ..
99⅛	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	91¾	92¼ ..
79¼	70	Do., 5½% '29-49	71	71½ ..
99⅛	91	W.Aus., 4% '45-75	91¾	92¼ ..
90⅛	86	Do., 3½% '30-50	88	88½ ..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% '42-62	76	76½ +¼

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices, Mar. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85	Arg., 4% Resolution	87½ 88½	..
83	Do., 4% 1900	85½ 86½	+½
90⅜	Do., Fort. Cap. 5%	92½ 93½	+1
102¾	Austrian, 6%	102 105	..
110¼	Belgian, 7%	110 111	..
91¼	Berlin (City of), 6%	95¾ 96¾	+¼
54⅜	Brazil, 4% 1889	57 58	..
57	Do., 4% Reduction	61½ 62½	+½
67⅛	Do., 5% 1913	70½ 71½	..
79¼	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	83¼ 84¼	+¼
88	Do., 5½% 1927	93 94	..
57⅛	Buenos Aires, 3½%	59¾ 60¾	+⅜
79½	Bulgaria, 7%	82 84	..
95¼	Chile, 6% 1926	97 98	+½
86½	Do., 5% 1911	91 91	..
105	Do., 7½% 1922	104 106	..
99¾	Chinese, 5% 1896	99 100	..
82	Do., 4% 1898	81¾ 82¾	+¼
50⅝	Do., 5% 1912	49 50*	..
61½	Do., 5% 1913	49 50*	..
59	Do., Shanghai-Nan., 5%	58 60	..
24	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	24 28	..
28	Do., Hukuang, 5%	27 30	..
112	Czechoslovakia, 8%	112½ 113½	..
76½	Egyptian Unified	78 ..	..
20⅛	French, 5%	20⅜ 20⅝	..
20⅜	Do., 4%	19⅞ 20⅛	..
103¼	Do., 4% 1917	103 104	..
103	Do., 4% Rente	103 104	..
103½	Orleans, 6%	103 104	..
104¼	P.L.M., 6%	103 104	..
104¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	105 ..	..
106	German, 7%	110 111	..
60	Greek Monopoly, 4%	108 109	+¼
74¼	Do., 5% 1914	59 62	..
102	Do., 7% Refugee	76 78	..
100	Do., 6% Stabilization	103 104	..
101¼	Hungarian, 7½%	92¼ 93¼	..
17⅜	Italian, 5%	103 104	..
101½	Do., Cdt. Concert. "B"	12¾ 13¼	..
74⅛	Japan, 4% 1899	74¾ 75¾	..
90	Do., 5% 1907	74¾ 75¾	..
100	Do., 6% 1924	101¾ 103¼	..
92¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	101½ 102½	..
19	Mexican, 5%	24¾ ..	..
81	Do., 6% 1928	19 21	..
90	Polish, 8%	82 84	..
43	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	91½ 92½	..
46¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	42½ 43½	..
3¼	Russian, 4½% 1889	48½ 49½	..
	Do., 5% 1906	1 3	..
103	Siamese, 6% 1924	102½ 103½	..
12¼	Turkish, 4% Unified	12¼ 13¼	..
64	Uruguay, 3½%	64 65	..
10½	Peruvian Corp.	11⅝ 12¼	..
51¼	Do. Pref.	54 55	+1
105¼	German Potash, 7%	106½ 107½	..
88¼	San Paulo Coffee, 7%	93 94	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

87⅛	Great Western	90¼ 91	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	83¾ 84⅝	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	99¼ 100¾	+¼
—	Do., 5% Pref.	96½ 97½	+½
50¼	L. Mid. and Scottish	53½ 54¼	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	82¼ 83¼	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	79½ 80½	+½
—	Do., 4% Pref.	73¾ 74¾	..
10⅛	L. and N. East., Def.	10¾ 11¼	..
34¼	Do., Pref'd.	33⅝ 34⅝*	..
—	Do., 5% Deb.	60¼ 61½	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	77¼ 78¼	+¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	71 72*	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	60¾ 61

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 25

Sierra Leone, 3½%, 79½
S. Africa, 4%, 83½; 1, 1½, 1½, 1½
Do., 5%, 1923-43, 101; 1, 1, 1, 1
Do., 5%, 1945-75, 99⅞, 100¼, 2¼, 1, 2¼, 1¾, 2, 1⅞, ⅞, ¾
Do., 4½%, 1926-36, 86½, 7 4¾, 7 7
Do., 3½%, 1929, 85 5
Do., 3%, 1895-1926, 86½, 7 4¾, 7 7
Do., 3½%, 84
Do., 3%, 75
Do., 2½%, 60
Do., 4%, 1940-60, 77½, ½, 3, 6¾, 5, 6½
Victoria, 3%, 69½, 74, 94½, 74, 9⅝, 8½, ½, 74, 8½
Do., 2½%, 74, 4, ½, 4
Do., 5½%, 1924-34, 96½
Do., 5%, 1930-40, 97½
Do., 5%, 1933-45, 96¾
Do., 5½%, 1932-42, 93½, 3, ½, ½
Do., 4½%, 86½, ½, ½, 6, 6, 8½, 7, 7, 5½, 6½
Do., 4%, 1945-75, 89, 93, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2
W. Australia, 3%, 1915-35, 86, 6
Do., 3½%, 1933-55, 67½, 71½
Do., 4%, 1942-62, 74¾, 4, 7½, ½, ½
Do., 5%, 1928-48, 96½, ½, ½
Do., 5%, 1930-50, 98½, ½, ½
Do., 5%, 1945-75, 80, 93, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2¼, 89

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ceylon, 5%, 1960-70, 102¼, 1½, 2¼, ¼, ½, ½, ½
Nigeria, 5%, 1950-60, 100⅞, ½, 100, 100, 1½, ½, ½
Do., (Ba. at 90, £35 pd.), 87, 7, 6½, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 6⅞, 7, 7, 6⅞, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—MISCELLANEOUS

Ancona, 8 3/2 -/3 -/3
Aramayo, 37/6 -/6
Ayer Hitam, 14/6
Balkis, 35/-
Bangrin, 24 3/2 -/3 2 3/9 -/9 4/3 -/11½
Broken Hill South, 46/3 -/3
Burma, 1/- -/2 1/4 -/4 -/0¾ -/11½ -/3 -/0¾ -/11½ -/3 -/11½ -/11½ 1/3 1/10½
Camp Bird, New, 1/- -/3
Champion Reef, 8/3½
Cons. Tin of Burma, 5/11½
Electrolytic Zinc of Australasia, Ptg. Pref., 27/-
Geevor, 5/-
Gopeng Cons., 45/3 -/3 7/3 -/3 -/3 7/- -/3 7/-
Hongkong Tin, 21/6 -/6 -/7½ 20 9/2 1/- -/3 1/-Δ -/4½
Idris, 10/10½
Indian Copper, 1 9½
Do., 7½% Debs. (Reg.), 87††
Ipoh Tin, 19/6 -/9 -/10½ -/10½
Kagera, 6/3 5/6 -/9
Kampar Malaya, 19/11½ -/3 -/3 18/9 -/10½
Kamunting, 6/9 -/9 -/10½ -/9 -/7½ -/10½
Kay View, 1 4½
Kepong, 5/-
Killingholme (ex 5/- 1/6 pd.), 10/-
Kinta Kellas, 9/3 -/3 9/-
Lena, 5/6
Lond. Tin Corp., Pract. Certs., -/0¾ -/11½ -/1½ -/11½ -/1¼ 1/4 -/0¾ -/2 -/11½ 1/4 -/1¼ -/2 -/0¾ -/0¾ 1/- -/0¾ -/2 -/11½ -/0¾ -/0¾ -/11½ -/0¾ -/0¾ -/11½ -/0¾ -/0¾

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all ports)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To China (all ports)*, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Straits Settlements*, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan).

8 P.M.—To Canada (all parts), Costa Rica, Guiana (British), French Togoland, Jamaica, Japan, Newfoundland, Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada and St. Vincent), United States, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (all parts), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

2 A.M.—To West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, British Togoland, and British Cameroons).

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies, Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan.

8 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Colombia (Buenaventura), Ecuador.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
R.M.S.P. (River Plate)	Mar. 27	Noon
R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 27	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
Melvert† (Gascony)	Mar. 28	5.30 p.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Antonio Delfino) ..	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Demerara)	Mar. 31	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Pantelphon Castle)	Apl. 3	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Razmak and Cilicia)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
Orient (Orsova)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, etc.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (Equitor) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania) ..	Mar. 25	8 p.m.
BRAZIL (exc. Ceara, Maranhao) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 27	8 p.m.
(exc. Ceara, Maranhao) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.†† (Demerara)	Mar. 28	5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Antonio Delfino)	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
(Rio Janeiro) : R.M.S.P.† (Demerara)	Mar. 31	6 p.m.
(Para, etc.) : Booth (Dominico) ..	Mar. 31	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 25	8 p.m.
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Ansonia) ..	Mar. 28	2 a.m.
(New Brunswick, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
(exc. Nova Scotia, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
(New Brunswick, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Caronia) ..	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
(Maj. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Ausonia)	Mar. 27	5.30 p.m.
(Maj. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Duchess of Bedford) ..	Mar. 28	5.30 p.m.
(Maj. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Caronia)	Mar. 28	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Du. pkt. (Flandria)	Mar. 26	8 p.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Flandria) ..	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 29	7.30 a.m.
Cape Verde : Via Lisbon	Apl. 7	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 28	8 p.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Razmak and Chitral)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
Orient (Orsova)	Apl. 3	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Holt (Orestes)	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
(all parts) : P. & O. (Razmak and Mantua)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
(Shanghai and N. China) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (all parts), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 25	8 p.m.
(Buenaventura) : Gulf (Hazel Branch)	Mar. 26	8 p.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	Mar. 25	8 p.m.
Via (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Indrapoera)	Mar. 26	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Razmak and Mantua) ..	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Razmak)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Chamilord)	Mar. 31	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	Mar. 25	8 p.m.
Gulf (Hazel Branch)	Mar. 26	8 p.m.
EGYPT : PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Mar. 25	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Mar. 26	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Heliosan)	Mar. 26	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Heliosan)	Mar. 27	9 a.m.
EGYPT : CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Razmak)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails	Mar. 29	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Stuart Star)	Mar. 27	Noon
FIJI AND SAMOA : Via Frisco (Homeric and Ventura)	Apl. 2	2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Ger. pkt. (Magdalena) ..	Mar. 25	8 p.m.
Harrison (Inanda)	Mar. 28	7.30 a.m.
GUIANAS (Fr. and Du.): (Oranje Nassau)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Harrison (Wayfarer)	Mar. 28	8 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Aladan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Razmak)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails †	Mar. 29	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Aladan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Razmak)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 25	8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
J.D.F. (Jamaica Settler)	Mar. 29	7.30 a.m.
JAPAN : Empress of Japan	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 25	8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Mar. 28	11.30a.m
Du. pkt.†† (Orange Nassau)	Mar. 28	5.30 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS : Via L. Marques (Armadale Castle)	Mar. 28	11.30a.m
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Chamilord)	Mar. 31	6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Ausonia)	Mar. 28	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 25	8 p.m.
Via Canada (Caronia)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
(Maj. Post) : Via Canada (Ausonia) ..	Mar. 27	5.30 p.m.
(Maj. Post) : Via Canada (Caronia) ..	Mar. 28	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Panama (Mataroa)	Mar. 28	7.30 a.m.
Via Frisco (Homeric and Makura) ..	Apl. —	2 a.m.
FIJI (Aquitaine) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 27	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 27	8 p.m.
(exc. Cuba, Maranhao) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 27	5.30 p.m.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A RARE few mins. Hyde Park.—Most up-to-date Private Residential; large private garden.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. Park 5127.

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A Rare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 24 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. Englishmeal, &c. Not run as boarding house or private hotel. Men (Services, Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from 5½gns., single 3gns., quite inclusive, or 5gns. and £2 12s. without luncheon.—Write Box N.984, The Times, E.C.4.

A BACHELOR'S comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM, adjoining bath; fronting garden in private maisonnette; 20s.; meals obtainable; close to Warwick-avenue Tube; 10 minutes from Oxford-circus. 'Phone, mornings, Abercorn 1368.

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A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A recently appointed newly decorated Residence for Business (or Professional Men); two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

A Rare Few Minutes from Earl's Court.—Attractively FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SUITE, with gas fires; constant hot water; near Tube, buses, and Park. From 2gns. single, 3½ double.—Burlington House, Padd. 5702.

A Charming, well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SUITE; service, constant hot water, every convenience; near Hyde Park Gardens.—Park 2128, Padd. 3328.

GRANVILLE-COURT.

A Charming Establishment most centrally situated in Granville-place, W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent accommodation available at 4s. and 5½ guineas per week; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London.—Tele., Ambassador 9706.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable CENTRALLY HEATED Pension; hot-springs; excellent French cuisine. From 2½gns.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL.
KINGSWOOD-ROAD. Ravensbourne 4358.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

A Delightful COUNTRY HOME, visitors' comfort primary consideration; adjacent station, 20min. Victoria, 25min. Charing Cross; lounge; garage; golf, bridge, riding; West End chef. Seven Acres old-world gardens; home produce; mod.; reduction families.

A FIRST-FLOOR FURNISHED SUITE, 52, Thurloe-square, S.W.7; three rooms, bath; constant hot water; the bed room good; rooming bath; constant hot water; the bed room good rooming bath.—Kensington 6364.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A GUEST HOUSE, run by gentlepeople, assuring the comfort expected in a private house; constant hot water; double rooms vacant from 6gns. Kens. 4044.

PLEASE INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF
HOLLAND COURT,
81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cuisine, and reliable attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week. 'Phone, Park 0264.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE,

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A House replete with quiet comfort and exceptionally well furnished; private attendance; good English cooking; inclusive terms, 3gns.—Protheroe 2770.

A MINUTE HYDE PARK.—Newly FURNISHED SERVICE lounges, kitchenette; cold service; hot by day; 2gns.—6, Inverness-place, W.2. Park 3417.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

A SERVICE FLAT, sitting room, double bed room, bath room, beautifully furnished, one floor (partial board); near Victoria; quiet; suit couple or one bachelor.—22, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

A Spacious private GROUND-FLOOR SUITE, Furnished; luxurious lounge, two double bed rooms; excellent cooking; 5 guineas each for four people, including breakfast and dinner.—35, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. Western 2593.

ABSOLUTE COMFORT, quiet, freedom, in private maisonette, W.2. Bed-sitting rooms, double-sprung divans, &c.; from 18s. 6d.; breakfast optional. Park 5576.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.
ABSOLUTE comfort and good English food, with every convenience; for long or short visits; gas fires. Terms from £2 12s.; bed.—11, Queensborough-terrace (off Bayswater-road), close Tube. Park 3200.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most central site (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all rooms face south with bath and hot water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a specialty. From 3gns. single, 4½ double. Park 3173.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water and gas fires; warm and comfortable rooms; English food, excellent attendance and service. Winter terms from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.

ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires in rooms; one minute Tube, omnibus and Kensington Gardens. From 35s. with breakfast. Park 7875.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

16, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE (Park 9681).

ALL beautifully decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished, with running hot and cold water and electric or coal fires as preferred; first-class cuisine; quiet, safe position; exceptionally quiet; 2 or 3 minutes Tube; 2 minutes Bayswater-road; 5 minutes Hyde Park; 10 minutes West End; from 2½gns. inclusive.—Apply Manager.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE of FURNISHED ROOMS, with private bath room, in a gentleman's house near Hyde Park; good cooking and attendance.—57, Westbourne-terrace, W.2. Padd. 8165.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETTE, first floor, 42s., including breakfast; hot and cold running water all rooms; adjoining South Kensington, Gloucester-road Stations.—25, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

A BED-SITTING ROOM or FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE from 2½gns.; overlooking gardens and tennis court; constant hot water.—Park 1412.

A BED ROOM and charming SITTING ROOM, facing Park; private bath room, lavatory; service, breakfast, late dinner. Suit gentleman or married couple. Entrance floor. Best class.—Call morning or evening, 112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1. Primrose Hill 1528.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, very comfortably furnished; bath, light, attendance; 2gns. inclusive; quiet floor.—108, Elgin-crescent, Holland Park.

47, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A BRIGHT, REFILSED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL Hotel; Proprietress; good cuisine; hot gas fires; constant hot water; near Tube, buses, and Park. From 2½gns. single, 5½ double.—Burlington House, Padd. 5702.

A Charming, well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SUITE; service, constant hot water, every convenience; near Hyde Park Gardens.—Park 2128, Padd. 3328.

GRANVILLE-COURT.

A Charming Establishment most centrally situated in Granville-place, W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent accommodation available at 4s. and 5½ guineas per week; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London.—Tele., Ambassador 9706.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable CENTRALLY HEATED Pension; hot-springs; excellent French cuisine. From 2½gns.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL.
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SHORTLANDS, KENT.

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A House replete with quiet comfort and exceptionally well furnished; private attendance; good English cooking; inclusive terms, 3gns.—Protheroe 2770.

A MINUTE HYDE PARK.—Newly FURNISHED SERVICE lounges, kitchenette; cold service; hot by day; 2gns.—6, Inverness-place, W.2. Park 3417.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

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ABSOLUTE COMFORT, quiet, freedom, in private maisonette, W.2. Bed-sitting rooms, double-sprung divans, &c.; from 18s. 6d.; breakfast optional. Park 5576.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

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ABSOLUTE comfort and good English food, with every convenience; for long or short visits; gas fires. Terms from £2 12s.; bed.—11, Queensborough-terrace (off Bayswater-road), close Tube. Park 3200.

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ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most central site (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all rooms face south with bath and hot water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a specialty. From 3gns. single, 4½ double. Park 3173.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water and gas fires; warm and comfortable rooms; English food, excellent attendance and service. Winter terms from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.

ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires in rooms; one minute Tube, omnibus and Kensington Gardens. From 35s. with breakfast. Park 7875.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

16, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE (Park 9681).

ALL beautifully decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished, with running hot and cold water and electric or coal fires as preferred; first-class cuisine; quiet, safe position; exceptionally quiet; 2 or 3 minutes Tube; 2 minutes Bayswater-road; 5 minutes Hyde Park; 10 minutes West End; from 2½gns. inclusive.—Apply Manager.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED one-room SERVICE FLATS; new sitting-room furniture; new artistic decorations, bath rooms on every floor; divan beds, enclosed washstands; everything new and first class, 30s., 35s., doubles 2gns., including service and electric light; breakfast optional; dining room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square (close Tube). Kensington 8071.

A 8, KENSINGTON, 5 minutes Gloucester-road Station.—High-class GUEST HOUSE; excellent cuisine; from 2½ guineas.—5, Collingham-road, S.W.5.

A 49, LEINSTER-GARDENS, Hyde Park, W.2 (close Park, Tubes, omnibuses); gas fires; Scotch management (ladies). Well recommended. Moderate terms.

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AT SHIRLEY'S.—Highly recommended. Personal supervision. From 2½gns. Park 6086.

AT ELGIN-COURT, ELGIN-ROAD, EAST CROYDON, you will find luxurious comfort and atmosphere of home; farm produce; excellent chef. Near four golf links and tennis courts; 15 minutes London, five station. Highly recommended. Moderate inclusive terms. 'Phone, Addiscombe 1581.

A 71, HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS (overlooking gardens); breakfast; gas fires all rooms; from 5s. 6d. nightly, 27s. 6d. weekly; near British Museum. 'Phone, Museum 1482.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d.; two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

AT 34, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, LARGE BACHELOR ROOMS, two minutes Gloucester-road Tube; baths all floors; dining room; meals optional. From 1gn.

WHITE HOUSE CHAMBERS.

AT Randolph-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9.—20 well-furnished SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; en pension from £2 17s. 6d.; handsome lounge; restaurant; large grounds, eight TENNIS COURTS; bridge; five minutes' walk Lord's Cricket Ground, 5mins. Warwick-avenue Tube, 10mins. Piccadilly; bus service all parts.—Mrs. Holt. Abercorn 2182.

AT 36, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.—South aspect; two minutes Paddington; bachelor rooms, breakfast, perfect bath, valeting; from 31s. 6d. Padd. 2915.

AT MARBLE ARCH, PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Charming Unfurnished ROOMS; attendance; suitable for gentlemen.—Mayfair 1425.

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AT 17-19, LEINSTER-SQUARE, W., close Kensington Gardens, Tubes, omnibuses; exceptionally good liberal table. From £2 7s. single, 4gns. double. Park 4765.

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AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater. BOARD RESIDENCE; single from 3gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.—Well-furnished House, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 25s., including breakfast. Museum 0508.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.,

AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2; board-residence from 3gns.; partial board from 35s. 'Phone, Park 1982.

AT 6, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Large front bed-sitting room; gas fire and ring; concealed bed; quiet; central all parts.

BACHELOR CHAMBERS.—Good light FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, with bath. Rent £105 per annum, including attendance. Close to Parks and three Stations.—Apply 5, Bickenhall-mansions, Gloucester-place W.1.

BACHELOR'S BED ROOM.—Inclusive terms with breakfast; valet; telephone; references given and required.—25, Manchester-street W.1.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS; inclusive terms with breakfast; references given and required.—8, Adam-street, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 4528.

EMBASSY.

BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2, facing Park, minute Tube; 70 rooms; garage; gas fires, hot and cold water; from 3gns., double 5gns.—Park 2131. Night porter.

BEAUTIFUL bright sunny BED-SITTING ROOM, £2 2s.; also small one, 30s.—18, New Cavendish-street, facing Wellbeck-street, Welbeck 7038.

BEAUTIFUL bright, sunny, unfurnished ROOMS, 17s. 6d. to 25s.; suite of two (kitchen, dining) with own bath, &c., first floor, £2.—Atkinson, 1, Greencroft-gardens, Hampstead. Maida Vale 5997.

BED ROOMS, small, in well-appointed house, South Kensington; 15s. and 16s. weekly, including light, bath, service; meals optional; suitable lady.—Home Sees. 6382.

BED and BREAKFAST from 30s. per week; select comfortable and homely.—The Trevor, 5, Upper Bedford-place, W.C.1. Museum 0376.

BRIGHT FURNISHED ROOM, first floor; gas, electric; use bath; service; meals optional; convenient business man going Town daily.—105, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, just opened; hot and cold water; all rooms gas fires; up-to-date furnishings and decorations; ample bath rooms.—41, Manchester-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (top floor) and partial board from 48s. 6d.; or all meals, 2½ guineas; no extras; quiet house; close 8, Kensington Station.—Kens. 9573.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water; gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold running water; electric light, gas fires; with breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 2½gns.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, just opened; gas fires, rings, geyser bath.—12, Portsea-place, Marble Arch, W.2. Padd. 1236.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water.—56, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Kens. 8796.

BED-SITTING ROOMS. Also small FLATLETS. Few minutes Hyde Park. Gas, electric light; bath.—66, Cambridge-terrace, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, one minute Whiteleys (redecorated), divans; breakfast or other meals if required; all conveniences. Rooms from 1 guinea.—25, Kensington Gardens-square, W.2. 'Phone, Park 8072.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished; gas fires, coin-operated hot water; superior attractive house (if Crom-well-road, close Earl's Court Station; breakfast (dinner optional).—14, Marlcos-road, W.6. 'Phone, Kens. 2324.

BED-SITTING ROOMS in UPPER TULSE-HILL; gas fires; constant hot water; good cooking; breakfast and dinner from 45s.—Mrs. Sheridan, S.W.2. 4916.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, KENSINGTON-GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube.—Single 22s. 6d., double 35s.; gas fires.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Padd. 0051.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light, and service, from 35s.; double 3gns.; other meals as required.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (bedsitter and single), with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CHELSEA.—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; running water in each, c.h.w., gas fires, rings; 'phone.—19, Oakley-street.

CHELSEA, 44, Ilsley-street, Cadogan-square.—FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM; also bed-sitting room; every convenience for gentlemen.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

CLEAN, quiet BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; constant hot water; moderate and well recommended; minute S. Kensington Station.—7, Manson-place.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS,

9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

Newly opened. Luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfasts, 3gns., 2½gns. Also Furnished Suites. Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes door.—'Phone, Kens. 4713.

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; a specialty recommended for families with children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2½gns. inclusive.—'Phone, Ealing 1011.

EALING.—City men received in comfortable English HOME; convenient for City; delightful surroundings; excellent cuisine; from 2½gns.—Mrs. R., 31, The Mall.

EARL'S COURT.—Comfortable RESIDENTIAL from £2 5s.; bed, breakfast 6s.; gas fires; central.—Inglewood, 37, Earl's Court-square, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kens. 7624.

EARL'S COURT, near Station.—UNFURNISHED and FURNISHED ROOMS; meals optional.—Mrs. Frobisher 4051.—Write Box P.1200, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISH FAMILY, comfortable house, Hampstead, welcome FOREIGN GUESTS; home life, assistance with English.—Write Box T.1459, The Times, E.C.4.

EVERY year finds an increasing number of Women of Education and Refinement giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

(60 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427. Offices, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 (stamp).

SOUTH KENSINGTON

EXCLUSIVE BACHELOR ROOMS, bath, service, valeting, from 21s.; gas fires; ample bath rooms; minute stations.—11, Queensberry-place. Western 4596.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; large, lofty, sunny; five rooms, from £130. Also two-roomed Suite. Housekeeper cooks own food. Real bargain.—33, Trebovir-road, S.W.5. Frob.5262.

18, LINDEN-GARDENS, W.2.

EXCELLENT SERVICE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS, Furnished or unfurnished; good service, valeting; meals as required. Reasonable terms. Park 7044.

FEDERLEIGH COURT PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, Fitzjohn's-avenue; every home comfort; hot water all rooms; terms moderate; inspection invited.—Hampstead 8080.

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, excellent S.W.7 address; valet; near station; all conveniences; from £2 12s. 6d. inclusive breakfast.—Write Box T.1741, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH LADY offers COMFORTABLE ROOM; part board; homely; gas fires; bath.—15, Orchard House, County Grove, Camberwell New-road.

MARBLE ARCH.

FRONT BED-SITTING ROOM, next to bath room, every modern convenience. Excellent cuisine, meals as desired.—44, Seymour-street. Padd. 4688.

FURNISHED ROOM for lady; gas fire, bath room; partial attendance; near Cavendish-square; references.—Write Box 8859, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, from 30s.; with breakfast, light, service, baths, lounge; overlooks Square.—37, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

GUESTS RECEIVED in a charming old house in beautiful country between Kenwood and Heath. 25 City and West End.—Hounslow 3427.

HAMPSTEAD 6516; 45, 43, FITZJOHN'S AVENUE, N.W.3.—60 rooms, all modern comforts; chef; cheerful; dancing, tennis, billiards; garage. From 2gns.

HAMPSTEAD.—66, FITZJOHN'S-ROAD, N.W.3.—Bed-sitting Double and Single Bed-Sitting Rooms, well furnished, for ladies; electric light and constant hot water; breakfast and dinner if required; excellent cooking; moderate terms; 3min. Swiss Cottage Station and buses.—Primrose 2896.

HARRINGTON HALL.

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

Terms 3-4gns.; and at Nos. 42-44 from 2½gns. See also Hotel column, page four.

HOUSE kept by gentlewoman for PROFESSIONAL MEN or STUDENTS, S.W.7, near Imperial Institute — exceptionally quiet and convenient.—Write HOUSE, 101, YMCO, W.C.1.

HYDE PARK.—Well-appointed SINGLE and DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; terms moderate, including breakfast, baths, light.—58, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. 'Phone, Padd. 4299.

HYDE PARK, 5, Porchester-terrace. 'Phone, Paddington 8416.—Private GUEST HOUSE for gentlepeople; best English food; spacious, well FURNISHED BED ROOMS; lift. Terms on application.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

HYDE PARK.—23, INVERNESS-TERRACE, 200 yards Park, omnibuses, Tube.—Charmingly appointed Residence; bedside lamps, gas fires all bed rooms; excellent cooking; constant hot water; partial board from 2½gns. single, 4½gns. double. Park 9751.

HYDE PARK, 51, OXFORD-TERRACE, W.—Now vacant, GROUND-FLOOR SITTING ROOM with ONE or TWO BED ROOMS, with attendance; suitable for club gentleman; close Paddington, Ry. Stations.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water; portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY DIFFERENT.
IN ONE ROOM SERVICE FLATS, running hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating, baths, 'phones; all floors; from 37s. 6d., including breakfasts, baths, and attendance.—72, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. Park 1652.

KENSINGTON, 88, Church-street.—Charming Bed-sitting Rooms with breakfast, 2½gns. single, 3½gns. double; meals as desired; excellent service. Park 0295.

KENSINGTON (Campden Hill).—Well FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR SUITE; excellent service; constant hot water; meals as desired. 'Phone, Western 5088.—Write Box 07603, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADIES' SMALL RESIDENTIAL CLUB (near Gloucester-road Tube); specially suitable young people.—Write Box 2259, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY will LET to another large, sunny UNFURNISHED ROOM, entrance-floor flat. Chepstow-villas; use kitchenette; £1 weekly; telephone, coal or gas fire, geyser.—Write Box G.854, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast; meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 2986.—9, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, also single from 2gns.; breakfast, bath.—58, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 8864.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, now available. Second bed room if required; good cooking, valeting; telephone.—33, Clarges-street.

MAYFAIR, 13, Clarges-street.—TOP-FLOOR SINGLE UNFURNISHED BED ROOM; running hot; cold water, electric fire, light. Phone; service; £2 6s. inclusive.

MILDMAY HOUSE.

129, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Warm, comfortable; gas fires all bed rooms, some fitted hot and cold water; geyser; every accessible; from 3gns.; personal supervision. Padd. 0892.

MONTROSE.—SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2805. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

BECKENHAM.

"MONTCLAIR."—There are VACANT ROOMS now in this delightful quiet house; board residence at moderate terms; 3 minutes London, South, and quarter 20 minutes City and West. End.—'Phone, Beckenham 2188.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 130, Queen's-gate (close to South Kensington Station), to be run on lines of private house; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms. Terms from 3gns. Kelvin 8896.

NEVERN CHAMBERS.

Single Unfurnished and Furnished ROOMS, in well-run chambers; unlimited hot water; good meals if required; absolute cleanliness; reference required.—Frobisher 3652.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London, 5 min. Tube. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals, tea, fresh fruit, and attendance.

NEXT MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; breakfast or full board; gas fires, electric light, bath; 'phone.—12, Nottingham-terrace.

NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, W.1.—Well FURNISHED SUITE, also Bed-Sitting Rooms. Really good food. Constant hot water. Phone, Museum 4251.—Write Box 7757, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NICE ROOM VACANT Residential Home for Elderly or Invalid Gentlefolk; ground or first floor; large garden; night and day attendance; inclusive fees, 4½ to 5½gns.—Apply Sister, Leigham Court-road, S.W.16. Tele.: Streatham 1771.

EAST CROYDON

PARK HILL HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD.—Delightful Guest House, beautifully situated, few minutes station, 15 minutes London; bedside lamps, gas fires; modern comforts; moderate.—'Phone, Croydon 0657.

PAYING GUEST RECEIVED in private English family; large, bright, second-floor bed room; good cuisine; garden; close Gloucester-road Tube.—13, Courtfield-road, S.W.7.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, 3, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.—A charming, unfurnished SERVICE FLAT to be LET; own bath room, parquet floors, large rooms.—'Phone, Western 7041.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—In private house, redecorated throughout, artistic SUITES; own phone, bath. Also one or two Bed-Sitting Rooms.—'Phone Western 6696.

BROMLEY, KENT.

"RAVENSCROFT," 16th CENTURY GUEST HOUSE, ideally situated, 2mins. station, 20mins. London; garage; tennis; full board from 3½gns.

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS from 30s., including breakfast, bath, service (valeting), use lounge; Bayswater.—Park 3417.

RETIRED or business man can be SOLE GUEST in small family; lovely flat between Paddington and Hyde Park; every comfort and convenience; phone, gas fire in room, wireless, hot water; terms according to meals required.—Box 778, Whiteley's, Queen's-road, W.2.

RHODESIA COURT,

29, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Passenger lift to every floor.

TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 29)

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (Hamilton-terrace).—Substantially built RESIDENCE, modernized and expensively redecorated; nine bed rooms, two fine tiled bath rooms, splendid reception rooms; and offices. LARGE GARDEN. Long lease. Price only £4,250 or offer.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (best part).—Attractive newly decorated RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, two nice bath rooms, three reception rooms, and offices; nice garden. Lease nine years. Rent £250 per annum. Premium only £650.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Well furnished DETACHED RESIDENCE, scrupulously clean; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; nice garden. Rent 7 guns. per week.—Recommended by BRITTON POOLE and Co. as above.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Suitable for Guest House, in quiet central position; 14 rooms, four bath rooms; central heating; good order. Lease 19 years. PRICE £3,000.—Apply COOPER and COOPER, 27, Old Bond-street, W.1. Regent 1943.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (facing west across gardens).—A Delightful FAMILY RESIDENCE and Garage available on 20 years' lease. Reasonable terms; nine bed, three bath, four reception, parquet floors; new order.—Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 6200-9.)

MAYFAIR.
QUAINT LITTLE OLD-WORLD HOUSE, tucked away in a quiet corner, famous from the scene of tragic.
Five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, maids' sitting room, &c.
Lease 7½ years. Rent £400 per annum, including taxes.
Premium £850 or offer.
Inspected and recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

MAYFAIR.
BETWEEN GROSVENOR-SQUARE AND PARK-LANE.
Beautifully-appointed, low-built PERIOD HOUSE, fitted with every modern convenience.
Eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three excellent reception rooms, and NON-BASEMENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.
SMALL GARDEN. CENTRAL HEATING.
The Trust Lease is to be SOLD. Held at a Ground-rent of £180 per annum.—Particulars of the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

FREEHOLD.
MONTPELIER-SQUARE (adjoining).—An attractive HOUSE, containing five bed rooms, two baths, three reception rooms, &c.; DINNER LIFT; INDEPENDENT BOILER; PARQUET FLOORS, &c.; price £5,500.—For further particulars apply W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

OXFORD-SQUARE, W.2.
(Close to the Park, overlooks gardens.
Newly decorated, ready for occupation.
Parquet floors. Three new bath rooms.
Eight bed rooms, four reception rooms.
PRICE only £9,750 for 57 years' lease.
Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

EGERTON-PLACE, S.W.3.
ONE of the best HOUSES in this favourite and quiet position, to be Let Furnished from mid-April for long or short period; eight bed, two baths, three-four reception rooms. In excellent order and recommended by the Sole Agent, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Suitable for Guest House, in quiet central position; 14 rooms, four bath rooms; central heating; good order. Lease 19 years. PRICE £3,000.—Apply COOPER and COOPER, 27, Old Bond-street, W.1. Regent 1943.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (facing west across gardens).—A Delightful FAMILY RESIDENCE and Garage available on 20 years' lease. Reasonable terms; nine bed, three bath, four reception, parquet floors; new order.—Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 6200-9.)

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Five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, maids' sitting room, &c.
Lease 7½ years. Rent £400 per annum, including taxes.
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SMALL GARDEN. CENTRAL HEATING.
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ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Well furnished DETACHED RESIDENCE, scrupulously clean; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; nice garden. Rent 7 guns. per week.—Recommended by BRITTON POOLE and Co. as above.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Suitable for Guest House, in quiet central position; 14 rooms, four bath rooms; central heating; good order. Lease 19 years. PRICE £3,000.—Apply COOPER and COOPER, 27, Old Bond-street, W.1. Regent 1943.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (facing west across gardens).—A Delightful FAMILY RESIDENCE and Garage available on 20 years' lease. Reasonable terms; nine bed, three bath, four reception, parquet floors; new order.—Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 6200-9.)

DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE.
ENJOYING ABSOLUTE QUIETUDE.
PRINCES-GATE (just out of).—FOR SALE, the long Lease of charming little COTTAGE with
4,250 GUINEAS.
LARGE GARAGE.
Three bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, panelled hall, and large store room.
Parquet floor, radiators, electric power. Exquisitely decorated throughout.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

REGENT'S PARK (near Baker-street).—Attractive HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED early April for about eight weeks; three bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception. Ten gns. weekly, including board wages capable cook-housekeeper. No agents.—Write Box 3888, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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SOUTH OF THE PARK.
FOR SALE, the direct Lease of a very fine Medium-sized FAMILY RESIDENCE, which has been
EXTREMELY WELL MAINTAINED.
Nine bed, two bath; three reception, and offices. Lease 32 years. Rent £ 85,000. Ground-rent £36.
OCCUPYING CENTRAL POSITION
IN A CUL-DE-SAC.
Personally inspected and recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

STUDIO-RESIDENCE.—OLD-WORLD COTTAGE off CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W., tiled bath room, dining room or room for garage; 41 years LEASE for SALE, £5,750 including fittings, carpets, curtains, &c.—Write Box T.1733, The Times, E.C.4.

SUNNY MAYFAIR HOUSE WITH GARDEN.
Secluded position. In splendid order and fitted with parquet floors and central heating. Six bed rooms two bath rooms, two reception rooms. Long Lease for disposal.
NORFOLK & PRIOR,
34, Hay-hill, Berkeley-street, W.1. (Mayfair 6363.)

BELGRAVIA.
THE LONG LEASE of a most attractive RESIDENCE, with garage premises, for SALE.
Nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, double drawing room, three rooms on ground floor, and well-arranged domestic offices.
ALL UP-TO-DATE REQUIREMENTS.
LOW GROUND-RENT. MODERATE PRICE.
For details and permit to view apply
RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1. Tele. No., Grosvenor 1082.

TITE-STREET, CHELSEA.—ONE of these popular HOUSES for DISPOSAL at very attractive price; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms. Freehold.—Detailed particulars and order to view may be obtained from the owner's Agents, BEST, GAPP, and PARTNERS, 5, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

TWO charming NON-BASEMENT HOUSES, one having garage; five-six bed; every modern convenience. Reasonable price for very long Trustee Lease.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

BEST POSITION IN BELGRAVIA.
VACANT CORNER MANSION with over 20 rooms, to convert; room for valuable small house at rear. Long Lease for SALE, or would consider small house at GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, overlooking gardens, quiet position, yet within one minute of station; six to seven bed rooms, three to four reception, two bath rooms, &c.; available three or four months.—Apply JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION.
WELL FURNISHED newly decorated HOUSE available three, six, or 12 months; five bed rooms, two reception, and usual offices. Rent according to period.—Apply JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

WILTON-PLACE.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE for season, bright and sunny. Three reception rooms full size, six good bed rooms, two bath rooms, independent hot water.—Y.Z., Bolton's Library, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

JUST IN THE MARKET.
Occupying a charming, extremely open and most convenient position on the beautiful
WEST HEATH ESTATE, HAMPSTEAD.
A most attractive modern detached NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, standing high and overlooking gardens on three sides, perfectly quiet. Ten bed rooms, splendid bath, dressing room, two other bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, square hall, light offices, including servants' sitting room. Charming garden with tennis court, garage, heating, electric power, garage for two cars, every modern convenience.
FREEHOLD £12,500.
Full particulars of the Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3. (Hampstead 4910.) And at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

UNSOLD at AUCTION and NOW OFFERED at the VERY LOW PREMIUM of £2,750.
17, CHESTER-TERRACE, N.W.1,
facing West over Regent's Park.
Seven bed rooms, two bath rooms and servants' bath, four reception rooms, &c.
Central heat, service lift, electric power.
Double garage and flat with bath over.
Direct Crown Lease at moderate rental.
Joint Sole Agents, FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1, and FOLKARD and HAYWARD, 115, Baker-street, W.1.

11, UPPER GROSVENOR-ST.,
MAYFAIR.
To be SOLD at a bargain price, attractive FAMILY HOUSE, facing South, first-class order; passenger lift, central heating; five bath rooms, 12 bed rooms, five reception rooms.
LEASE of 40 years for SALE at a speculative figure.—Sole Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, W.1.

RENT ONLY £70 PER ANNUM.
£3,000. WILTON-STREET, S.W.—Delightful FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, south aspect; two reception (two double), five bed rooms, two bathrooms, &c.; hot-water boiler, independent running water in bedrooms; main drainage; long lease; KING and KING, 1a, Pall-mall, S.W.1. Tel. No., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

£1,300.—SLOANE-SQUARE (close to).—The LEASE of a SMALL HOUSE for SALE; six rooms and offices; overlooks private grounds; no ground-rent. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Keys with MARLER and MARLER, 23, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

£150 PER ANNUM.—SLOANE-STREET (near).—An excellent SMALL HOUSE in quiet and sunny situation; four bed and dressing rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c. very reasonable premium.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39 and 41, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Kensington 9230.

£120.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive HOUSE in good repair, containing five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c. Premium to include fittings, £250.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

WAY & WALLER.
FLATS.
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK with due South aspect.—A particularly fine Unfurnished Service Flat with every modern improvement; three good rooms, luxurious bath room, two reception rooms, and small study; first-class service and excellent cuisine.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

ADJOINING ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE.—Extremely light well-arranged Flat; three good bed rooms, large reception room, bath-dressing room, and kitchen. Rental £350 per annum; no premium.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 3).

LIGHT and AIRY ROOMS in an exceptionally well-furnished Service Flat in Hanover-square, comprising double bed room, reception room, and tiled bath room; constant hot water, passenger lift, phone.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.

RECOMMENDED FLATS.
SOUTH KENSINGTON and CHELSEA.

Rent	Bed	Reception	
£125	One	One	
£170	Two	Two	No premium
£250	Three	Two	£250 premium
£350	Three	Two	Hot water
	Four	Two	Fine rooms

Full details of
JOHN MEACOCK & CO.,
9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

HARTS, LTD.,
HEATH-DRIVE, FINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W.3.
Telephone: Hampstead 0029 (private exchange).

FURNISHED FLATS.
HAMPSTEAD.—SERVICE FLAT, 5min. Met. Station, to be LET for 12 months; two bed, bath, one reception; 3gns. per week. Meals optional.
REGENT'S PARK.—MANSION FLAT, close to Clarence Gate; two bed, bath, one reception. To be LET 6-12 months; 4½gns. per week; apply
HARTS, LTD., as above.

MONTAGU-SQUARE, W.1.—A lady will LET her well FURNISHED FLAT at the moderate rental of 4½gns. per week; reception, two bed rooms, bath room; phone, &c.—Recommended by CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH (close).—FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; lift, porters; two reception, three bed rooms, bath room, kitchen. Rental only £185 per annum. No premium.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED FLAT, PORTLAND-PLACE; first-floor, self-contained; large reception room, large bath-dressing, kitchen, hot water; phone. £27 monthly.—W. A. 44, Devonshire-street, W.

BRYANSTON-STREET.
A Comfortable FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED BACHELOR'S FLAT to be LET. Telephone, May-fair 0134.—17, Bryanston-street, Marble Arch.

CONVENIENTLY SITUATED, CLOSE TO
PORTLAND-PLACE.
ATTRACTIVELY-ARRANGED FLAT, constant hot water and all conveniences; three bed rooms, two reception, bath, kitchen. Tenants must keep it.
RENT £175 PER ANNUM.
DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

A Charming FLATLET, adjacent to Knightsbridge; bed room, sitting room, bath room, kitchenette; central heating, constant hot water; some service required. Rent £240. Will be decorated to requirement.—BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Ger. 0616.

OVERLOOKING KENSINGTON GARDENS.
A Charming MAISONNETTE, newly decorated and comprising three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; wash basins in two bed rooms. £280 per annum.—BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Ger. 0616.

CHELSEA.
AN excellent FIRST and SECOND FLOOR MAISONNETTE, containing three bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen. Lease 14 years. Rent £175 per annum. Low premium to include some carpets, fixtures, and fittings.—Owner's Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

A Lady will LET well FURNISHED FLAT, minute Oxford-circus; three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, and bath room; grand piano, phone, &c.—Keys with WARD and DAVIS, 93, Mortimer-street, Oxford-circus. Langham 2087-8.

AT 22, HYDE PARK-GATE (Queen's-gate).—High-class FURNISHED FLATLETS; constant hot water; grillers; 22gns. service suites 4gns.—Western 6470.

A CHOICE LITTLE FLAT over modern garage, close to Harley-street; two rooms, kitchen, and bath room; rent £120 per annum; £70 for fittings and improvements.—Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

ATTRACTIVE MANSION FLAT to be LET UNFURNISHED, KENSINGTON overlooking gardens; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Rent £350 per annum. Lease seven years. Low premium for fixtures.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

FIVE MINUTES KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Charming bath room, separate lavatory; constant hot water; £180 per annum.—31, De Vere-gardens, Kensington.

PARADISE.—Suit two gentlemen or married couple; well Furnished FLAT; meals and service; moderate; constant hot water; telephone; 2-3gns. weekly.—11A, Hobarth-road, Kensington. (Minute Earl's Court Station.

CHELSEA (near).
ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for six or nine months; two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms. Rent 4gns. per week.—Apply PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Slo. 3434.

ARTISTIC FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, self-contained; bargain to careful tenant; two bed rooms; 3½gns.—20, Leinster-square, Bayswater. Park 5152.

PREMIUM WAIVED.
A SEVEN-BEDROOM FLAT
in a quiet and open position,
WITHIN A STONE'S THROW OF HYDE PARK.
Two reception, two bath, usual offices.
Central heating. Constant hot water.
RENT ONLY £600 P.A.
Recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A Very nice SECOND-FLOOR FLAT in a good building, occupying a central position near Baker-street, having a restaurant on the premises; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; all in three years. Rent £275 for one year, rising to £300 for three years.
NO PREMIUM.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-st., W.1.

BAKER-STREET (near).—GOOD MANSION FLAT; first bed, two reception, kitchen, bath room; rent £240 a year; new lease; no premium. Also another, with similar accommodation and constant hot water, at £260 per annum; no premium.—MASON, HERRING and GRANT, 126, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 7560.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (close).—Charming FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET for season; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; service lift; constant hot water; 7 gns. weekly. Also another, with similar accommodation, at £260.—BEST, GAPP and PARTNERS, 5, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

CLOSE TO
BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
Very attractive,
SIX BEDROOM FLAT, FURNISHED FOR THE SEASON.
Two good reception. Two bath rooms.
Constant hot water. Central heating.
Plate and linen if required.
Recommended by Owners' Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; constant hot water, electric lift, excellent service.—15, Clifford-street, Bond-street. Gerrard 6621.

RENT £250 PER ANNUM.
BROMPTON ORATORY (close to).—A splendid SELF-CONTAINED FIRST and SECOND FLOOR MAISONNETTE. Four to five bed, bath, two to three reception rooms, good kitchen. Excellent rooms in perfect order. Lease 21 years. Moderate premium, considered by the Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164.

BROMPTON-ROAD.—SMALL FURNISHED FLAT, bed room, reception room, kitchen, and bath. 2gns. per week for six or 12 months.—KERR, STEWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

CADOGAN-GARDENS.—PREMIUM.—Excellent MANSION FLAT; six bed, bath, new reception; newly decorated. Strongly recommended.—ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

CHARMING SELF-CONTAINED BACHELOR FLAT, ground floor; bed, bath, and sitting room; newly decorated and furnished; electric light and heat; phone; garage; 2min. Victoria; 4gns.; breakfast and service.—Phone Vic. 4207.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
CHESTER-SQUARE (adjoining).—To be LET, unfurnished, for three years, a well-arranged MANSION FLAT; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c. Sole Agents,
£250 P.A.
MARLER and MARLER, 23, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

NO PREMIUM.
CHELSEA.—Well-arranged, very light GROUND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT to be LET; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, &c. Good lease.—Sole Agents,
£220 P.A.
PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Slo. 3434.

CLAPHAM PARK, S.W.4.—QUEENSWOOD COURT, KINGS-AVENUE. Further extensions. New Mansion flats; countrylike; central heating, constant hot water, lift; garage; tennis. From £129. Phone, Brixton 5794.

CLOSE to KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Spacious UPPER MAISONNETTE in secluded situation, away from all road nuisances; six bed rooms, two large reception rooms, good bath room, well-fitted kitchen. Rent £300 per annum.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting Hill-gate, W.11.

CLOSE to REGENT'S PARK, well FURNISHED UPPER PART; three rooms, kitchen, lavatory, bath, constant hot water. Rent £4 4s., three to six months.—Write Box T.1722, The Times, E.C.4.

CONSTANT CENTRAL LONDON
HOT Tiled and refitted bath and kitchen; light and airy; entrance floor; two rooms; reception, four bed rooms. £292 per annum.
WATER. Apply Estate Office, Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1. Museum 2377.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

HAMPSTEAD (near Mct. Station).—Charming newly decorated MANSION FLAT; three bed, bath, large reception, kitchen lounge hall; entirely redecorated throughout. Sentry Boiler. electric heating. Sole Agents, BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8. Primrose 3708.

£125 P.A.

MAIDA VALE (best part).—Exceptionally fine third-floor MANSION FLAT with passenger lift; four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two large reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen. Rent £225 per annum. All fittings including new hot water system. £130.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co. as above.

SWISS COTTAGE.—Attractive Self-contained LOWER MAISONNETTE; three bed, bath, two reception, kitchen.—Sole use of garden. Rent £150 per annum. NO PREMIUM.—Keys with BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

BERTRAM & CO.,
10, WOODSTOCK-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, W.1. (Mayfair 1650.) Opposite Marshall and Snelgrove.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (by).—Luxuriously appointed unfurnished MAISONNETTE in perfect condition; constant hot water; electric heating and cooking; three beds, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen; very moderate sum for fixtures, carpets, curtains, &c.

RENT **£275** P.A.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Overlooking Park.—SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; bed room, bath room, reception room, kitchen-dining room, extra room available. Rent £150 per annum. No premium.

BAKER-STREET (near).—Excellent MAISONNETTE; constant hot water; four beds, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen. Rent £275 per annum. No premium.—BERTRAM and Co., 10, Woodstock-street, W.1.

CHILTERN COURT,
CLARENCE-GATE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.
Particulars of these high-class Residential Flats may be obtained from the
CHILTERN COURT ESTATE OFFICE,
BAKER-STREET STATION, N.W.1
(Phone, Welbeck 1209), or from
FREDK. DAWSON, Estate Agent,
Metropolitan Railway, Baker-street Station, N.W.1.

DULWICH, COLLEGE-ROAD.—To Garden Lovers.—Well-decorated SELF-CONTAINED five-roomed FLAT, overlooking open country and opposite the old toll gate. Rent £156 per annum inclusive of rates). Good lawn and all private facilities.—CLARK, 47, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.1. Telephone, Terminus 3708.

DELIGHTFUL SERVICE FLATS, entirely redecorated and furnished; one-two bed rooms, 8½-12 gns. Also Furnished FLAT at the moderate rental of 4½gns. per week; reception, two bed rooms, bath room, phone, &c.—Recommended by CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

DELIGHTFULLY quiet Unfurnished FLAT, first floor, overlooking Gardens; central; two bed, one sitting room; highest references; £180 per annum.—Write Box 1876, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EATON-SQUARE, S.W. (close to).—An exceptionally well-appointed and attractive FLAT in the first two bath rooms, two large reception rooms, complete offices, long lease. Unfurnished; six-seven bed rooms; south aspect, and up-to-date improvements. Reasonable premium.—Highly recommended by Owner's Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Bruton-street, Bond-street, W.1. Nos. Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.—Furnished or Unfurnished, newly decorated SELF-CONTAINED FLAT opposite Harrod's. Large bed-sitting room, dining room, bed room, &c. Phone Sloane 7420.

EXCELLENT MANSION FLAT; two reception rooms, four-five bed rooms. Rent £210 per annum.—Campbell-Johnston, 23a, Oxford and Cambridge-mansions, Marylebone-road. Keys with the porter.

QUEEN'S-GATE (ADJOINING).
FIRST-FLOOR FLAT available, FURNISHED, with constant hot water, central heating, at low rent for long period; two bed rooms, two reception, &c.—Apply JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

FIRST-FLOOR SUITE of three rooms with tiled bath room, &c.; constant hot water, gas fires, telephone; Rent £150 per annum. Service is perfect.—AGNEW, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-6.

FLAT, Unfurnished. ENTRANCE FLOOR, PRINCE EDWARD MANSIONS, Pembridge-square, W.2 (two minutes Kensington Gardens); two large reception rooms, five bed rooms, kitchen-dining room, bath room, &c.; radiator heating; £300 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

FLAT in TEMPLE to be LET, well Furnished; large dining room, three bed rooms, kitchen, bath.—Write Box P.1307, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED BACHELOR SERVICE FLAT; bed room, reception, bath room, entrance hall; 2 gns., including breakfast.—Akrt Agency, 117, Regent-street, W.1.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS, Furnished or Unfurnished; from £450 per annum.—Estate Office, Park-lane Entrance. Grs. 6363.

HAMPSTEAD.—Compact MANSION FLAT facing South; three bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms. Rent £120; small premium.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 130, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

PREMIUM ONLY £150 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.
HAMPSTEAD.—Delightful MANSION FLAT, comprising two-three bed rooms, bath room, one-two reception rooms, &c. Passenger and service lift, constant hot water. Low rent. Low premium. View Apply Porter, Mansions, Inglewood-road, West Hampstead.

FINE POSITION NEAR HEATH AND STATIONS.—A charming, newly decorated and SELF-CONTAINED LOWER MAISONNETTE to be LET; three bed rooms, two reception, bath room, &c.; sole use of garden. £175 inclusive.—Sole Agents, MARTIN and Co., Ltd., 4-16, Finchley-crescent, Swiss Cottage. N.W.3.

HANOVER-SQUARE (overlooking).—Bachelor's bal cony sunny FURNISHED FLAT; reception, lounge hall, bath, two single bed rooms, 4gns. including breakfast. Mayfair 3827, or write Box T.1648, The Times, E.C.4.

HOLLAND PARK, W.11.—Self-contained attractively FURNISHED FLAT; one large reception, one large double bed room, dressing room, bath, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water, central heating; use of hard tennis court. To be Let for several months.—Write Box T.1658, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK, W.2.—Exclusive ENTRANCE FLOOR MAISONNETTE, to be LET, self-contained; two large panelled reception, one panelled; four bed, bath, constant hot water. £250 per annum inclusive. No premium.—View Caretaker, 57, Westbourne-terrace. North 2301.

KENSINGTON (Campden Hill).—MANSION FLAT in a very quiet and high position; five bed, two large reception, bath, kitchen. Rent only £400 inclusive; no premium.—RICHARDS 177, Regent-street, W. Phone, Regent 2913.

£275 PER ANNUM. NO PREMIUM.
Four bed, bath, two reception rooms, first floor; usual offices. KENSINGTON (close to High-street Station).—Excellent MANSION FLAT with lift, to be LET. New lease.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

ONLY £260 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
NO PREMIUM.
KENSINGTON, in favourite Mansion block.—Delightful newly decorated MANSION FLAT, containing four bed rooms, bath room, very large reception and dining room, spacious entrance hall, and usual domestic offices; all the most convenient and improvements.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 64, Cromwell-place, South Kensington. S.W.7. Western 3424.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL FURNISHED
Four bed, bath, two reception rooms, and offices. KENSINGTON (close to High-street Station).—Fine Second-Floor MANSION FLAT to be LET for six months or longer; quiet position.—AGNEW and HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

KENSINGTON, Charming FAMILY MAISONNETTE, with large rooms, to be LET UNFURNISHED, with all modern conveniences; seven bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; rent only £250 per annum; lease about three years; reasonable premium asked for certain fixtures, &c.—Sole Agents, HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 5133-4.)

CLOSE TO THE GARDENS.
KENSINGTON.—Charming FLATS to LET; two well-furnished bed rooms, bath room, reception room; lift; rent, inclusive, £2 5s. per week. Also CORNER MANSION FLAT with large rooms, three bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen; completely equipped.
6½ GNS. ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Beautifully FURNISHED MANSION FLAT to be LET; two bed, two bath, two reception rooms; constant hot water; service by arrangement. Apply ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208 (three lines).

THE SUNNIEST FLAT IN LONDON.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Three large reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.; constant hot water; fitted lavatory basins. Rent £700 per annum; nominal premium for fittings.—Apply Owner's Agents, BIRD and WEBSTER, 49, Knightsbridge. Sloane 6215-6.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—One very large Unfurnished and meals optional.—Phone, Sloane 2375. ROOM, first floor; hot and cold basin; 3gns.; service

LANCASTER-GATE (overlooking square gardens).—Scrupulously clean, well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; 3½ gns.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

LONDON, SW. TAVITON-STREET, W.C.1.—FURNISHED FLAT, whole or part April 1; two large rooms, kitchen, bath room telephone.—Phone, Mus. 5187.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.
LUXURIOUS MANSION FLAT opposite Baker-street Station; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, large kitchen and separate butler's pantry; hot constant hot water. Rent £360 per annum and premium £4600 lease.—Write Box 3896, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.
Charming South aspect. SUN all day.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED MANSION FLAT at 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE, in choice building with lifts, imposing entrance, &c.; constant hot water, Lounge hall, large dining and double drawing, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, Garage (two cars) can be included. Rent 30 guineas per week or offer, excluding plate and linen, for periods up to three months from date.—Write Box T.1688, The Times, E.C.4.

MANSION FLATS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS.
Rodney-court. Harrowby-court. Portland-court, Cheyne-court, Grosvenor House, Stafford House, Sutherland House, Bickenhall Mansions, Montague Mansions, Cumberland Mansions, Brynston Mansions, Oxford and Cambridge Mansions, Lauderdale Mansions, Morpeth Mansions, and all other prominent Mansions.
ALSO FLATS in
Grosvenor-square, Gloucester-square, Ashley-gardens, Eaton-place, Park-lane, and all other parts of London.
FURNISHED HOUSES AND RESIDENCES FOR THE LONDON SEASON A SPECIALITY.
Apply STAFFORD and Co. (Estate Specialists), 77, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1. Regent 3688.

MAGNIFICENT UNFURNISHED FLAT; four-five bed, two-three reception rooms, bath room; large rooms. GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

MARBLE ARCH (overlooking the Park).—Charming MANSION FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room; lift; constant hot water; service if required; £220 per annum. Unfurnished. Apply ROBINSON, WILLIAMS, and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Gros. 2430.
£220 P.A.

MARBLE ARCH (near).—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; 5gns. GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

MAYFAIR.—Attractively decorated THIRD-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; three bed, bath; 5gns. JUST IN THE MARKET.
ONLY **£300** P.A. INCLUSIVE.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

OWING to UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES, LEASE of exceptionally fine MAISONNETTE close WIMPOLE-STREET for DISPOSAL at very moderate price.—Further particulars of WHITE, DRUCE, and BROWN, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

PARK-LANE, No. 16.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET, exceptionally good cuisine; constant hot water, electric lift, electric and coal fires; perfect service.—Phone, Grosvenor 4000.

PICCADILLY (one minute).—Lady would LET newly decorated SERVICE FLAT; 4gns.—32, Carrington-court, Shepherd-market, Mayfair. Grosvenor 1764.

PICCADILLY.—Beautifully appointed MANSION FLAT to be LET; three bed, two reception rooms, lounge hall, bath, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen, &c.; lift; constant hot water. Nominal premium to include fixtures and lease.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.
£250 P.A. GOOD LEASE.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS.—SELF-C

CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

Respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION

AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS, 8, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY), MARCH 25.
PORCELAIN OBJECTS of ART, and EASTERN RUGS and CARPETS, from various sources; Also old Italian, Spanish, and French Embroideries and Brocades, Velvet Pranels and other Fabrics, the property of a Lady of Title.

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.
OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, the property of ROGER CONANT, Esq., the late MAJOR JOHN HUNTER REYNOLDS, and from various sources: a rare Elizabethan Cup and Cover, of Rock Crystal and Silver Gilt, by Thomas Bampton, 1572, the property of Major J. A. MORRISON, D.S.O.; a Charles I. plain pocket, the property of the late K. DENT, Esq.; and a Charles I. salt-cellar of Lava with Silver Gilt Mounts, the property of a Lady.
Illustrated Catalogues may be had. ON VIEW.

On THURSDAY, MARCH 27.
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE and DECORATIVE OBJECTS, the property of MAJOR JOHN HUNTER REYNOLDS, deceased; Old English Furniture, the property of F. J. TOMPSON, Esq., deceased; and Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, and other old English Furniture, from Italian Sixteenth Century Cassones, and Eight Panels of Mortlake, Aubusson, and Flemish Tapestry, from various sources.
ON VIEW.

On FRIDAY, MARCH 28.
MODERN PICTURES and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the property of JOHN BOOKER, Esq., deceased, sold by order of the Trustees; the property of Mrs. J. BUTTERS; the property of Lieut.-General Sir HENRY LAWSON, K.C.B., and from other sources.
ON VIEW.

On MONDAY, MARCH 31.
FINE WINES and CIGARS, the property of BARNET LEWIS, Esq., deceased, and removed from 2, Hamilton-place, Park-lane, W.; also Foxhills, Hildenborough, Kent sold by order of the Executors, including Champagnes, Pommery and Greno 1917, Moet and Chandon 1919, in bottles, half-bottles, and imperial pints, Chateau Yquem 1893, Chateau Margaux 1893, Chateau Lafite 1875, Madeira, Sherry, Claret and Sauterne, the property of the late DAVID SASSOON, Esq., a 5 dm of port, Cockburn's 1896, the property of SIR BERKELEY SHEFFIELD, Bart.; and Clarets, Ports, Champagnes, &c., from other sources.
Also a small quantity of cigars, the property of a gentleman.
Samples of the wines may be had, on paying for the same one week preceding the Sale, and of the cigars on the Thursday and Friday preceding.

On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.
OLD ENGLISH and IRISH SILVER PLATE, chiefly of the Georgian period, the property of HUGH BARRY EVANS DELMEGE, Esq., deceased, late of Ballywire, Tipperary; J. J. TOMPSON, Esq., deceased, late of Carne, Parkside, Wimbledon; the property of a lady; and formerly part of the Collection of the late Sir Hugh Adair, Bart., and from various sources.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 3.
OLD FRENCH and DUTCH FAIENCE, the property of F. MANLEY SIMS, Esq., deceased, late of 12, Hertford-street, Mayfair, including Delft vases with polychrome decoration, Rouen, Moustiers, Marseilles, Lille, and Nevers Faience, and a set of five fine Nevers figures of the Virgins and Saints; Porcelain, the property of a Lady, and formerly part of the collection of the late Sir Hugh Adair, Bart.; including a pair of old Worcester blue scale vases, Chelsea and Fulda figures, and sèvres and Dresden porcelain. Decorative Furniture and Porcelain, the property of the late SIR MORTIMER SINGER, K.B.E., and decorative furniture from various sources.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On FRIDAY, APRIL 4.
MODERN PICTURES and WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS, being the remaining stock of Messrs. W. W. SAMPSON and SON, of 7, Haymarket, S.W.1, and sold on account of the death of Mr. W. W. Sampson, including works by or attributed to Sir J. E. Millais, P.R.A., Sam Bough, R.S.A., Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., Sir George Clausen, R.A., T. S. Cooper, R.A., Alex. Fraser, R.S.A., Henry Gregory, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., B. W. Leader, R.A., Sir David Murray, R.A., Briton Riviere, R.A., Charles Stuart, R.A., J. W. Waterhouse, R.A., Edgar Bundy, A.R.A., David Farquharson, A.R.A., Edward Stott, A.R.A., and

Laura Alma-Tadema	J. L. Gérome	Cecil G. Lawson
David Cox	A. Harlamoff	A. D. McCormick
C. Dentoch	Ben Herring	Albert Moore
C. Fichel	G. G. Kilburne	Tom Mostyn
Birket Foster	J. W. Buxton Knight	P. de Wint

May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding.

On TUESDAY, APRIL 8.
OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, the property of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CECIL LOWTHER, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., the property of a gentleman; and from various sources; including Georgian salvers, cups, candlesticks, casters, tea and coffee pots, and services of table plate, an Irish chalice and cups and a Scottish quaich.
May be viewed on the THURSDAY and FRIDAY preceding.

On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.
JEWELS, the property of BARNET LEWIS, Esq., deceased, late of 2, Hamilton-place, Park-lane, W.1, and Foxhash, Hildenborough, Kent; the property of a lady; and from various sources, including pearl necklaces, brilliant bracelets, pendants, rings and earrings, emerald, ruby and sapphire ornaments.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 10.
DECORATIVE FURNITURE the property of ANDREW RUSSELL, Esq., and from various sources, including Queen Anne walnut cabinets and chairs, Chippendale and Sheraton mahogany furniture, old Dutch and other foreign furniture, Persian and other Eastern rugs and carpets.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On FRIDAY, APRIL 11.
OLD PICTURES, from various sources, including works by or attributed to :—T. Daniell, R.A.; F. J. de Leutherbourg, R.A.; R. Westall, R.A.; R. Wilson, R.A., Y. Zuccarelli, R.A.;

H. Alken	Dirk Hals	T. Onwater
Bosch	C. Cooper Henderson	A. Pynacker
J. Ferneley	J. F. Herring	Sir. P. P. Rubens
J. Van Goyen	F. Van Mieris	J. Van Ruisdael

May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding.

MAYFAIR 0170-0171. ESTABLISHED 1796.

PHILLIPS, SON & NEALE

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS,

73, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1.

EACH SALE COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK.

TO-DAY TUESDAY), MARCH 25.
MODERN FURNITURE,
the property of a GENTLEMAN and removed from Beaumont-street, W.; a property from Connaught-square; and from other sources, including an Electric PIANO PLAYER by Steinway-Welte, a Boudoir GRAND PIANOFORTE by Moore and Moore. Also DECORATIVE CHINA, GLASS and BRIC-A-BRAC.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.
DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
being the Contents of a Flat removed from Russell-square, W.C.; the property of a GENTLEMAN, and removed from a S.W. residence; and properties from various other sources.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27.
THE CONTENTS OF A RESIDENCE
removed from Chelfield-road, Acton, W.; also the property of a GENTLEMAN, and removed from Messrs. Powell and Powell's Depository.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,
including the property of a LADY and removed from Elvaston-place, S. Kensington; and other properties from Great Marlborough-street, W. &c., including a Sheraton SIDEBOARD and SET of CHAIRS, Louis XV. Cylindrical WRITING TABLES and BUREAU, Carved Oak BUFFET, &c.

ALSO FRIDAY, MARCH 28, AT TWO O'CLOCK.
FINE WINES,
part the property of a LADY and removed from KINGSCLERE, NEWBURY; by Order of the Executors of a LADY; and from various other cellars, including CHAMPAGNES—Heidsieck, 1914, Deutz and Geldermann, 1914, Pommery and Greno, 1911, Veuve Clicquot, 1911; CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, HOCKS, MOSELLES, SAUTERNES. Also FINE LIQUEUR BRANDY and HAVANNAH CIGARS. Samples may be had two days prior (11 to 5 o'clock), and wines may be tasted Day of Sale.

The above may be viewed two days preceding and Catalogues may be had.

FORTHCOMING SALES.

MONDAY, MARCH 31, AND FOLLOWING DAY, ON THE PREMISES, BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF MRS. MARIAN E. TUKE,
10, GREAT CUMBERLAND-PLACE, W.
THE DECORATIVE FRENCH
FURNITURE OF THE MANSION,
including a GRAND PIANOFORTE by Aecherburg, in marqueterie case, Chinese Persian and English CARPETS and RUGS, a few pieces of OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, Decorative PORCELAIN, BRONZES, CLOCKS, Ornate GILT MIRRORS, SILK CURTAINS, PICTURES, SILVER PLATED WARE and miscellaneous effects. May be viewed the Friday and Saturday prior to the Sale, and Catalogues may be had.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER,
including Georgian and other CUPS and TANKARDS, COFFEE POTS, WAITERS, antique CREAM EWERS, sets of SALTS and PEPPERETTES, a set of THREE TEA CADDIES in shagreen case, TABLE SERVICES of SPOONS and FORKS, DESSERT and FISH KNIVES and FORKS, OLD SHEFFIELD and OTHER PLATED WARE. Also
VALUABLE JEWELLERY,
including a FINE DIAMOND COLLAR of 292 STONES, Half-hoop Single-stone and Marquise RINGS, Ladies' GOLD CHAIN BAGS, BROOCHES, NECKLACES, &c. By direction of the Trustees to close an estate, the property of the late Mrs. WERDON GROSSMITH, and properties from various other sources.

VALUATIONS

FOR PROBATE, FIRE INSURANCE AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES
PREPARED WITH DETAILED INVENTORY AT SHORT NOTICE.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
(Continued from Page 30)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,

Auctioneers, Land Agents, and Valuers.
ASHFORD, KENT (Tele. 25).
Hawkhurst, Kent (Tele. 19); Rye, Sussex (Tele. 55).

KENT, main Dover-Canterbury road; lovely situation, nearly 500ft. up, yet sheltered.—Charming little MODERN RESIDENCE and 19½ ACRES, "Hopewood," Shepherdswell; four bed, bath, and two reception; garage, ample buildings; productive pastures and woodland with long road frontage; very suitable poultry, fruit, and pig farming. AUCTION (subject low reserve) April or privately.

SUSSEX, 10 minutes' walk main-line station; only 10 miles from St. Omer.—Really delightful COUNTRY HOUSE (S); four bed, bath (hot and cold), two reception; company's electric light and water; garage, outbuildings; pretty gardens and lawns; fruit and kitchen garden, two orchards; 2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,250. Inspected and recommended.

KENT, in pretty village near main-line station.—Fine old XVth-CENTURY BLACK-AND-WHITE RESIDENCE, with wealth of old oak, chimney corners, &c.; six bed, bath, three reception; nice gardens and paddock. FREEHOLD £2,250. POSSESSION.

SUSSEX, high and healthy position, 300ft. up, between RYE and HASTINGS; beautiful views.—Gentleman's attractive small MODERN RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, two reception; good water and drainage; main electric; garage, stable, flower and kitchen gardens and small orchards; TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,450. POSSESSION.

KENT, near MAIDSTONE; lovely rural spot with delightful views.—Exceptionally charming old-world RESIDENCE, in excellent order, in delightful old timbered grounds and meadowland, with large lake 17 ACRES; eight bed, three bath, lounge hall, and three reception; all modern conveniences; garages, stabling, two cottages, outbuildings; tennis and other lawns; well-stocked fruit and vegetable gardens, glasshouses, &c. FREEHOLD £6,500, strongly recommended. Illustrated particulars.

FOLKESTONE, near, glorious situation, about 500ft. up, in first-rate hunting country.—Charming QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE; eight bed and dressing, bath, billiard, and four reception rooms, conservatory; own electric light; garage, stabling, and outbuildings; delightful gardens, grounds, and paddock; 14 ACRES; whole in excellent order. FREEHOLD only £3,250. POSSESSION. Strongly recommended.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD COTTAGE to be LET, good repair; five bed, three sitting, kitchen, bath, &c.; garden; garage; beautiful country.—Bacon, Earlstone, Newbury.

Including the Lordship of the Manor.
DEVON (700ft. up on fringe Dartmoor).—HIGHLY OWNER MUST SELL. OLD MANOR HOUSE (probably dating to Norman times), suitable for conversion into a Country Home of exceptional character; farmery, cottage; fish pond and running stream.
Arable and Pasture Land, bounded by TROUT STREAM, 40 ACRES. Also Grazing Rights.—RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., Exeter, (8360.)

FOR ALL
HOUSES IN DEVON,
CONSULT RICKEARD and GREEN,
22, Queen-street, Exeter.

DOWKE HOUSE, HATLEY PARK, to be LET, unfurnished; situate seven miles from Sandy, eight miles from Biggleswade, and 11½ mile from Gamlingay Station, on the Sandy and Cambridge branch Line, L.M.S. Contains three reception rooms, entrance hall, and usual panelled three reception rooms, entrance hall, and usual domestic offices; four principal bed rooms, and double maids room, all approached by two staircases; bath room (hot and cold); excellent outbuildings, comprising two-stall stable, two garages, saddle room, smoking room, washhouse and small heated room; electric light throughout; beautiful flower and vegetable gardens, with ornamental lake, surrounded by plantation of 5½ Acres.—Apply Estate Office, Hatley Park, Sandy, Beds.

THE PARK CLOSE,
EASTBOURNE.—Central and best residential district. Modern detached oak-timbered FREEHOLD HOUSES of XVIth-Century design and of first-class workmanship and appointments; unique and attractive surroundings; two reception rooms, four bed, bath, and tiled bath room; tiled kitchen, larder, &c.; minimum maintenance and upkeep; roads, paths, and gardens completed; separate garages. VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply Messrs. GILLICK and DAVIES, 85, Terminus-road, Eastbourne, or any principal Eastbourne Agents, or Messrs. Daniell, Ltd., Brompton-road, London, S.W.

EASTBOURNE AGENT.
EDGAR HORN. 'Phone, 1801.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE SPORTING and RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of just under 2,000 acres for SALE, FIRST-RATE PARTRIDGE SHOOTING. Residence, about 18 bed rooms in perfect order. Fishing in small stream.—Apply to F. ELLEN and SON, Land Agents, Andover.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

FOR SALE.—On the Chilterns.—Brick, timber, and tile COTTAGE, with good garden and small paddock.—Apply LAWRENCE and SON, Estate Office, Marlow.

SUSSEX, IN AN UNSPOILT RURAL DISTRICT, ONLY FOUR MILES from COUNTRY TOWN and STATION.
FOR SALE, MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of about 26 ACRES, comprising beautifully situated Modern RESIDENCE, facing South, with wonderful views extending to the SOUTH DOWNS. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and well-arranged offices; constant hot water supply; telephone; acetylene gas; good cottage and excellent secondary house; garage and small stable; well-timbered inexpensive grounds, lawn, gardens, and watered meadow land. GOOD HUNTING DISTRICT. Golf Links easy reach.
Details PREPARED FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION from the Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

IN THE BEAUFORT COUNTY.
GENUINE ELIZABETHAN PROPERTY (circa 1550), with lovely old-world interior; seven-eight beds, bath, three reception; numerous buildings, adaptable to stabling; pretty and picturesque gardens, paddocks, &c.; in all 100 ACRES. At £4,500 is the best bargain this year.—Inspected by Sole Agents, GODWIN, BASLEY and Co., 28, Cadogan-place, S.W.1.

GEORGIAN HOUSE (16 bed rooms), timbered park; 650 ACRES pasture and wood land; special appeal to breeders of horses or for pedigree herd; good pheasant shooting.—Particulars of Messrs. F. ELLEN and SON, Andover.

GERRARDS CROSS.—60ft. PLOTS, backing on to private park; no road charges; main drainage; electricity, gas, and water; gravel subsoil; near G.W.R. and L. and N.E. stations; houses erected from £1,000; Duke's Wood Estate, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.—Particulars apply HETHERINGTON and SECRETT, Broadway, Ealing.

HANTS, high up, lovely view, off main road.—MODERN RESIDENCE; three receptions, six bed, bath; Co.'s water, electric light; garage; timbered pleasure grounds 4 ACRES. Only £2,500. Recommended.—Sole Agents, HARDING and HARDING, Winchester.

HEREFORDSHIRE. Wye Valley.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; four reception, 14 bed rooms; greenhouse, garages, stabling, cottage, and 14 ACRES. For SALE with POSSESSION. PRICE £5,500. JOHN BRAWN, Auctioneer, 55, Westgate, Gloucester.

HOOK, NORTH HAMPSHIRE.—Pretty COTTAGE RESIDENCE, in bungalow style; four bed, bath (hot and cold), three sitting; co.'s gas and water; pre-War brick and tiled; large pretty garden; genuine sale £1,050, bargain.—ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tele., 118.

HOVE-DRIVE.—Sunny, airy, very light HOUSE; splendidly solid; four large sitting, eight-nine bed rooms, three baths; decorated and fine order; garden; close station, bus, tennis, rink, yet quiet; £4,850.—Write Box P.1351, The Times, E.C.4.

HURSTPIERPOINT.—In this favourite village, one mile Hassocks main-line station, charming SMALL HOUSE; two reception, four bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); main water; main drainage; radiators; gas cooking; good garden. FREEHOLD, £1,150.—L. Redleaf, Sandhurst-road, Tunbridge Wells. Tele., 680.

KENT, SEVENOAKS; 30 minutes London.—Modern detached RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, two reception; water, gas, and electricity; garage; garden and tennis court. FREEHOLD £1,550. HENRY PARKER and Co., Orpington, Kent, or 133, Cheapside, E.C.

NEAR BATH.—GEORGIAN HOUSE in excellent condition, 450 feet above sea level and facing South, on two floors only; four reception, nine bed rooms; company's electric light and gas; stabling; garage; two cottages; 10 ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,750.—Write Box T.1749, The Times, E.C.4.

NEWBURY.—UNEXPECTEDLY IN THE MARKET. Choice and secluded situation.—ONE of the best appointed RESIDENCES, standing high in delightful secluded grounds of TWO ACRES; three reception rooms; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, excellent offices, two garages; lamb's wool and main soil; all main services. Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, DREWEATT, WATSON and BARTON, Newbury.
£4,000.

OLD-FASHIONED oak-beamed FARMHOUSE; two reception, three bed, bath, &c.; rare FREEHOLD £1,250.—Box 6, Surrey.—GLADDINGS, 241, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

FISHING, SHOOTING.
SURREY (in a most delightful part of this beautiful county, on the outskirts of an old-world village).—For SALE, an attractive RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of just over 160 ACRES, with gentleman's house, seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room; electric light, central heating, company's water; first-class building, including garage, stabling, cowhouse, and a range of model farm buildings; eight cottages, well in two excellent cottages and chalet; in addition, bailiff's house and suitable buildings, with a further cottage used by keeper; 50 acres of woods and coppice, remainder arable and pasture, about half and half; three miles of trout fishing in the river intersecting the property and excellent shooting.
Full particulars on application to Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

SMALL SPORTING ESTATE.—Secluded, good shooting; convenient Spa; small To-let house and second farm; £2,750.—Write Box T.1675, The Times, E.C.4.

SANDWICH (close to famous Golf Courses and fine bathing sands).—Attractive SMALL HOUSE; two reception, four bed, bath; garage; company's water and gas; matured orchard, garden; £1,000 for quick Sale.—PHILIP STANSFELD, Architect, 37b, High-street, Canterbury.

SUSSEX.—Architect's charming Little WOODLAND HOUSE set in delightful sylvan seclusion of TWO ACRES of flower-carpeted coppice, close to South Downs, old-world village and bus services; two miles main station (one hour London); Goodwood; the labour-saving house of pleasing brick and tile exterior contains two well-planned sitting, three bed, bath, cloak rooms, &c.; large garage and workshop; main water and gas, gravel soil; S.W. aspect. FREEHOLD £2,200.—Ashgrove, West Walberton, near Arundel.

SUSSEX, between RYE and HASTINGS, in unspoilt country.—Interesting Small ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, with valuable old oak and inglenooks; five bed rooms, three sitting rooms, &c., garage and about EIGHT ACRES. FREEHOLD only £1,850.—Sole Agents, ATKINSON and KEELING, of St. Leonards.

SUSSEX HOUSES.

ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

HASTINGS, OUTSKIRTS.
THE MOUNT, DOWNS-ROAD.—Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, bracing open position; seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, conservatory; gas, water and main drainage; garage; (erect) grounds of 1¼ ACRE; tennis lawn; valuable road frontage, no restrictions; vacant possession. For SALE privately at low price of £2,900, or by Auction later.—Joint Auctioneers, DOUGLAS ROSS and SON, Billingshurst, Sussex, and Giddy and Giddy, 61, Gravesend-street, W.1.

"THE GABLES," SOUTHBOROUGH, near TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Modern erected five-bed-room HOUSE; three reception rooms, usual offices; electric light, gas, hot and cold water; brick-built garage, convenient-sized matured garden; high-class decorative finish throughout; well built; inspection invited. PRICE £2,600 FREEHOLD.—Apply Lewis Thorpe, Builder, Southborough.

TILLEHURST-ON-THAMES, close to Station (G.W.R. main line). Pleasantly situate high up above the River and commanding extensive views.—An attractive, double-fronted, detached RESIDENCE, in perfect order; five excellent bed rooms, bath, three reception, good offices; electric light; garage; well-matured gardens; tennis lawn.—AYRES and RICHARDS, F.A.I., 21-22, Market-place, Reading.
£2,250 OR NEAR OFFER.

TO be LET on lease, NORTH ESSEX, OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE; two reception, four bed, bath room; gardens and garage. Rent £50 per annum.—Apply BALLS and BALLS, Castle Hedingham, Essex.

TO be LET, within four miles Manchester.—RESIDENCE, containing four reception, six bed rooms, box room, servants' sitting room, two bath rooms, kitchen and good domestic offices, wine cellar; garage, greenhouse, &c., in grounds having total area 2a. 2r. 30p. Adjoins golf Course.—For rent and particulars apply to BRICKWELL, Surveyor, L.N.E.R., 12, Paton-street, Manchester.

LOVELY MIDHURST DISTRICT.
VERY LOW PRICE as owner cannot occupy.—Architect-planned RESIDENCE on high ground, with lovely views; two reception, and three bed rooms (all fitted basins), bath room, two W.C.'s; Constable's electric light; main drainage; garage; large garden.—DOUGLAS ROSS and SON, Land Agents, Billingshurst, Sussex. 'Phone 92.)

WEALD of KENT.—TUDOR PERIOD HOUSE, with wealth of old oak; two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; electric light; good garden about ONE ACRE; the whole in perfect order; five miles from main-line station (S. Rly.). Price £2,000.—Write Box P.1350, The Times, E.C.4.

WEST SUSSEX.

FOOT OF THE SOUTH DOWNS.
Close to Market Town, 5 miles from Coast.
AN ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE.
Three reception, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Central heating, main electric light, gas, and water.
Garage, stabling, &c.
Long drive, excellent cottage, large garage, stabling for four, delightful old grounds, tennis court.
ABOUT 10 ACRES.
Further particulars of T., 22, Denville-road, W.6.

WICKHURST MANOR,

NEAR SEVENOAKS, KENT.
Situated two miles from Sevenoaks and less than 40 minutes from Town.
This beautiful OLD MANOR HOUSE, dating from about 1470, with interesting historical associations. Ten bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; central heating, electric light available, excellent water supply; two garages; four cottages, farmery, beautiful grounds, including rose garden, bathing pool, hard tennis court, fine old lawns, &c., extending in all to about 40 acres.
For SALE by AUCTION at the Royal Crown Hotel, Sevenoaks, on Thursday, March 27th, 1930, at 3 p.m.
For full illustrated particulars and plans apply to Messrs. GIDDY and GIDDY, 61, Gravesend-street, W.1. (Telephone, Mayfair 3043-5.)

WHY NOT BUILD

a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and price-winning designs.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

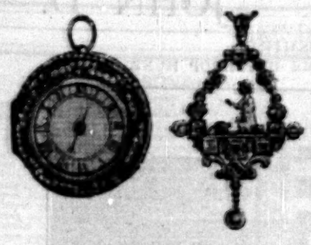
WITHIN 90 MINUTES OF LONDON.
WITH panoramic river and country views.—COUNTRY MANSION, one mile from county town; in beautiful grounds and park of 40 ACRES; four reception, billiard room, winter garden, 16 bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, central heating; fine buildings; exceptional gardens and grounds; cottages; good shooting, boating, and golf.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

WYE VALLEY.—FREEHOLD COTTAGE PROPERTIES for SALE with POSSESSION.
JOHN BRAWN, Auctioneer, Ross-on-Wye.

Entrance: 1, DOVER-STREET.

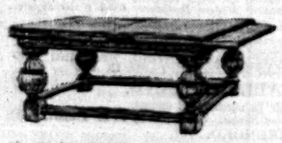
HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: Gerrard 5971.



In my advertisement in the issue of *The Times* dated the 21st January I referred to my sale in March, 1929, of the two relics shown in the above photographs, and stated that at the time of sale these were recovered for the vendor for £12.

The late owner of these articles, Major J. F. Fraser-Tytler, has called my attention to the inaccuracy of this statement. In consequence, I wish clearly to state that I was entirely mistaken, as, at the time of sale, these articles were brought to me by him.



I have frequently stated that I sold at Auction this old oak table for £1,280, which is quite correct; but inadvertently I stated that it was purchased at the Tatton Sykes Sale for £50. The vendor now writes (March 8th):—

"I bought the table from the late Mr. Christopher Sykes of Brantingham Thorpe, and I find on getting my papers I paid £25 for it in 1899."

We are all liable to make mistakes, often with the best of intentions, but here is a case of another kind of mistake. A lady called early this month with jewellery which, after examination, was handed back to her. She came back later and said a ring was missing and made no end of a fuss and went to the police. The detective found it in the lining of her attaché case. All is well that ends well, and I accept the lady's apology:—

"Norbury, S.W.,
"7th March, 1930.

"Dear Sir,

"I am writing to say how extremely sorry I am for the unfortunate occurrence this morning and I offer my sincere apology both to yourself and your assistant. I daresay the detective has told you how the ring was found, as he said he would.

"Yours faithfully."

The sale of a silver toilet service at another auction room on Wednesday last recalled that at my first sale at Piccadilly on the 15th December, 1921, I sold a silver dressing case for £3,300. A newspaper, reporting the sale of the former, said:—"Bidding yesterday started at £1,000 and reached £3,700. Mr. J. R. Thomas being the buyer, with Messrs. Crichton as the underbidders." Curiously enough the underbidders were the purchasers of the dressing case at my sale nine years ago. It is interesting to note that the buyer (Mr. J. R. Thomas) was the buyer of the Chelsea group which I sold for £3,250 recently.

The illustration shows the contents of the dressing case at the time of the sale. Since that time the House of Hurcomb has progressed enormously in weekly sales of old silver, and nearly 100 tons have passed through these rooms. Over one thousand sales have been held during the past nine years, of Silver, Jewellery, Furniture, Pictures, China, &c.

A great deal has been said in the newspapers recently concerning increased price of Old Silver, but a comparison of the prices of the two lots mentioned does not show such a marked increase, although the choice pieces will always command high prices.

Once again (19.2.30), a daily newspaper pays a tribute to a great firm of auctioneers. A leading article is headed, "SALE-ROOM DEGREES."

It may be my good fortune some day to be accorded a similar honour. "A great authority on Books informs me that I hold the record for "Lamb's 'Tales of Shakespeare.'" Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." How I scorsd over the "Boccaccio" is still fresh in the minds of many, and I believe that I rank first for Pictures by "Van Goyen."

Not a week passes at the Piccadilly Auction Rooms without Pictures, Furniture, object of art, Jewels, and Silver being sold for people of good social status. I differ from some auctioneers in that I do not divulge the names of Vendors. Now it is my pleasure to announce that I have received instructions from a Nobleman to offer a beautiful picture of the Duchess of Devonshire, three-quarter length, by Cosway (size 49½in. by 39in.), on Monday, March 31st.

It is not often that such a large and fine specimen of the famous miniature painter comes under the hammer, and it is expected that it will realize more than any other picture sold at these rooms, the highest hitherto being £3,000 for the Portrait of John Osborne, Lord-Lieutenant of Bedfordshire.

	£	s.	d.
A ruby and diamond ring	202	0	0
A diamond comb	136	0	0
A single-row pearl necklace	111	0	0
A diamond necklace	103	0	0
A single-stone diamond ring	80	10	0
A diamond star	72	15	0
A diamond brooch	60	0	0
A pair of diamond earrings	59	5	0
An emerald and diamond 3-stone ring	55	4	0
A pearl and diamond bracelet	52	5	0
A single-stone diamond ring	51	0	0
Chinese armorial dinner ware	380	0	0
George I. tapestry picture	200	0	0
An Old English tapestry chair	64	0	0
Set of four Bow figures	60	0	0
Pair of Bow figures	35	0	0
Blue and gilt Spode dessert service	32	10	0
Set of five Dresden figures	50	0	0
Set of five Imari vases	49	0	0
Ackermann's History of Cambridge	155	0	0
Wordsworth, Wm., Thanksgiving	140	0	0
Keulen (Joannesvan), marine charts of the Dutch East Indis Company	115	0	0
Amusements des Soirées	85	0	0
Autographs, a valuable collection	60	0	0
Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux	51	0	0
Comic History of England	50	0	0

Thirty-eight of the 694 lots actually sold on Friday last realized £4,318 19s. 3d., the remaining lots running into many thousands of pounds.

	£	s.	d.
Three Queen Anne sugar dredgers	238	8	0
A Geo. II. salver	156	19	6
A Geo. III. salver and pair of waiters	117	19	6
A Geo. III. oval tray	113	5	6
A pair of Geo. I. candlesticks	103	1	3
Four Geo. III. candlesticks	68	5	0
A pair of caddies and spoons	61	17	0
A set of four Geo. II. salts	59	14	6
A Geo. II. coffee pot	55	0	0
A single-stone diamond ring	349	0	0
Two brilliants	230	0	0
A single-stone emerald ring	219	0	0

WHY KEEP SILVER IN THE BANK WHEN SUCH RECORD-BREAKING PRICES CAN BE OBTAINED AT MY ROOMS?

For 21s. two of my representatives—one with a knowledge of plate and jewels and the other pictures, porcelain, old furniture, objects of art, &c.—will call and impart all the information they can, and, if desired, bring the jewels and silver away in the car.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1
(entrance 1, Dover-street).
'Phone, Gerrard 5971-4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY.
ON VIEW IN LONDON.
FOUR CHIPPENDALE MAHOGANY SINGLE CHAIRS
AND A CARD TABLE TO MATCH.
CIRCA 1760.
As Illustrated.

Full particulars from
POWELL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, THE ESTATE OFFICES, LEWES, SUSSEX. 'Phone Lewes 82.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

XVIIth CENTURY MANOR HOUSE, on the SURREY HILLS, only 17 miles from London. For SALE FREEHOLD, with FOUR ACRES; well-kept level grounds nearly 400ft. above sea; lounge hall, three reception rooms and offices, five bed rooms, bath room; co.'s gas and water; telephone; central heating; electric light available. Range of excellent buildings and two cottages.—Apply C. and F. RUTLEY, F.S.I., 11, Dowgate-hill, E.C.4. (Tel., Cent. 0698.)

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ON CAMBERLEY HEATH GOLF COURSE.
ATTRACTIVE modern FURNISHED HOUSE; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room; garage; electric light; nice garden. Rent during summer 4 gns. weekly or for the year at 3 gns.—Sole Agents, HANKINSON and SON, Camberley.

BEAUTIFUL DEVON.—HOUSE to be LET, long or short period; fishing, flying, golf, tennis, motor and speed boating.—Write Box G.956, The Times, E.C.4.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.
FURNISHED HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

DAWLISH.—Beautifully situated well-appointed FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET; April onwards; eight rooms, bath room; garage.—F., Houndspool.

EXMOUTH.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE, May, six months, close gardens, sea; three sitting, three bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold); plate, linen; wireless; rent £4 4s. weekly; garage. Excellent maid left if two in family only.—Write BM/BBEB, London, W.C.1.

FURNISHED HOUSE in the Surrey Hills, to be LET for August and September; four bed rooms, two reception, garage, and large garden; usual offices; six guineas per week.—81, Kowarne, The Chase, Elstead.

GORLESTON-ON-SEA and EAST COAST.—For all sorts FURNISHED HOUSES and BUNGALOWS apply EDWARD S. CHASEY, Estate Agent, 82, Spring-field-road, Gorleston-on-Sea. Full Register on application. 'Phone, Gorleston 132.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—To be LET FURNISHED from May 9th for three months, an exceptionally charming COUNTRY HOUSE, in delightful woodland setting, 40 ACRES; 18 miles from Marble Arch; three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, school room, usual offices; station five minutes.—Write Box 09349, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NEWBURY.—For particulars of all FURNISHED HOUSES available in and around NEWBURY apply to
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

NEW FOREST.—June 1st to September 30th or less; three reception, nine-ten bed rooms, three bath rooms; electric light; central heating; petrol gas cooking; main water; garage (up), small front stream, golf, and yachting three miles. Viewed by appointment.—Owner, Scealands, Sway, Hants.

SOUTH DEVON COAST, between THURLESTONE and SALCOMBE.—long Let preferred.—Charming COTTAGE, well furnished; large living, three bed rooms, kitchenette; garage; garden.—C., 6, Holly-place, N.W.3.

SOUTHPORT.—FURNISHED; one sitting, two bed, bath; 'phone. Price 27s. 6d. per week.—Write Box T.1743, The Times, E.C

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EASILY ACCESSIBLE FROM HATFIELD & ESSENDON.
UNDER 20 MILES FROM LONDON. 30 MINUTES RAIL.
Away from all building development and standing high on dry soil.
A GENUINE OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER OF THE GEORGIAN PERIOD

ONLY ABOUT 14 MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER,
occupying a choice position 500ft. above sea level, in a finely timbered park approached by a drive with lodge at entrance, containing entrance hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, servants' hall.
RICH PARK LAND SUITABLE FOR PEDIGREE HERD.
Electric Light. Central heating. Telephone.
Matured old grounds with fine timber, lawns, kitchen garden, woodland walks, orchard, bothy, new garage, stabling, three loose boxes, small HOME FARM, FOUR COTTAGES, in all about
100 ACRES. HUNTING AND GOLF.
Very highly recommended by CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PROPERTIES ON THE SURREY HILLS.
ONE MILE FROM WALTON HEATH GOLF COURSE.

400FT. UP.
GRAVEL SOIL. SOUTH ASPECT.
Only 17 Miles from Town.
FOR SALE, a Residential Property of distinction. A Beautiful Replica of the QUEEN ANNE PERIOD. Approached by two long drives. Large hall, four reception, 17 bed, five bath; stabling for eight; garage; five cottages; Co.'s electric light and water. Luxuriously appointed and in perfect order throughout. Delightful gardens of varied character; two first-class tennis courts. In all
30 ACRES.
Strongly recommended from personal inspection.—Owner's Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

To be SOLD by AUCTION
TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., at 2.30 p.m.
BIRCH HOUSE,
14, UPPER CHEYNE-ROW, CHELSEA, S.W.3.
A modern non-basement HOUSE in a retired situation, requiring the minimum of labour; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, model kitchen, and domestic quarters; central heating and all up-to-date amenities.
DELIGHTFUL PAVED GARDEN.
Lease about 74 years. Ground-rent £10 per annum.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Hunters, 9, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Auctioneers.—CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

By direction of General the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
22, GREAT CUMBERLAND-PLACE, W.1.
An exceptionally well equipped FAMILY RESIDENCE, situate close to the Park, and enjoying South aspect to all principal rooms. Twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, five reception rooms, inner hall, complete offices.
Electric automatic passenger lift. Central heating, independent hot water, parquet floors.
Lease about 33 years. Ground-rent £150 per annum.
Also
the excellent Garage Premises,
7, WYTHBURN-MEWS, W.,
situate in close proximity to the house, and affording ample accommodation for cars, with
CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT ABOVE.
Lease about 10¾ years. Ground-rent £20 per annum.
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Auctioneers.—CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

By direction of Sir George Schuster, K.C.M.G.
No. 30, ST. JAMES'S-PLACE, S.W.1.
Enjoying an absolutely quiet and retired situation adjacent to the Park and in the heart of the diplomatic and official world.
AN ALTOGETHER EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE, *beautifully furnished and appointed, and possessing unusually large rooms.*
Four reception rooms, two bath, five or six bed rooms, convenient offices.
INDEPENDENT HOT WATER. PARQUET FLOORS.
Excellent Garage with chauffeur's rooms.
To be LET FURNISHED for an extended term.
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents:—CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY,

88, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.3 (Sloane 6333).

BERKS (near) NEWBURY—ONE HOUR LONDON

BEAUTIFUL ESTATE IN PERFECT ORDER.
MAGNIFICENT POSITION 450 FEET UP, WONDERFUL VIEWS.
This fine modern Residence of character is approached by a long drive with lodges, and stands in the centre of a lovely park. Many thousands have been expended on improvements, it is fitted with every convenience and is a most easy property to manage. It contains panelled lounge hall, four panelled reception rooms, billiards room, 12-14 bed rooms, five beautifully fitted bath rooms. Central heating. Electric light. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage. Parquet floors. Internal telephones. Really exceptional domestic quarters.
VERY FINE GARAGES FOR NINE CARS ON ABSOLUTELY LATEST IDEAS, STABLING, TWO LODGES, FOUR COTTAGES.
VERY BEAUTIFUL WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS,
Which must be seen to be appreciated.
Valuable woodland, parklands and Pastures.
NEARLY 150 ACRES.
EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
Illustrated particulars from Sole Agents, BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3 (Sloane 6333).

BEAUTIFUL ESTATE IN THE WEST COUNTRY
BETWEEN TIVERTON AND EXETER.

20 MILES FROM OPEN SEA. 500FT. UP. GLORIOUS VIEWS.
The residence is of most distinctive character, approached by a winding drive with lodge. A most easy house to run, entirely upon two floors. Four fine reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, three baths, maids' sitting rooms; central heating, electric light, exceptional water supply, modern drainage; stabling, garage; three cottages; two farmhouses and buildings.
LOVELY OLD GARDENS, PARK, AND SOUND PASTURES.
60 OR 340 ACRES. (RENT ROLL ABOUT £300.)
FISHING, HUNTING, SHOOTING, GOLF.
FREEHOLD ONLY £7,500, OR £12,000 WHOLE ESTATE.
OFFERS CONSIDERED FOR QUICK SALE.
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WARING & GILLOW, LTD.,

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Charming Modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
MAY DAY VILLA
CHESHAM BOIS.
High up on the CHILTERN RIDGES, AND COMPRISING: Entrance hall, three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, separate servants' quarters. Garage and outbuildings.
Valuable Building Land and Wooded Grounds of about
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TENNIS LAWNS. Company's water. Electric light. Central heating and constant hot water.
Particulars apply the Solicitors, Messrs. LEWIS and LEWIS, 10-12, Ely-place, Holborn, E.C.1, or of the Auctioneers, as above.

WELWYN.
A Charming BUNGALOW RESIDENCE in a delightful position.
JENNIE'S BROOM.
Well-planned accommodation:—Five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room.
Well laid-out grounds, including TENNIS COURT, LILY POND, extending to
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Garage for two cars; electric light, company's water, telephone.
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BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA.
IFFIORI, MINNIS BAY.
Ideal SEASIDE RESIDENCE in a quiet, select position, one minute from the sea; sandy beach, safe bathing, fishing, and boating.
Seven bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; room for garage.
Garden and fruit trees.
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The above are for SALE by Private Treaty or by Auction, May 1st, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.

BUCKS AND OXON BORDERS.
Charming OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, standing in nearly TWO ACRES of grounds; three reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath; electric light; garage and other outbuildings.
Large kitchen and pleasure gardens, productive orchards.
WELL-BUILT FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE WITH GARDEN.
PRICE £2,000 FREEHOLD for quick Sale. Apply the Agents, as above.

(EXECUTOR'S SALE.)
SUSSEX, NEAR HORSHAM.
Beautiful position, bordering St. Leonards Forest.
IDEAL FOR HUNTING.
Imposing MODERN RESIDENCE, comprising:—11-12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, *three reception rooms, delightful lounge with gallery,* &c.; excellent stabling, large garage, two cottages, &c.; charming timbered grounds and gardens, with about
10 OR 16 ACRES.
Tennis lawns, squash rackets court, &c. Company's water, gas, electric light connected. Central heating throughout.
PRICE FOR WHOLE ONLY £8,500 FREEHOLD.
For further particulars apply the Agents, as above. (C.9622.)

TAUNTON.
Delightful OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE approached drive, South aspect.
11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three-four reception rooms, hall.
Stabling for three, harness room, coach-houses, garages, cottage, &c.
Electric light, modern drainage, and telephone.
Shady pleasure grounds, including two TENNIS COURTS, ORCHARD, and PADDOCK, in all
7½ ACRES.
PRICE ONLY £3,900 FREEHOLD.
For further particulars apply the Agents, as above.

FAMOUS MALVERN WELLS.
FREEHOLD PRIVATE HOTEL.
Delightful position, commanding extensive views.
18 bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms.
All main services connected.
Grounds extend to about ONE ACRE. Tennis court.
Well-built cottage, garage, and outbuildings.
PRICE £8,000, INCLUDING THE GOODWILL, FURNITURE, &c.
For further particulars apply the Agents, as above. (C.9609.)

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4 lines 9s. (minimum)

By Order of the Executors of the late Barnet Lewis, Esq.
No. 2, HAMILTON-PLACE,
PARK LANE, W.1.
An important Stone-fronted Semi-detached RESIDENCE, commanding unrivalled views over Hamilton Gardens, Hyde Park, and the Row; beautifully decorated and sumptuously fitted.
Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, magnificent suites of reception rooms, spacious marble-paved entrance hall, white-tiled basement.
Passenger, luggage, and service lifts, constant hot water, and every modern convenience.
Marble-paved terrace Garden.
The DIRECT CROWN LEASE of the RESIDENCE, and No. 3a, HAMILTON-MEWS, with VACANT POSSESSION of the former, will be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs.
WM. GROGAN & BOYD,
at the LONDON AUCTION MART, No. 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on Friday, April 11th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).
Solicitors: Messrs. Holmes, Son, and Pott, Capel House, New Broad-street, E.C.2; Auctioneers' Offices, 10, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, W.1.

SALE THIS DAY.
ON THE PREMISES.
At 162, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1 (near Sloane-square).
The ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE of the
CADOGAN FURNITURE GALLERIES, LTD.,
comprising some very fine pieces of French and English Furniture,
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS, TABLE GLASS, SETTEES, DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, DINING TABLES, EASY CHAIRS, PLAYER PIANO by KASTNER, VALUABLE PICTURES, GLASS, CHINA, BRONZES, &c., will be SOLD by AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, at one o'clock precisely.
Catalogues from the Auctioneer,
S. CURZON,
162, Sloane-street, S.W.1.
Office hours, 9 till 6, and Saturday 9 to 1.

By Order of the Executor of the late Sir John Fagge, Bart. SALE by AUCTION on Tuesday, 2nd April, 1930, at 26, Liverpool-street, Dover, commencing at 10.30 a.m. 18th CENTURY AND OTHER FURNITURE. Two old English bracket clocks, old cut glass silver and Sheffield plate, a small collection of old Oriental and English porcelain, two highly important 18th Century portrait oil paintings, and the general household furnishing.
Catalogues (price 6d.), of the Auctioneers:—
Messrs. WORSFOLD & HAYWARD,
Market-square, Dover, and Queen-street, Deal, &c.

To Builders, &c.
CATERHAM, SURREY.
Burntwood Building Estate.
Charmingly situated in the midst of this thickly-wooded and picturesque country.
32 VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING PLOTS.
Ripe for immediate development, each 32ft. by 150ft.
J. TREVOR & SONS
will SELL the above by AUCTION at The Estate Auction Hall, 23, Coleman-street, E.C.2, on Wednesday, 9th April, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale from the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Bartlett and Gluckstein, 199, Piccadilly, W., or the Auctioneer's Offices, 23, Coleman-street, E.C.2, and 33, Maddox-street, W.1. Telephones: Metropolitan 7503 4 5, and Mayfair 3232-3.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

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TELEPHONE, GROSVENOR 3273 (5 lines).

OXFORDSHIRE.
IN THE CENTRE OF THE HEYTHROP HUNT.

BEAUTIFUL GABLED ELIZABETHAN MANSION (CIRCA 1603),
Situated on the outskirts of an old-world village some 380 feet above sea level, replete with every comfort, yet retaining the delightful charm of a bygone age.
Lounge hall and four Reception Rooms, 18 Bed and Dressing Rooms, Billiard Room, Library, and Winter Garden, Four Bath Rooms.
The principal rooms are panelled in oak with beamed ceilings; the bed rooms have running water.
Radiators and hot water pipes throughout, also independent hot water supplies. Company's Electric Light throughout Mansion. Stables, Cottages. Fire Hydrants. Modern Drainage. Good Water Supply.
THE THREE CENTURIES' OLD GROUNDS
are of wondrous charm with their enchanting walks, formal terraces, rock and rose gardens, and wide-spreading lawns. Swimming Pool and Ornamental Lake. Wooded islands surrounded by ornamental sheets of water.
CRICKET GROUND. FARMERY. EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD HUNTING. STABLING AND GARAGES. TEN EXCELLENT COTTAGES. EXCELLENT PASTURE LAND, IN ALL
ABOUT 90 ACRES, ALL IN HAND.
A further 295 ACRES could probably be purchased if desired.
Golf at Tadmarton Heath, Frilford Heath, and Chipping Norton. Coarse fishing on the Property.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
Strongly recommended from personal knowledge by the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

NORTH RIDING.
Fourteen miles from Richmond, four miles from Reeth, 13 and 21 miles respectively from Kirkby Stephen and Appleby, Darlington with its non-stop service to London is 3½ miles, Barras Station, on the L. & N.E. Rly. (Darlington and Tebay Branch), is only seven miles from the Western boundary.

IN LOTS, PART OF THE
ARKENGARTHDALE ESTATE, NEAR REETH,
extending to about
2,912 ACRES,
being the Enclosed FREEHOLD LANDS of Arkengarthdale, Kexwith and Hope, comprising
20 CAPITAL STOCK AND DAIRYING FARMS
with Sheep or Cattle Gaits on the Moorlands, 23 Small Holdings, Accommodation Lands of from 3 to 18 Acres, Moor Allotments, "The Charles Bathurst Inn," Arkengarthdale, "The Stags Fell Inn" and Land, Hope, Arkengarthdale Corn Mill and Land, 15 Capital Cottages and four Modern Houses. The whole, excluding the Lands in hand, producing
PER £3,182 ANNUM,
which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., at Darlington, on a date to be announced later.
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JUST IN THE MARKET.
In a beautiful part of Shropshire between Much Wenlock and Craven Arms.
IN THE WHEATLAND HUNT.

CHARMING OLD STONE-BUILT TUDOR RESIDENCE DATED 1607, situate in a beautifully timbered and undulating park of about 50 Acres, comprising first-class pasturelands, standing 650ft. above sea level, on limestone subsoil, with magnificent views to the South over the Corvedale Valley to the Clee Hill.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, gun room, original oak circular staircase, 12 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, up-to-date offices. Stabling. Garage. Outbuildings. Farmery. Lodge. Cottage.
Telephone. Acetylene gas. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage.
PRETTY OLD GARDENS,
including a delightful dell garden, with chain of three trout pools fed by gravitation. The whole extends to
ABOUT 70 ACRES.
Further particulars of the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1, or Messrs. Perry and Phillips, Ltd., Land Agents, 59, High-street, Bridgnorth. (V.7759.)

SURREY HILLS.
WITHIN AN HOUR OF TOWN.
400ft. up on a Southern slope, commanding glorious panoramic views of Ashdown Forest.
UNDERHILLS, BLETCHINGLY.
2½ miles from Godstone, Ave from Redhill and Caterham.
MELLOWED BRICK RESIDENCE in the old English style, standing in well-timbered park, approached by two carriage-drives with lodge entrances; 15 bed, two bath, oak-panelled lounge and dining room, billiards, library, and two other reception rooms.
Electric light, Company's water.
HOME FARM, BAILIFF'S HOUSE, AND SEVEN COTTAGES.
In all about
125 ACRES.
For SALE by AUCTION (unless sold privately) on 21st May. Auctioneers, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1, and Ellsworth and Knighton, 10, Exhibition-road, S.W.

HOUSE £90 PER ANNUM.
2,500 ACRES OF SHOOTING.
TOGETHER £400 PER ANNUM.
or one or more guns may be taken in syndicate, £120 each. Ninety miles from London. Bag to December 1st, 1929, 550 pheasants, 584 partridges, 50 hares and various. 130 acres covert. Water for duck. Ten bed, two bath, billiard, three sitting rooms. Acetylene gas. Telephone.
Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (80228.)

HERTFORDSHIRE.
Within one-and-a-half mile of main line station; within an hour of London and the City; 500ft. up, overlooking the richly wooded slopes of famous Ashridge Park, which can never be built over.

BEAUTIFULLY EQUIPPED RESIDENCE,
standing 500ft. above sea level on a southern slope in nicely timbered park-like land, with a very fine lime avenue, and approached by long winding carriage drive with lodge entrance; 22 bed rooms all told, five bath, saloon hall, billiard, and beautiful suite of reception rooms; company's electric light and water, central heating, telephone, modern drainage; inexpensive grounds, two tennis courts, kitchen garden with beautiful old brick walls, capital range of glass; four excellent cottages with gardens; electric light and water laid on; stabling and pool garage accommodation, &c. Home farm with superior modern house in the Queen Anne style, with electric light, wonderful old Tudor barn, and compact range of buildings and land.
IN ALL ABOUT 369 ACRES,
principally grass. The farm is let on a yearly tenancy.
FOR SALE
AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
Full particulars of Messrs. LOFTS and WARNER, 130, Mount-street; JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1; or Messrs. W. BROWN and Co., of Tring. (C.40,349.)

V.W.H. & BEAUFORT HUNTS.
"TREWSBURY," NEAR CIRENCESTER.

A short drive from Kemble Junction Station. First-class train service.
This picturesque Residence occupies a delightful summit position 400ft. above sea, in a park of some 60 acres, with lodge entrances, and contains about 20 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, five reception rooms, billiard room, good offices; garage; excellent stabling; gravel and limestone soil; telephone, good water, good gardens.
CHARMING GROUNDS,
Farm. Three Lodges. Four Cottages. In all about
300 ACRES. TO BE SOLD AT REASONABLE PRICE.
Further particulars of JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (7583.)

DEAN HOUSE, KILMESTON, HAMPSHIRE
BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND PETERSFIELD.
THIS CHARMING HOUSE,
dating from William and Mary, containing 17 bed, three baths, four reception, billiard, dancing room, compact offices, excellent stabling, garage; delightful grounds for only three men; 14 cottages; farmery; surrounded by just
OVER 200 ACRES.
Electric light. Central heating. Ample water. Modern drainage.
Well maintained; hunting; shooting.

TO BE SOLD.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (M.H.6474.)

DIXON & CO.,

TEL. SUTTON 3097 (3 lines).

RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY,
and FACING RAILWAY STATION, CHEAM. Tel. Sutton 1252.

SURREY HILLS.
MAGNIFICENT SECLUDED POSITION. ENJOYING WONDERFUL VIEWS. 600FT. UP ON A SOUTHERN SLOPE. 1¼ MILE MERSTHAM STATION.
DELIGHTFUL COMPLETE WELL-MAINTAINED FREEHOLD BUNGALOW PROPERTY,
"MENOTAH," WHITE HILL, BLETCHINGLEY.

STANDING IN BEAUTIFULLY-TIMBERED PLEASURE GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF ABOUT FIVE ACRES.
EIGHT BED ROOMS, TWO BATH ROOMS, TWO SPACIOUS RECEPTION ROOMS, large sun room, complete domestic offices. CENTRAL HEATING. Electric light, modern sanitation. DETACHED GARAGE for three cars. GARDENER'S COTTAGE. TENNIS COURT, FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDENS, WOODLAND WALKS, PADDOCK.
By AUCTION 10th April (unless previously sold).

SUTTON.—Two minutes station and shops. Chalk subsoil. Well-arranged detached double-fronted Freehold Property
"HAMPDEN HOUSE,"
SUTTON COURT-ROAD.
Seven bed rooms, dressing and box room, bath room, linen and store room, three excellent reception rooms, G.F. lavatory, well-arranged domestic offices. Secluded sunny and partly walled gardens of nearly ¾ of an ACRE. Detached brick double garage; electric light; modern conveniences. By AUCTION, 10th April (unless previously sold).

EWELL.—Excellent high position in rural surroundings.—Well-built modern detached RESIDENCE, standing well back from road; easy reach Epsom Downs and golf links; arranged on TWO FLOORS, replete with all labour-saving devices; electric light, water softening plant, &c.; three bed rooms, dressing room, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, kitchenette; GARAGE; complete domestic offices; well-laid-out, fully stocked garden.
FREEHOLD £2,500.

KINGSWOOD.—Situate in one of the most delightful parts of Surrey, convenient for station, easy reach Walton Heath and well-known golf links.—Detached double-fronted MODERN RESIDENCE of "old-world cottage" design. Planned for labour-saving; five bed rooms, box room, tiled bath room, lounge, 26ft. by 17ft. 7in., with beamed and slatted ceiling, dining room, bright kitchen, tiled scullery. Particularly delightful well-stocked gardens of about ONE ACRE. TENNIS COURT. Rose garden; lily pond. GARAGE. Electric light; modern improvements.
FREEHOLD £2,950.

CHEAM.—Excellent high position, standing well back from road, near Banstead Downs and Cuddington Golf Links.—Exceptionally attractive modern detached RESIDENCE. Well arranged TWO FLOORS, fitted electric light and latest improvements; five bed rooms, excellent well-fitted tiled bath room, dining room with beamed ceiling and panelled walls, lounge hall and drawing room, 20ft. by 13ft., complete domestic offices; large charmingly laid-out gardens, lawn suitable for tennis, flower and kitchen gardens, crazy terrace, &c.; greenhouse; GARAGE with wash.
FREEHOLD £2,550.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THESE AND OTHER AVAILABLE PROPERTIES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM DIXON & CO., as above.

ROSS-SHIRE.
FOR SALE,
COMPACT SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF
EDDERTON,
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON DORNOCH FIRTH.

EXTENT
3,800 ACRES.
200 BRACE GROUSE, TWO HILL LOCHS, RESIDENCE OVERLOOKING FIRTH.
THREE RECEPTION, BILLIARD ROOM, NINE BED ROOMS, THREE BATH ROOMS.
Central heating and electric light.
Walled garden.
Excellent steading.
WHOLE ESTATE IN SPLENDID ORDER.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
WALKER, FRASER AND STEELE, ESTATE AGENTS,
32, SOUTH CASTLE-STREET, EDINBURGH, OR 74, BATH-STREET, GLASGOW.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

By order of Executors and others.
Messrs. KNIGHT & CO.
ORDER OF SALE.
At the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, TO-DAY (Tuesday), the 25th March, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock precisely.
FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT.
Lot 1.—8-25, THE BOULEVARD, BALHAM.
LEASEHOLD GROUND-RENTS.
Lot 2.—24, DRAYTON-GARDENS, S.W.10.
Lot 3.—19-24, ELMHURST MANSIONS, CLAPHAM.
LEASEHOLD RESIDENCES.
Lot 4.—22 and 24, AVRIOL-ROAD, W.14.
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
Lot 5.—59, DAVISVILLE-ROAD, W.12.
The Freehold Ground-rent secured on 1-24, FAIR LAWN-COURT has been SOLD by Private Treaty and will therefore NOT be INCLUDED in SALE.
Auction and Estate Offices, 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3424.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

ORDER OF SALE.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 26th MARCH.
1. KENSINGTON. Leasehold Ground-rent, 33, PALACE-GARDENS-TERRACE.
2. CHEAPSIDE. Freehold Property, Nos. 135-136, CHEAPSIDE and 45-46, GUTTER-LANE.
3. SOHO. Freehold Properties, Nos. 33-34, SOHO-SQUARE and 15, DEAN-STREET.
Messrs.
GARRETT, WHITE & POLAND
will submit the above Premises to AUCTION at The London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., at 2.30 o'clock precisely.
Particulars of Sale may be obtained at the Auctioneers' Offices, 17, Hanover-street, W.1, and 32, Budge-row, E.C.4.

DRIVERS, JONAS & CO.

(Established 1725.)
CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
7, CHARLES-STREET, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.,
CHESTER AND SOUTHAMPTON.

KENT—BECKENHAM.
230 feet above sea level, near to Parkhanger and Foxgrove Golf Links. Modernized throughout.
For SALE, detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE containing three reception rooms, nine bed rooms (four of which are fitted with lavatory basins, hot and cold), two bath rooms, and domestic offices.
Electric power, light, bells, and gas are installed. Main drainage and company's water.
GARAGE, STABLE AND COTTAGE.
Ample pleasure and kitchen gardens.

SURREY—LIMPSFIELD.
Facing Common, 525ft. up.
For SALE, a delightful FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing four reception rooms, nine bed rooms, bath room.
Company's water. Electric light.
GARAGE WITH BATH ROOM AND FIVE ROOMS.
Together with gardens and grounds of
2¼ ACRES.

BERKS—NEAR HUNGERFORD.
Healthy Locality, 800ft. Above Sea Level.
For SALE, attractive medium-sized FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, comprising four reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, and usual domestic offices.
Electric light. Modern drainage.
STABLING, GARAGE ROOM, AND TWO COTTAGES, WITH
17½ ACRES.

SUSSEX—MIDHURST.
With beautiful views over the South Downs, close to Cowdray Park and golf links; facilities for hunting, fishing, and other amenities in the neighbourhood; P.O. ½ mile.
For SALE or to be LET on Repairing Lease, a well-built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE containing four reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and domestic offices.
Central heating. Company's water.
GARAGE. STABLING. TWO COTTAGES.
Exceedingly attractive GROUNDS with many varieties of ornamental trees, in all about
12 ACRES.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
5 miles from Newtown and 9 miles from Welshpool, the residence commanding extensive views of some of the most beautiful scenery in the Severn Valley. The Estate affords excellent shooting. Packs of fox and otter hounds in the district. Golf at Newtown and Welshpool.
For SALE, the remaining portion of the CEFNBRYNTALCH ESTATE, comprising the Hall, two farms, two small holdings and two cottages. The residence contains four reception rooms, eight principal and five other bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold) and the usual offices.
Central Heating. Telephone.
GARAGES, LAUNDRY, &c.
Productive kitchen garden, two tennis courts and nicely laid out grounds, the total area of the Estate being about
445 ACRES.
Vacant possession of the Hall at three months' notice, and of Upper Brynlaich Farm, 118 acres, on the 25th March, 1931.

HAMPSHIRE.
MILFORD-ON-SEA.
Uninterrupted sea view, sought-after position on the cliffs, facing south. Good climate and gravel soil.
For SALE, an attractive, compact, modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing hall, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, and maids' sitting room and offices. In excellent order.
Main electric light, gas, water, and drainage. Central heating throughout.
COTTAGE AND DOUBLE GARAGE.
Pleasure grounds with tennis and croquet lawns, in all about
1¾ ACRE.

NEAR WINCHESTER.
In secluded position, 300 feet above sea level.
For SALE, in conjunction with Messrs. GUDGEON and SONS, of Winchester, a FREEHOLD COUNTRY HOUSE, containing three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room, box room, and offices. Two staircases.
Petrol-gas for lighting and fires, water motor pumped.
TWO GARAGES and WORKSHOP.
Tennis lawn, kitchen and fruit garden, and grass land, in all about
12 ACRES.
Further particulars from DRIVERS, JONAS & CO., as above.

GERRARD 4364-5-6.

ELLIS & SONS.

31, DOVER-STREET W.1.

FINE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE
IN OLD SURREY VILLAGE.
WATERLOO 32 MINUTES.
Old timbering; quaint features; hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; electric light; Co.'s water; garage; tastefully laid-out garden and orchard of
1½ ACRE.
Owner abroad.
Quick sale wanted.
One of the gems of Period Architecture so rarely available in their unspoiled condition.

CLOSE TO WINDSOR GREAT PARK.
EASY REACH VIRGINIA WATER, SUNNINGDALE, AND ASCOT. GOLF AT WENTWORTH. *21 MILES MARBLE ARCH.*
LUXURIOUS BUT INEXPENSIVE COUNTRY PROPERTY
ON THE SUMMIT OF A HILL IN SECLUDED POSITION. SAND AND GRAVEL SOIL.
BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE
ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Hall, three reception (one oak panelled), six principal bed rooms, four staff bed rooms, five bath rooms, perfectly planned domestic offices. Central heating, electric light and power, gas, company's water, modern drainage. Garage with rooms over, two cottages, and outbuildings.
Gardens and grounds of exceptional charm, lawns, Dutch Fountain, and Rose Gardens, herbaceous borders, paddock, extensive kitchen garden.
The whole screened to the South-West by a plantation of Scotch firs. In all about
20 ACRES.

CROWN LEASE FOR DISPOSAL.
Inspected and strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents,
ELLIS & SONS,
22, Station Approach, Virginia Water (Wentworth 33), and 31, Dover-street, London, W.1 (Gerrard 4364).

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